Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,838. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1895, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

PASSES UNDER GAG RULE

The Tariff Bill Forced Through the Lower House.

ALL AMENDMENTS ARE PROHIBITED

Debate Is Limited to Five Hours—Political Lines Closely Drawn.

PARTISANSHIP ALONE IS CONSIDERED

Merits of the Measure Almost Lost to Sight in the Skirmish for Party Advantage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Republicans, by a strictly party vote, this afternoon passed in the House the "tariff-for-revenue-only" bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee as their response to the President's request for financial relief. By this bill the Republicans declare with so much inconsistency that Mr. Crisp pointed out the fact that 60 per cent. of the McKinley rates were good, but that there was evidently something wrong with the other 40 per cent. of duties imposed by the act of 1890.

The business of passing this bill, made up in what the Republicans call "private consultation" of the Republicans, but which they were formerly careful to describe as "star chamber" meetings of the majority, was so hasty that an error was made in referring to the date of the operation of the present Tariff bill.

An Effect of Gag Law.

Under the rule reported by the Committee on Rules, it was impossible to correct the error, except by unanimous consent, which was not asked for or obtained.

The speeches of the Republicans were full of threats that in 1898, if the party then should be in complete power, the McKinley rates, or something higher, would be re-imposed.

If the McKinley rates were believed to be right and popular, the wonder is that the majority in passing a bill did not endeavor to now re-impose all of them.

The majority in the House would have passed anything reported to-day by the Ways and Means Committee. If the bill forced through to-day can be passed by the Senate with or without a compromise for free coinage, or at the price of free coinage, the McKinley rates could be provided for on the same terms.

Will Not Pass the Senate.

There is not a deep conviction in the House that the bill passed to-day will be accepted by the Senate. Some of the Republicans hope that it will not be accepted. Mr. Dingley has expressed his feelings on the subject in declaring that the duty and responsibility of the House would be discharged when the House passed the bill. For the Senate or the President the members of the House had no responsibility.

Where the report comes from that the President will approve the bill passed to-day is difficult and probably impossible to prove. At all events, it is not probable that it came from the White House, for the President is not at all likely to have consented to sign a bill about which the Republicans themselves were so little informed that they had not learned that it contained a very important error. If the President were inclined to sign it, and desired to make known his approval of it before he was presented with the enrolled copy, he would have discovered a way to convey his intention to the minority, and dissuade the Democrats from opposing the Reed "tariff for revenue only" measure.

The most reasonable explanation of the report that the President will accept the tariff bill, perhaps, is the one that attributes it to a Republican origin, and the expectation that it may lead some of the Republicans of the Senate, who would otherwise vote against it, or get in the way with embarrassing amendments, to keep off and wait for the bond bill or some other measure upon which to tack the free-silver coinage proposition.

Are Silver Men Sincere?

This theory indicates a lack of belief in the earnestness of the silver men. They will not throw away the opportunity offered to attach a silver amendment to the tariff bill simply upon such a prediction, based, as it is, upon their assumed innocence. If the President, the silver men say, is so willing to approve an increase of the tariff duties, when he is supposed to be of the belief that increase is not what the country most needs, surely, they reason, he ought not to object to taking a little free coinage in the measure.

UNDER A SPECIAL RULE.

Amendments Prohibited, Debate Limited, and the Tariff Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The House started upon the consideration of the Tariff bill as soon as the Journal had been read.

Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, rose and reported from the committee the bill "to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of Government and provide against a deficiency." The bill having been read by its title, the Speaker declared that it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Crisp, (Dem., Ga.,) representing the minority of the committee, complained that the minority had had no opportunity of preparing and submitting its views.

"If they have any," a Republican member interposed in a low voice.

The minority had asked, Mr. Crisp said, without noticing the interruption, for the time to obtain estimates from the Treasury Department as to the effect of the proposed measure, and had been refused. They had asked the gentlemen of the majority if they had any estimates themselves on which they had based the bill, or whether they had the opinions of experts, and they admitted that they had not. Then the minority had asked for a reasonable time in which to prepare a minority report, and that was also refused.

Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule that it would be in order immediately to call up for debate the bill just reported and to have the debate close at 5 o'clock, when the vote should be taken.

He stated that the other bill agreed upon by the Ways and Means Committee would not be brought up till to-morrow. The one

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DYNAMITE STREWN ALONG SHORE

Several Cans of the Explosive Found at Sandy Hook—Whence It Came Is a Mystery.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 26.—Large quantities of dynamite have been found strewn along the shore here. The last can of the explosive was found to-day by one of the crew of the Charles Hartshorn, which is here weatherbound. Members of the crew were walking along the shore to-day when one of them came upon a tin can which was about ten inches long and six inches square. The can was tightly sealed, but the sailor could hear something rattling inside of it, and when he returned to the vessel he took it with him.

After boarding the schooner the curiosity of the sailors was aroused, and they determined to open the can. When one of the ends of the can had been removed the men were all startled to find that it contained eight sticks of dynamite. They threw the explosive overboard.

The dynamite had been in the water but a short time when four or five sticks exploded. The dynamite had been thrown from the stern of the vessel, but fortunately so far out that the schooner's hull was not damaged.

The finding of cans filled with sticks of dynamite has been a common occurrence during the last week, and perhaps a half dozen of them have been discovered. In each case the can was cautiously opened, and the discovery of the dynamite resulted.

There are all sorts of conjectures as to how the explosive came to be scattered along the shore. There has been no blasting or work of a similar kind that would require the use of dynamite at this place in years.

There are large quantities of dynamite at the Government fortifications here, but it is of an entirely different kind from that found on the beach.

DEMOCRATS TO HOLD A CAUCUS

The Minority Senators Will To-day Hear a Report on Assignments to the Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Senator Gorman has issued a call for a caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate to be held to-morrow morning for the purpose of acting upon the report of the Senators charged with the duty of filling the vacancies on the committees and making the minority assignments.

The policy of the Democrats will be not to impede the reorganization of the Senate. The Republicans have acquiesced in an understanding that such reorganization shall not be operative until Jan. 1, inasmuch as all employes have been paid for the present month, and endless confusion would result from an immediate transfer. It is not thought that a division will be called for when the resolution determining the committees is laid before the Senate, although it is not improbable that some one may desire to put the Senate on record.

If the yeas and nays are called for, the Democrats will vote against the Republican resolution, but the Republicans, having more votes than the Democrats, will have a majority of a quorum and carry their programme through. This will probably be done Monday next, the Senate, under the present understanding, not intending to be in session Saturday.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE WAS BURNED

What Might Have Proved a Terrible Catastrophe Happily Avoided in a Haverstraw Church.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Great excitement was caused in the Methodist Church of Haverstraw last evening on the occasion of the Christmas gathering of the Sunday school of the church. The church, which is one of the largest in the county, was crowded with men, women, and children. In lighting the handsome Christmas tree, which was laden with gifts for the Sunday school scholars, one of the lighted candles fell from the tree on a lot of cotton surrounding the base, setting it on fire. A great blaze immediately shot up, and the cry of fire was started.

In a moment the tree was in a blaze. People rushed from the church in a crowd, while several men rushed to the altar to extinguish the fire. Rugs in the church were immediately thrown over the flames, and the fire was soon put out. By this time a large number had left the building. The tree and all the presents were destroyed. The carpet about the pulpit was also slightly damaged. By the prompt action of several of the gentlemen they avoided what might have proved a terrible catastrophe.

LAST DEER MAY BE EXTERMINATED

Proposition to Have the Open Season Begin with the Month of September.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—An effort will be made at the coming session of the Legislature to amend the game laws so as to set back the open season for killing deer one month, having it begin in September instead of in August. It is estimated by competent authorities that there are not to exceed 25,000 deer in the Adirondacks now, and that if some precautionary measure is not taken within a year or two they will be exterminated.

The reports received by the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission demonstrate that the fears of those who wish further protection are well grounded. These reports have been received from all but one township in the twelve counties in the Adirondack region, and these show from conservative figures that 5,088 deer were killed during the last open season. This number is under, rather than over, the exact figure. Of the total animals slain, 2,699 were does. Thus it will be seen that the does shot outnumbered the bucks by 315.

In Hamilton County the greatest slaughter took place, the animals killed numbering 1,406, of which 724 were does. In but two counties—Essex and Franklin—did the number of bucks killed exceed the number of does. The report states that in Essex 468 animals were killed; in Franklin, 934; Fulton, 64; Herkimer, 508; Lewis, 423; St. Lawrence, 813; Saratoga, 14; Oneida, 40; Warren, 282; Washington, 46.

THE VAN ALEN MORTGAGE DISCHARGED

Conclusive Evidence that the Colt Case Has Been Definitely Settled.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 26.—James Anthony, Sheriff, and Pardon S. Kaull, Deputy Sheriff of Newport County, to-day filed at the City Hall a formal discharge of the big mortgage upon the Summer residence of James J. Van Alen.

The mortgage was given by the latter as security for accepting as nominal bail one who was without estate, in the case of Samuel P. Colt vs. Van Alen.

The discharge of this mortgage is official and conclusive evidence that a settlement of the case, which has been subject to negotiation for some time, has really been reached.

No Separate Schools in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 26.—The full text of Manitoba's reply to the Dominion Government on the separate schools question is made public. The Manitoba Government positively refuses the proposal to establish a system of separate schools in any form.

A Record in Bulk of Mail Matter.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 26.—The White Star Line steamer Britannic, which sailed hence this afternoon for New-York, had on board the largest amount of mail matter—1,750 sacks—ever carried by any steamer of the line.

THE GOLD RESERVE GROWS

Slight Improvement in the Condition of the Treasury.

NOT LIKELY TO BE PERMANENT

The Administration Prepared to Issue Bonds When the Proper Time Shall Come.

NO HELP EXPECTED FROM CONGRESS

Republican Leaders Predict Defeat of the Bond Bill—Tariff Bill Likely to be Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—According to the Treasury report to-day the gold reserve is $68,000,000, and this is a little better than was expected. But it may drop suddenly at any time, and the necessity for restoring the redemption fund is pressing upon the Administration.

While Mr. Reed and his friends are "fooling" with the tariff question at one end of the Capitol, and Mr. Allison and Mr. Aldrich and the others are assuring the Representatives that something may be done with their tariff bill at the Senate end, these same gentlemen are giving out in private conversations the direct information that there will be nothing done; that the situation is a hopeless one, and that if the Treasury is to be refilled with gold it must be done without the help of the Congress. That has appeared to be the case to the Administration, and when it shall be decided that the time has come for replenishing the gold stock, it will be done.

The Old Story About Russia.

The revival of the old story about the friendly disposition of the Russians to lend us a stock of gold, has been more interesting here as an indication of the feeling of the Russians than it is important just at this juncture. The story is held on to by those who started it with great tenacity, and an effort has been made to attribute to it a significance in conection with the Venezulean dispute. With that controversy the offer had no conection, as at the time Russia suggested the possibility that it might help us out of a difficulty there was no chance that the acceptance of the proferred aid might be taken offensively by England.

Republican Misrepresentation.

The game of politics now being played in connection with the tariff and bonds bill is based entirely upon misrepresentations. A determined effort is being made to convey the impression that Mr. Cleveland told Mr. Reed that he would not veto a financial and tariff bill if the tariff proposition should not be made too radical. This report was put into circulation a few days ago, after Mr. Reed had called at the White House.

If Mr. Reed should give the facts concerning his interview with the President, it would be seen that a matter entirely outside of the revenue question was discussed. Mr. Cleveland did not once refer to Mr. Reed's plan to put through a tariff bill in response to the President's appeal for a rehabilitation of the currency.

No Understanding with the President.

A matter in which some Maine people were vitally interested was the cause of Mr. Reed's visit. When he had transacted his business he went away. It was not long after his departure that the stories began to circulate that an understanding had been reached between the President and the Speaker.

Mr. Cleveland's position in regard to the reopening of the tariff agitation has not changed in the least. He believes that the existing tariff law very soon will afford sufficient revenue, and estimates at its true worth the Republican plan to increase taxation.

The efforts of the Republicans to create the impression that Mr. Cleveland will sign the Tariff bill will mislead only the ignorant. Mr. Cleveland is opposed unalterably to such a bill, and probably will veto it if the opportunity shall be presented.

So far as the Bond bill is concerned, the idea sought to be created that it is acceptable to the Government is equally erroneous.

Bond Bill Not Acceptable to the Treasury.

Mr. Carlisle told Mr. Dingley Monday when the latter called upon him that the bill was not acceptable to him for the reason chiefly that it failed to give the Secretary of the Treasury the power conferred upon him by existing law. Mr. Dingley could not have misunderstood the Secretary, and yet he is unwilling to let the people know how the bond bill is viewed at the Treasury and at the White House.

In line with the misrepresentations of the House Republicans are the statements of leading Republican Senators. As already announced in these dispatches, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of New-York came to Washington on Monday for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the outlook for financial legislation. Mr. Morgan called upon Mr. Allison and asked him point blank whether the Senate would pass either of the House bills.

Mr. Allison, who is posing as a patriot anxious to relieve the Treasury, told Mr. Morgan with the utmost frankness that there was no possibility of either the Tariff or Bond bill being sent to the President. The Senate, Mr. Allison said, was certain to get into a fight over both propositions.

Would Be Weighted Down with Silver.

In the event that either bill should manage to pass, it would be loaded down with free silver provisions, which would make it impossible for the President to sign it, however much inclined he might be to take such action.

Mr. Allison, speaking not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith, expressed the opinion that if the President needed money to replenish the gold reserve he ought to lose no time in asking for bids for bonds.

Mr. Morgan was convinced pretty well when he left Mr. Allison of the true situation of affairs, but he concluded that it would be wise to interview Senator Sherman. The venerable Ohio Senator also asserted that there was no prospect of financial legislation by this Congress. He verified all that Mr. Allison had said.

Mr. Morgan did not call upon the President during his stay in Washington, and succeeded in avoiding the newspaper men.

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CORNELL MEN ENTERTAINED

Reception in Honor of Members of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs Given—Washington Society News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Howard Gauson White of Rochester, N. Y., gave a brilliant reception this afternoon, from 4 to 5, in honor of the Cornell Glee and Mandolin Clubs. The artistic house had the most beautiful flowers in every room in the Cornell colors, red and white, and holly and mistletoe, and the appropriate holiday touches completed the decorations. In the dining room red and white roses formed a large centrepiece. An elaborate collation of sweets and solids was served.

The hostess, in a picturesque gown of blossom satin, was assisted by Miss Lieber, Miss Reeder, the Misses Dodge, the Misses Mullan, and Miss Britton in doing the honors. A stringed orchestra played inspiring music, and the Moorish ballroom was always crowded. Only Mrs. White's unmarried friends were present, but these included all the younger set, and the Cornell men and a few Washingtonians made up the appreciative gallants.

During the gathering the members of the club quartet sang some of their prettiest glees. After the concert Mrs. Hearst entertained the clubs and the younger society people at a ball. Her mansion, decked with red and white streamers and quantities of the finest flowers in these colors, never looked more attractive.

The Guatemalan Minister and Mme. Lazo Arraga gave a dinner to-night at which the guests were the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre, the Mexican Minester and Mme. Romero, the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonca, the Chilean Minister and Mme. Gana, the Venezuelan Minister and Miss Andrade, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Ploda, Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Uhl, Mr. Adee, Mrs. Carroll Mercer, and Mr. and Mrs. James F. Barbour. The decorations were in red, an oblong centrepiece of red roses and corsage bouquets of the same, with the Guatemalan coat of arms stamped on the menu and name cards.

Miss Hughes, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Hughes, was introduced at a tea this afternoon, which was largely attended.

THOMAS F. OAKES'S HOUSE ROBBED

Several Thousand Dollars' Worth of Silverware Taken from the Safe While Servants Were at Mass.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The home of Thomas F. Oakes, ex-President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Orienta, was entered yesterday morning by burglars while the servants were away at early mass. Silverware valued at several thousand dollars was stolen. The silverware included many heirlooms that were highly valued.

The burglars gained access to the house through a window in the laundry. Everything was in confusion when the servants returned from mass. Mr. Oakes was called and the house was inspected.

It was found that the safe that contained the silverware had been forced open and robbed of everything it contained, including several silver sets belonging to Mr. Oakes's children, a great quantity of knives, forks, spoons, ladles, tea sets, and special articles of great value.

Several overcoats and other articles of clothing belonging to Mr. Oakes were also stolen.

The burglars worked so quietly and skillfully that Mr. Oakes was not awakened until the servants called him.

WILL HAVE A SALOON IN LAKEWOOD

The Aristocratic Residents Fail in Their Efforts to Prevent It.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Dec. 26.—The battle royal between the aristocratic residents of Lakewood on one side and Joseph Corbett on the other, which has waged fast and furious for several weeks past, was brought to a finish in the Ocean County Court to-day, and Corbett came out victor. His conquest means that he will start a saloon in the midst of the fashionable residences and hotels of Lakewood, and that he will have the support of the law in doing so.

Corbett made application for a license several months ago, and as soon as the fact became known there was a cry of disapproval from almost everybody in the place. The swell residents first tried to prevail upon Corbett not to open a place, and they sought to prove to him by all sorts of argument that it would not be a success financially. Corbett was obdurate, however, and then the residents resorted to the remonstrance plan. They got up a monster petition to the court praying that the license be not granted. The matter was in court several times. Finally, two weeks ago, the court granted the license.

Then an application for its revocation was made, and was considered by the court to-day. The courtroom here was crowded with property owners and other interested parties, and the decision of the court was anxiously awaited. Shortly after court opened Justice Bennet Van Sickle, who presided, announced in a few words that, after consultation, the court had decided to stand by its original action, which means that the license stands, and Corbett will have a saloon.

HERKIMER "DRY" ON SUNDAY, HE SAYS

Ex-Senator Warner Miller Declares One Can Get No Liquor There.

The so-called humorous speech made by Mayor Strong at the Herbert Booth King dinner at the Waldorf several days ago contained an allusion to the receipt by the Mayor of a letter asking him to send one of his Police Commissioners to Herkimer to stop the sale of liquor in that village and in Little Falls on Sunday.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller came from Herkimer yesterday. His attention was called to Mayor Strong's little joke. Mr. Miller didn't seem to look upon it as a joke. The Mayor in his speech said that he was going to send the letter to Mr. Miller.

"I have not received that letter," said Mr. Miller. "I do not live in the town of Little Falls, but I live in the suburbs of the village of Herkimer, and I defy Mayor Strong or Commissioner Roosevelt to find a saloon selling liquor there on Sunday. If any New-York City man goes to Herkimer on Sunday he had better take his liquor along with him, for he will signally fail to get any in the town. These stories to the effect that whisky is sold in Herkimer on Sunday I have heard before, and they are lies, made out of whole cloth. As I do not live in Little Falls, of course I cannot answer so well for that town. Just let them send on as many Commissioners as they desire, and they will find Herkimer as dry as a powder-house on Sunday."

GREAT SNOWSTORM IN BERLIN

Friedrichstrasse Strewn with Men and Horses Who Had Fallen.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—A terrible snowstorm prevailed in Berlin to-day. The streets were rendered impassable because of their slippery condition, and traffic was, in many cases, wholly suspended.

Friedrichstrasse, at 10 o'clock this morning, was strewn with men and horses that had slipped and fallen. Passengers in cars drawn by horses alighted and assisted the drivers to lead their animals to enable them to keep on their feet. Several persons were injured.

The storm was predicted by Prof. Rudolph Falb, the celebrated German meteorologist.

Fell and Broke His Arm.

TRENTON, Dec. 26.—While descending the steps of the State House last night, Col. Morris R. Hamilton, the aged State Librarian, accidentally fell and broke his left arm between the elbow and the wrist. He was attended by Dr. William Hamilton, who set the broken limb, and the Librarian, though suffering severely, is still on duty.

VIOLENT WIND AND RAIN

Snow Looked for To-day Which May Block Traffic.

STORM CAME UP FROM THE SOUTH

Telegraph Lines Badly Crippled There—Temperature Changes Suddenly in a Number of Places.

SOME DAMAGE DONE IN THIS CITY

Wind Blows a Gale, and Owners of Vessels Are Warned—Five Lives Lost in Texas.

The cloudy skies, which for several days have been holding out a promise of heavy weather, fulfilled the promise last night with what the Weather Bureau here calls the heaviest storm of the Winter. Wires are down in the South and West, snow is threatened to-day, and railway transportation may be delayed. The Weather Bureau at 11:30 o'clock received the following telegram from Washington:

"Rain will turn to snow and sleet in Eastern New-York and northern portion of Eastern Pennsylvania, and be accompanied by high winds. Conditions may be such as to interrupt traffic. Notify the railroads."

The storm has been coming from the South. It was centring yesterday morning in the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys. During the day it moved eastward very rapidly, and the attendant winds increased in velocity. The real origin of the storm was in the West, where it was only slightly developed. The journey over the Mississippi Valley, however, gave it strength.

In this city the highest velocity of wind was reached at 11:13, when it was traveling at the rate of sixty-six miles an hour. It was, however, varying, and a half hour later it was reduced to thirty miles an hour. At the highest point rain fairly fell in sheets, and streets and sidewalks formed runways for the volume of water which the choked gutters could not accommodate. The few pedestrians who faced the storm looked half drowned. Few dared put up umbrellas, and many of those who did, had them turned inside out. A seemingly new wind, blowing in a new direction, could be met at every corner. In the lower part of the city, near the water fronts, miniature lakes formed, and a large number of basements were flooded.

At the Weather Bureau at midnight it was reported that the centre of the storm was at Oswego. In the afternoon it was in West Virginia. From Oswego it was traveling northwesterly towards Newfoundland. The low pressure extended as far south as Norfolk, Va., and as far north as the Lower St. Lawrence Valley. The barometer had reached 29.38 inches. The storm was making a sweep over Lake Erie, and was also making itself felt most strongly around Cape Hatteras.

Such was its force off Sandy Hook that the marine observers reported at 11 o'clock it was blowing a gale. It was impossible for vessels to go into quarantine during the night. Storm signals were put up all along the coast early in the afternoon, and owners of vessels were notified of the danger of putting out to sea.

A number of severe changes of temperature had resulted when the reports were sent to the Weather Bureau at 8 o'clock last night. Pittsburg had the most severe experience. The thermometer dropped from 64° to 34° during the afternoon, and the rain changed to snow. The precipitation during the day was an inch, part rain and part snow. Buffalo also had a severe change, the thermometer dropping from 52° to 32°. At Cleveland the drop was from 40° to 30°. The temperature in New-York at 8 o'clock last night was 55°; Oswego, 54°; Albany, 58°; Philadelphia, 60°, and Washington, 54°.

WIRES DOWN IN THE SOUTH.

Wind and Rain Severe Extending over a Wide District.

Wind and rain severe enough to interfere with telegraph wires in the South were reported shortly after 6 o'clock last night. The trouble began in the far South, and came in a wave, reaching its most serious stage at from 9 to 11 o'clock. By means of roundabout circuits something was learned at the telegraph offices here of the severity of the blasts.

General information came in the fact that communication with many points was cut off. Storm centres seemed to be at and about Birmingham, Ala., and between Washington and Baltimore.

Later in the evening the trouble reached to the westward, and there was difficulty in maintaining connection between this city and Pittsburg and Buffalo.

Sweeping over the line of the latitude of this city the storm had not spent its fury, but took down some wires between this city and Albany and Boston.

At the Western Union office it was said at 11:30 o'clock that the most serious trouble had been experienced south of Washington. The wires were all down between Washington and some cities to the south for a time during the evening, and only a limited number of wires were available to the capital. Essentially the same statement was true as regards Pittsburg.

"We are now able to reach all points, although by a roundabout way," said Night Manager Cummings at midnight. "Reports are that heavy wind and rain prevail all through the South. This causes trouble as far north as Philadelphia, where the latest report is that the blow is subsiding, although it is still raining.

"We are not shut off entirely from any of the leading points South, although work is slow, owing to the limited number of wires. We have established circuits with some Southern cities by way of Cincinnati and Louisville."

The Postal Telegraph Company found its most serious trouble between Philadelphia and Baltimore, where at about 9:30 o'clock all the wires were down. Communication was established in about an hour.

"We also had serious trouble between Washington and Baltimore," said Night Manager Davis. "There was heavy rain up as far as Pittsburg. Some, in fact nearly all, of the wires about Birmingham suffered for a time, and during the worst of it we had but few that were in working order. Many of them were down. There is serious trouble between here and Albany,

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WRECK OF CRUISER KWAN-PING

Officers Who Were in Charge of the Deck and Sixty Men Missing—Accident Near the Pescadores.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 26.—The cruiser Kwan-Ping, which the Japanese captured from the Chinese during the recent war, was wrecked Dec. 21, off the Pescadore Islands. Most of the officers who were in charge of the deck at the time of the accident, and sixty men, are missing.

The Kwang-Ping was a vessel of 1,101 tons, mounting seven guns. She was attached to the Chinese Pei-Yang Squadron, and was one of the vessels surrendered February 17 last to the Japanese at Wei-Hai-Wei.

CONTRACTS LET FOR WARSHIPS

The Newport News Company to Build the Kearsarge and Her Mate—Mr. Herbert's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Herbert to-day, with the approval of the President, awarded the contract for the construction of battleships No. 5 and No. 6 (the Kearsarge and her unnamed mate) to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company of Newport News, Va., at its bid of $2,250,000 for building each ship according to plans prepared by the Navy Department.

The Secretary closes a long communication to the President, setting forth his reasons for taking this course instead of awarding one to San Francisco at a greatly increased cost, or accepting the propositions of the Cramps, as follows:

"To me it seems clear that the department cannot undertake to say that a bid by a responsible and competent company, fairly made after due consideration, is lower than a fair price for such work. This company is bidding not only for one of these ships, but for both, and it insists upon its right to build both. For the Government to reject the bid under these circumstances and insist upon paying a higher price for the ships, or for one of them, to be built elsewhere, on any such ground as that the bid of the Newport News Company is below the market price, would be a ruinous policy. The Government is entitled to have its ships built at the lowest price at which it can procure the doing of the work, and true policy would dictate the encouragement instead of the discouragement of low bidding."

CAR WORKS TO BE OPENED AGAIN

A Terre Haute Manufactory Will Employ over 1,000 Men.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 26.—The Terre Haute Car Works Company announces that on the 1st of February the works will be started at nearly full capacity, after two years' idleness. The plant has been enlarged and improved, and before long more than 1,000 men will be employed.

BROOKLYN BARBERS FRAME A PRAYER

They Want the Collins Law Repealed—Expect Many Signatures.

The Boss Barbers' Association of Brooklyn has drawn up a petition which is to be presented to the Legislature asking that body to repeal the law passed last year making it a misdemeanor to keep barber shops open Sundays. Copies of the petition will be placed in each barber shop in the city to-morrow, and the customers will be asked to sign them. It is expected that by next Wednesday fully 50,000 signatures will have been obtained.

The petition simply asks that the present law be repealed, or that Brooklyn be classed with New-York and Saratoga Springs in the exemption clause.

One of the arguments the barbers use is that it is a violation of the law to keep saloons open on Sunday, but that this is where the barbers are discriminated against. If a barber's shop is open Sunday, the barber is arrested, but no attempt is made to close the saloons.

TO TRY CAPT. HEALEY OF THE BEAR

The Board to Investigate the Charges Against Him Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The board to try the charges against Capt. Healey of the revenue cutter Bear, stationed at San Francisco, was announced this afternoon. It consists of Capts. D. B. Hodgsden, L. M. Stodder, W. C. Coulson, with Lieut. L. H. Rogers as recorder and Lieut. W. A. Reynolds as prosecutor. The board will convene on board of the revenue cutter Rush at San Francisco Jan. 10 next. With the exception of Capt. Coulson the officers are from Eastern stations.

A board consisting of Capt. H. D. Smith and Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth and First Assistant Engineer E. P. Weber has been appointed to try charges against Lieut. Daniel and Assistant Engineer Dorry of the Bear, preferred against them by the sailors.

The charges against Capt. Healy are drunkenness, and against the other two officers, brutality.

MARRIED HER LOVER QUIETLY

And Left a Letter Asking Forgiveness of Her Parents.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Dec. 26.—Miss Sophia Hardin, only child of Col. Benjamin Lee Hardin, a brother of Gen. P. Wat Hardin, was married Tuesday evening to J. R. Grimes. They had been lovers for years, but as their marriage had been opposed by her parents they waited for her majority without complaint. The license was procured on Tuesday. That evening she had an engagement to attend a play at the Opera House. Instead of going to the opera, where her parents awaited her, she went to the Commercial House, where she met Mr. Grimes with friends. They were married and left for Atlanta at midnight.

She left a letter for her parents explaining her conduct and asking their forgiveness.

THREE MEN BURNED TO DEATH

Lost Their Lives While Sleeping in a Boiler Room.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 26.—By the burning of the sawmill of the Sutherland Lumber Company this morning three men lost their lives.

Two of them, William and John Noonin, were found dead in the boiler room four feet from the door.

The men had been asleep on the boilers and did not waken till the flames had burned off the roof of the room.

The Hawaiian Band in Distress.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Dec. 26.—The members of the Royal Hawaiian Band, which stranded in Cleveland last week, are in a deplorable condition. One of them was taken sick Christmas, and it was found that he was starving. They have been practically without food for several days. Massillon people will endeavor to put the band on its feet. Their instruments are held in Cleveland under attachment.

Judge Moore's Condition Critical.

Judge Henry A. Moore of the Kings County Court of Sessions was in a very critical condition last night when his physician saw him at the Clarendon Hotel. His wife has become greatly fatigued, and a trained nurse was called in yesterday.

IS A MESSAGE OF PEACE

The President's Venezuelan Utterance Not a Signal for War.

MR. CLEVELAND'S POSITION APPROVED

Ex-Congressman Williams of the Opinion that the Dignity of the Country Has Been Fully Maintained.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Ex-Representative George Fred Williams of Boston, who is spending the holiday season in Washington, heartily approves of the President's course in relation to the Venezuelan boundary question. Mr. Williams, like all true Americans, takes the ground that the Monroe doctrine should be rigidly inforced. While applauding the President's vigorous stand in behalf of this doctrine Mr. Williams does not believe that there will be a war between the United States and Great Britain.

"I agree that this Venezuelan question should be settled from the standpoint of peace," said Mr. Williams to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and that if the American public has any distinctive function to perform in modern civilization it is to prevent war and maintain peace and a brotherhood of men so far as the American continents are concerned. I understand this to be the entire spirit and

George Fred Williams.

purpose of the Monroe doctrine, as announced by President Monroe in his annual message of Dec. 2, 1823. The primary declaration of that message is that America should not become involved in the policy which European nations may choose to adopt in maintaining their balance of power among themselves. The Monroe doctrine, therefore, in the first instance, pledges the United States Government to the policy of declining any intervention by force of any countries beyond the American continents.

"Since the declaration of the Monroe doctrine the United States have fulfilled their pledges in this regard and their purpose has been the maintenance of peace upon the American continents. On the other hand they attempt to secure the domestic peace of the American States by forbidding the European nations from 'any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere' and treating such an attempt 'as dangerous to our peace and safety.' The attempt to extend European systems is further defined by the declaration that 'we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, (namely, any of the American States,) or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.'

"The purpose of this doctrine was, I believe, fully foreshadowed in the letter of Thomas Jefferson, written in 1820, in which, referring to the Minister to Brazil, he says: 'I hope he sees and will promote in his new situation the advantages of a cordial fraternization among all the American nations and the importance of their coalescing in an American system and policy totally independent of and unconnected with that of Europe. The day is not distant when we may formally acquire a meridian of partition through the ocean which separates the two hemispheres, on the hither side of which no European gun shall ever be heard or an American on the other. * * * I hope no American will ever lose sight of the essential policy of interdicting in the seas and territories of both Americas the ferocious and sanguinary contests of Europe. I wish to see this coalition begun.'

"I think the words of Jefferson are even more fundamental and important to the peace of our continent than when they were uttered. Every true American must regard, as Jefferson did, that the sound of a European gun on our side of the ocean as a menace to our peace, and that, on the other hand, our intervention in the affairs of Europe, Asia, and Africa, would be an equally unfitting solution of the problem which interests our continents. It seems to me that the whole subject should be viewed from this standpoint, and that war in no-wise should be considered except for the great purpose of maintaining the peace of our continents. This doctrine, called the Monroe doctrine, has never been abandoned by this Government, and, in my judgment, never should be. It deserves a place in international law because it absolutely prevents the interference of America with Europe in consideration of Europe's consent to abstain from intervention in American affairs.

"Whatever may be the views of our citizens as to the caution or temperance of President Cleveland's message, it is clear that his purpose has been to defend the peace of the American continents against the threat of England to by force insist upon its own claims to take possession of American soil. If the Monroe doctrine is still the true American doctrine, it was President Cleveland's duty to insist upon it, and had he not done so, according to his judgment, the whole policy would have been placed in danger of invasion. We must judge the language of diplomacy according to its real purport, and not according to its well-chosen phrases, and it becomes every true American citizen who ventures to speak upon this subject to inquire who has used the actual language of war.

"It seems to me that it is not President Cleveland, but Lord Salisbury, who at first declared that force and not justice shall decide the points in dispute in this case. To those who deprecate war it should be suggested that Lord Salisbury was the first to decline a peaceful solution. Lord Salisbury's position is expressed in the follow-

ing words: 'If, as time has gone on, the concessions thus offered diminish in extent and have now been withdrawn, this has been a necessary consequence of a gradual spread over the country of British settlements, which her Majesty's Government cannot, in justice to the inhabitants, offer to surrender to foreign rule.'

"In other words, Lord Salisbury declares that wherever Englishmen choose to settle on American soil, England will forcibly maintain their rights to English possession and English rule, and that the peaceful methods of arbitration shall not interfere. In other words, wherever Englishmen choose to settle disputed territory, England will defend her claim to title, just or unjust. Now, it seems to me that the standpoint from which every patriotic American should view the President's message is this: That upon the diplomatic correspondence and such information as has so far come to the Department of State, the President does not view the English claim as a legitimate boundary dispute, but as a case of theft of territory by England from an independent American State. While I would not maintain that the American people should sustain their President in any claim he may make, right or wrong, I do think that he should assume, until further evidence is offered, that England's claim to the territory in question is so unfounded that it practically amounts to what President Monroe defined as 'interposition by a European power for the purpose of oppressing an American republic.'

"The mere claim of title to territory will not change robbery into right, and from the attitude and vigorous words of President Cleveland the American citizen should assume that the President considers the English demand for territory as baseless and unjust. If his message he says, 'If a European power, by the extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken.'

"As I understand it, President Cleveland's attitude is this: He regards Lord Salisbury's refusal to arbitrate as a declaration of purpose on the part of England to occupy by force as much of the disputed territory as it chooses to claim, and to deny the demand of this Government that the dispute be settled by peaceful arbitration, and in calling for a commission to fairly investigate the dispute. President Cleveland proposes to satisfy the people of this country and the whole world, which makes and unmakes international law, whether England is attempting to rob an American Government of its territory, or is merely asserting just and well-founded claims. It does not lie with patriotic Americans at this time to criticise the President of the United States for attempting, through a just and impartial tribunal, to settle peacefully a question which England proposes to decide by force. It is not President Cleveland who is appealing to force, but England, which declines the tribunal of peace.

"The commission proposed by President Cleveland does not mean war, but peace. It is not an assertion of peaceful methods against the defiant claim of Great Britain that it will forcibly occupy American territory without impartial judgment, and merely because English settlers have chosen to take possession of the land. We may purchase peace at any price, and we may allow England to occupy by force whatever American land it chooses to claim, and the Monroe doctrine no longer exists. Any claim of title, whether by disputed boundaries, original grants, or conquest, must be submitted to arbitration than United States against any European power merely because we abandon the doctrine that American territory shall be independent of European control, except so far as it was modified when President Monroe declared his doctrine.

"It seems to me that Lord Salisbury's argument that the conditions which existed in 1823 are no longer effective is wrong, for the Monroe doctrine applies with much greater force than it did seventy years ago. The purposes, policy, and interests of the European States have been very clearly illustrated in recent years. They have undertaken to control the Government of Egypt and of Turkey, and have even divided up the African continent by virtue simply of their power over helpless countries. The question here involved is whether they may, by a like exercise of arbitrary power, possess themselves of American territory. Every year brings distant countries nearer together, and no one knows how soon railroads between the American continents may make Venezuela and Brazil our neighbors, and furnish facilities for European States to transport arms from those sections to our southern borders. If, as is alleged by some, England's purpose is to control the commerce of North and South America by obtaining possession and control of the mouth of the Orinoco River, it is of fundamental importance to our peace that this shall not be done unjustly or by force.

"If England would arbitrate its claim, then the methods of peace would be vindicated. If the United States allows England to defy the tribunal of peace and take possession of American territory by force, it cannot later regain its position as the defender of the autonomy of the existing States of the American continents. I cannot understand how President Cleveland can be charged with precipitating war when he proposes to appoint a just tribunal to satisfy the people of the United States and of the world as to the justice of England's demands, and thus insist upon a peaceful solution where Lord Salisbury insists upon the savage tribunal of force. While President Cleveland might have chosen less forcible words with which to enforce the American doctrine of the peaceful solution of questions affecting the American continents, I should rather treat any excess in statement as an indignant protest against the policy of England to acquire territory by force than the expression of a purpose on the part of the United States to use force in the defense of this territory.

"The appointment of the commission is a distinct repudiation of the doctrine of force. It is an appeal to the sense of justice of the world; it is a vigorous insistence that armed Europe shall not introduce warlike methods to disturb American peace. Instead of declaring war, the President treats Lord Salisbury's refusal to arbitrate as an insistence upon forcible measures and proposes to have the case tried peaceably whether England wishes it or not, and to ask the support of the peace-loving and war-hating world in resisting what he deems to be the oppression of a feeble American State by a powerfully armed European invader. This is the American doctrine that was good in 1823, is better now, in 1895, and will be a boon to mankind in the next century.

"I am second to no man in deprecating force in the settlement of international disputes. It is barbarous, unchristian, and to be hated by every just and merciful man, but the nation which defies the tribunal of peace is the nation which must bear the guilt of bloodshed, and not the nation that insists upon arbitration as the civilized, Christian, and lawful method of settling disputed international questions. There is no fear of war between England and the United States, and, in my judgment, if the people of this country stand by the President in this emergency, England and all other nations will be taught a lesson which may well close this century that the American continent must be governed by law and not by the will of the strongest."

PRESIDENT'S COURSE WAS RIGHT.

England Will Now Learn About Monroe Doctrine, Rev. Mr. Darlinton Says.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlinton, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn, has not made any reference to the Venezuelan trouble from his pulpit, but yesterday, in an interview, he said:

Such topics are not to be brought into the pulpit on Sunday. The Sunday services of the Church should not be secularized. They are for the preaching of the Gospel. The less secular topics of any kind brought into the pulpit the better. But I am very glad to give a reporter, or any one else, my views on this subject on a week day. My idea is that things have happened just right. I am very glad indeed that the President spoke as he did, and that the two houses of Congress acted as they did. The mind of the masses of the people in England and on the Continent of Europe is in a misty condition about America and American affairs anyway. Probably, while the statesmen knew there was such a man as President Monroe, the majority of the people, not reading the newspapers to the extent that they do in this country, where even the laboring man buys his newspaper on his way to work, and when the best papers in England devote almost no space whatever to American news, giving, in fact, larger accounts of doings in Australia than in the United States and three times as much to the affairs of Canada as to this country, it is well they should learn that there is a Monroe doctrine and just what it is.

The pronounced stand taken by the President and houses of Congress will make the Monroe doctrine a subject of discussion in every country and city chophouse, on the street corners and by the firesides; and, while there will be some Englishmen who will be crazy for war and who believe that one Englishman is as good as from ten to twenty men of any other nation in battle, the majority of the thinking people of England will readily determine that there must be no war for such a trifling cause, and mercantile England will see that her immense money interests in this country are not to be put in peril by any such war.

The shipping interests of England alone, which to-day are greater than all the rest of the world, probably, would be utterly ruined should such a war occur. Now, as Gladstone says, all that needs to be applied to the situation is common sense—to go slow and not irritate Great Britain by any unnecessary warlike demonstration. We have taken the right stand in demanding arbitration. If we simply stand firm, in a few months the whole matter will be settled peaceably and without a thought of war. The only danger lies in the possibility that the hot-headed Venezuelans may commit some untoward act and so force retaliation by the British fleet. But, even if that occurs, it is not necessary for the United States immediately to step in. The two greatest Christian nations of the world will look long at the dispute before they engage in a war which will cost hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of property.

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THE WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

is replete with **Novelties, distinctive** in **character** and **moderate** in **price.**

Buy of the Makers.

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

WHY HE INDORSES THE PRESIDENT.

Views of William R. Moore, a Republican, Who Has Been in Congress.

William R. Moore, head of the dry goods firm of Moore & Co., Memphis, Tenn., has written to Robert M. McLean, one of his partners, now in New-York, as follows:

"In reply to your telegram, 'What do you think of the President's message?' &c., I beg to say that it is one of the very few papers of his that I, in substance, heartily indorse. The doctrine of 'America for Americans' is one that this Nation must maintain at no matter what cost. England has, for so long a time, been permitted to gobble up, or absorb, outlying and weakly protected territory, wherever it could be found, that she now feels surprised when her claims upon disputed Venezuelan territory are vigorously opposed by the United States. Her policy has ever been for conquest and for enlargement of her own possessions—even at the expense of every principle save might.

"This administration's cue to her further aggressions naturally stuns her; and she will now have to pause long enough to secure her second wind. She will, in due time, catch it; and, later on, begin to wriggle in the intricate mazes of diplomacy, through which, rather than war, she will shrewdly at last find a way of escape. She cannot afford, under any circumstances, to war with the United States. We can easily do without England. The United States, as friendly neighbor, is a necessity to England. While, on water, our strength, compared with hers, is trifling, Canada and her commerce upon the seas would be an easy prey to the United States. A war with her means the loss of Canada, and the destruction of her commerce—two eloquent arguments that will be strong enough to prevent any resort to arms.

"With all of these things, there are yet other reasons, while thoughtful people should talk and act cautiously. Even the bare possibility of war—as you all now see—will seriously affect the material things of Europe and America; and business men, therefore, in my view, should move slowly until they can see further into the thick fog which now envelopes all affairs."

Mr. Moore is a Republican, and has represented his district in Congress.

A CANADIAN ALARMIST.

Editor of a Toronto Paper Fears an Invasion of the Dominion.

TORONTO, Dec. 26.—A local paper this morning printed the following:

"The United States jingoes are in retreat, but any day may see a panic followed by great social disturbances, and then an irrepressible rabble of adventurers take the road to invade Canada. They have done it before. There is, so a good authority says, 1,000,000 men without work, desperate as to the future, and with nothing to lose, who could easily be got to join in such an invasion.

"There are also a host of 'Generals' and 'Colonels' of more or less war experience, and well versed in the vocabulary of brag, to take the command.

"We say in all seriousness, that we are liable to such an invasion any day. It is therefore the duty of our Government to take some measure of defense, and to quietly, but vigorously, see what shape we are in for resisting such attack."

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 26.—The Government has decided to establish at once a school of military instruction in Montreal. Several influential delegations waited upon the authorities and urged this course.

DECLARATION IN THE PLATFORMS.

The Monroe Doctrine Reaffirmed by Conventions of Both Parties.

The Monroe doctrine, as a permanent policy for the Government has been reaffirmed from time to time by the National conventions in their platforms for the last forty years. Here are some of the party utterances at the National councils:

The platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention, June, 1856, declared:

Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

It was on the platform containing this declaration that James Buchanan was elected.

In the Democratic National Convention held at Baltimore, June, 1860, the resolutions adopted at the convention of 1856 were reaffirmed.

The platform adopted by the convention of the Regular Republican Convention held at Baltimore in June, 1864, contained this resolution:

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the Western continent; and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of their own country the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds, for monarchical governments, sustained by foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

It was on the platform containing this resolution that Abraham Lincoln was elected President.

The platform of the Radical Republican Convention held in Cleveland in May, 1867, declared:

That the National policy known as the Monroe doctrine has become a recognized principle, and that the establishment of any anti-republican government on this continent by any foreign power cannot be tolerated.

The Republican National Convention held in Chicago, in June, 1884, adopted the following:

The Republican Party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliance with foreign nations, and which gives us the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs—a policy which seeks peace and trade with all powers, but specially those of the Western hemisphere.

From the platform adopted at the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, June, 1892:

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine, and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense.

REPORT OF A QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE

Salisbury Said to be Negotiating for Support on the Continent.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Daily News will publish to-morrow a dispatch from Vienna stating that Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, is negotiating with France and Holland with a view to adopting common action against the policy of President Cleveland.

Spain, the dispatch states, already has indicated her agreement with Great Britain on the question.

It is believed, the correspondent states, that Great Britain, France, Holland, and Spain will form a quadruple alliance to protect their American possessions against the United States.

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. For a prompt, efficient cure take

Hood's Pills

Which rouse the liver and restore full, regular action of the bowels; do not gripe. 25c.

AN ALLEGED PRIVATE DISPATCH.

Reported in London that Mr. Olney Has Sent a Message to Salisbury.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Daily News tomorrow, commenting on the report that Secretary of State Olney has forwarded a private dispatch to Lord Salisbury, will say:

There is nothing incredible or surprising in such an announcement. On the contrary, it would be highly honorable to him. There is no reason to believe that, in pushing the Monroe doctrine, Secretary Olney had any design of insulting or annoying England.

The paper discredits the various far-fetched explanations of President Cleveland's policy, and says he meant no harm by his message to Congress. Whatever mischief he did he has endeavored conscientiously and laboriously to undo.

Ex-Senator Miller on the Situation.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, in speaking of the Venezuelan incident yesterday, said that war was out of the question. "The House and the Senate have the prerogative alone to declare war, and no President can rob them of it. President Cleveland has tried to do so. Of course, the House and the Senate passed the commission bill, not desiring to appear unpatriotic. But as these two branches of Congress have to vote to furnish the sinews of war in the shape of appropriations, it is nothing but right that they should have the power to declare war. President Cleveland's administration has placed the country in a deep financial hole, and it only remains for a Republican Congress to try to get it out."

Hopes for Peaceful Relations.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday received the following cablegram from the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce:

EDINBURGH, Dec. 26, 1895.

To Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

Edinburgh Chamber express earnest desire that present difficulty may end in continuance of peaceful relations between both countries so closely allied by kindred language and mutual interests. THOMAS CLARK, Baronet, President.

PURCHASER TO PAY MILLIONS

Terms of the Settlement of the Two Suits Against the Long Island Traction Company.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Dec. 26.—Two important cases came to an end to-day. Both were heard by United States Judge Goff, in Chambers.

The cases of William M. Kidder and others against the Long Island Traction Company, and the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company against the Long Island Traction Company and others, were consolidated, and, upon hearing, a settlement was reached by which $5,500,000 will be paid by the purchaser of the Long Island Traction Company property, and at once distributed.

There were present Attorneys J. G. Jenkins, T. S. Williams, and C. A. Vollin of Brooklyn; Attorneys Julian T. Davies, Harris D. Colt, Arthur W. Butler, and W. C. Trull of New-York, G. E. P. Howard, the late secretary of ex-Gov. Flower; Horace G. Morgan, Receiver, and Kingsbury Curtis, Special Master.

SUSPENDED PRIEST ATTACKS A WOMAN

The Rev. J. M. Fitzgerald Drags His Servant from a Car.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The Rev. J. M. Fitzgerald, suspended pastor of Holy Cross Catholic Church at Charlotte, who is under indictment and awaiting trial on the charge of burning several buildings on which he held insurance policies, is said to have attacked Nora Cronin, one of his servants, this morning.

The assault was at the Central Hudson Station, in a train which was bearing John Cronin, another of Fitzgerald's servants and a brother of Nora, to Auburn State Prison to serve a term for having a hand in the burning of the parochial school.

Nora Cronin accompanied her brother and Jailer Cawthra on the train, intending to go to Auburn, when the priest rushed in and roughly dragged the woman from the car, regardless of the attempts of the officer to prevent him.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Stephen Merrihew.

Stephen Merrihew died yesterday at his home, 30 West Forty-sixth Street. He for many years has been one of the best-known of the lawyers who act as counsel to the financial men in Wall Street.

Mr. Merrihew was born in this city Jan. 25, 1814. At an early age he was admitted to the bar. His first partnership was under the firm name of Wright & Merrihew. Judge Rotan's name was afterward added. For the last fifteen years, however, Mr. Merrihew has been practicing alone. For the last thirty years his office has been at 52 Wall St.

Mr. Merrihew was a prominent church member, at one time holding the position of Senior Warden in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest. He leaves three children. They are Mrs. James Garner Rieck, Miss Caroline P. Merrihew, and George W. Merrihew.

Judge John A. McGrath.

Judge John A. McGrath of Jersey City, who became insane while sitting on the bench of the First District Court, several weeks ago, died yesterday, in his home, Hudson Boulevard and Congress Street. Judge McGrath was born in Ireland, Dec. 16, 1847. His parents came to the United States when he was two years old. He enlisted in the United States Artillery during the civil war, but was subsequently discharged for disability.

He was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was appointed a District Court Judge in 1891. As counsel to the Freeholders, he drew the law under which the Hudson County Boulevard was named, and, later, gave the name of Hudson Boulevard to the driveway. He leaves a wife, one son, and one daughter.

John F. Scott.

John F. Scott, one of the founders of the Coffee Exchange, and continuously its Treasurer since its organization, except for two years, when he was its President, died Wednesday morning. He had been in poor health for several months, but visited his office as recently as last Saturday. An attack of pneumonia on Tuesday proved suddenly fatal on account of his enfeebled condition. He was fifty-five years old, and a member of the firm of William Scott's Sons, 107 Front Street. The managers of the Exchange passed resolutions yesterday and directed that the Exchange as a body attend the funeral services, in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, to-morrow morning.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William Hutchings Clark of William E. Clark & Brother, dealers in provisions at 164 Elizabeth Street, died on Wednesday. He was forty-five years old, and a member of the Produce Exchange. Funeral services will be held this morning at his house, 230 Madison Avenue.

—Notice was posted at the Coffee Exchange yesterday of the death of Judah A. De Lima, a broker of 71 Wall Street, who died on Tuesday. He was fifty-five years old. Funeral services were held yesterday at 148 West Seventy-third Street.

—James Chauncey Johnson, a well-known music writer, died at Winchester, Mass. He was born in Middlebury, Vt.

Judge Peckham Soon to Go to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Rufus W. Peckham, the newly appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, expects to reach Washington and take the oath of office Jan. 3.

Latest Arrival.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Passow, Antwerp Dec. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

BROW HEAD, Dec. 27.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New-York for Liverpool, passed here at 5:45 A. M. to-day.

Chauncey and Wales Might Settle

That little Venezuelan difficulty. But—the only thing that can settle a Cough or Cold is

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT.

Only 60 cents a bottle for this swift, pleasant, and CERTAIN CURE for a Cough or Cold, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and all other throat or lung troubles. Money back if it fails. Of your druggist or at

Riker's

6th Ave., Cor. 22d St.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR CHILDREN

Distribution of Presents at the Colored Orphan Asylum and St. Bartholomew's Mission.

The 310 colored children whose home is the Colored Orphan Asylum at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue were made happy yesterday by a huge Christmas tree, loaded down with candy and toys.

The large assembly room in the west wing of the building was decorated with holly and cedar, and the tree stood on a platform. The large folding doors of the room were thrown open at 2 o'clock P. M., and the children marched in, two by two, singing "Angels from Realms of Glory."

Superintendent Martin K. Sherwin presided at the exercises that followed. Anthems and carols were sung, and there were recitations and dialogues. The Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, pastor of the Pilgrims' Church, at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, delivered the Christmas address. Dr. Virgin has performed this office for several years, and when he arose he was greeted with hearty cheers. He spoke about the origin of the Christmas feast, and its observance, and told many anecdotes about children which elicited much applause from his little auditors.

At the conclusion of the address the children sang the "Christmas Bird" song. This was followed by the distribution of the presents by Miss Angeline Campbell, the Principal, and her assistants. Each child responded to its name, and received a cornucopia of candy, an orange, and three presents. Dolls, picture books, and toys of all descriptions were distributed.

Among the visitors were Mrs. William H. Anderdonk, Miss Annie Purdy, Mrs. Daniel I. Hoag, Miss Olivia P. Stokes, Mrs. Richard W. Underhill, Dr. and Mrs. Willard Parker, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Alexander, and Mrs. Henry Jenkins.

At St. Bartholomew's Mission, 245 East Forty-second Street, 200 children were made happy by the distribution of gifts from a large Christmas tree. Most of the children are homeless, and the gifts consisted of clothing, shoes, and underwear.

The Rev. Dr. Mansell delivered a short address to the children and distributed the gifts. The Christmas tree was placed in front of the chancel, and was brilliantly lighted with candles. The festival was concluded by the singing of hymns by the children.

YELLOW DOG IN A STRANGE PLIGHT

He Got Wedged Between a Stand and a Wall and Could Not Escape.

Antono Salvito keeps a fruit stand on the corner of One Hundredth Street and Third Avenue. The stand is built against a building, but there is a space of a few inches between it and the wall.

People passing the corner last night heard the whines of a dog behind the stand. It seemed to be unable to get out. Somebody called the attention of a policeman. He tried to move the stand, and got several people to help him. A crowd of several hundred surrounded the place. Everybody had advice to give, but the stand could not be moved, and the dog, in the meantime, had set up a continual howl.

A young man finally went up and thrust his arm into the space behind the stand. There was a terrific wail as he pulled the dog bodily out. It proved to be a little shaggy cur about a foot in length, scared half to death by the crowd.

The man put it down on the sidewalk while the policeman deliberated whether it ought to be killed or sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. All at once it made a break for liberty, dodged between the legs of the crowd that surrounded it, and shot like a yellow streak down the avenue.

When Kings Are Administrators.

From The Spectator.

When Kings are the actual administrators, they labor under a special temptation to hate the press. They seem to be, or in some cases, actually are, addressed by it, and they are so accustomed to deference when addressed, and even to a form of flattery, that plain speech of any kind, and especially sharp criticism, even if respectful in form, creates in them a strong suspicion of the loyalty of the critic. We have heard of this emotion being felt because a critic wrote "his Majesty" instead of "His Majesty," and that curious instance of sensitiveness is but an illustration of a far-reaching truth. We can understand, therefore, the dislike of the German Emperor for the press, and his readiness, when excited, to allow prosecutions for pure criticism, even respectful criticism, on the pretext that the writers are guilty of lèse-majesté. "They cannot be loyal," thinks his Majesty, "or they would never criticise me."

What we cannot understand is statesmen not seeing that if there is a press at all it must be critical, and that the critics who are respectful set an example to the populace—who, among themselves, are never respectful unless they approve—and, therefore, deserve rather official favor than condemnation. The mistake is the more remarkable because it occurs in Germany, where the governing idea has always been that while action must be strictly supervised by authority, thought may be allowed to go free, even if it chances to be expressed in print. There is not a country in the world where respectful criticism would shake the throne so little, or where there is so little necessity for punishing attacks on institutions with anything more serious than a social sneer or an official frown.

Peoria's Moderation.

From The Chicago Post.

The Peoria City Council has made a formal request for everything in sight, instead of inconsiderately taking it all, as the Chicago City Council does.

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Works wonders in curing torturing, disfiguring diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, and especially baby humours.

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CUBA LIBRE.

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VIOLENT WIND AND RAIN

Continued from Page 1.

and some of the Boston wires are down now.

"The worst of it seems to be over in the South," said Mr. Davis, at midnight. "We have everything straightened out."

SCAFFOLD BREAKS IN A ROOF.

Fell from Manhattan Hotel Now Being Built—Other Damage in This City.

The East Fifty-first Street police reported to Headquarters that at 9:30 o'clock last night a large section of scaffolding from the top of the Manhattan Hotel, under construction at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, was carried away by the wind and blown to the roof of 11 East Forty-second Street, the residence of M. Heyman. The roof of the dwelling house, which is a three-story brownstone structure, was badly smashed by the heavy timbers, and the scaffold itself was broken to pieces.

A large shade tree, which was a prominent landmark at Twenty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, was blown down early in the evening, and lay across Ninth Avenue, blocking traffic until it was removed by the Department of Public Works.

The houses 221, 223, and 225 West Sixteenth Street, which have been in course of construction, were reported to the West Twentieth Street Police Station during the night by Policeman Brooks as being in a somewhat unsafe condition. During the prevalence of the high wind quite a number of the bricks fell from the houses. The cornice of one of them also dropped into the street. Sergt. Lindeman notified the Building Department, and stationed two policemen opposite the buildings to warn pedestrians.

A large plate-glass window in the cigar store at 323 Eighth Avenue was blown in at 11 o'clock and smashed to pieces.

While the storm was at its height, at 10 o'clock, an electric light wire set fire to the pole at Seventy-sixth Street and First Avenue. Sergt. Fitzgerald of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station telephoned to the Manhattan Electric Light Company, and they put out the fire.

The illuminated thermometer in front of Hudnut's pharmacy, 205 Broadway, was blown down and totally destroyed. It was valued at $200.

Some of the electric lights in lower Broadway were extinguished, leaving that part of the city in darkness for several hours.

The wind smashed a plate glass window in the store at 1 Bayard Street. The value of the window is $75. A large tree in front of 12 Madison Avenue was blown against the house and broke one of the windows.

HEAVY WIND IN BROOKLYN.

Bath Beach Station of the Brooklyn Heights Company Destroyed.

Considerable damage was done in Brooklyn by the storm.

The station of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company at Cropsey Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, Bath Beach, was partially destroyed about 11:45 o'clock.

The damage was done by the heavy wind, which blew down part of the building. The loss will be about $500.

The wind also wrecked about fifty feet of the big advertising signboard on the Liberty Street Plaza, nearly opposite Clinton Street.

Telegraph Operator Campbell was on duty at 11:15 o'clock, at Police Headquarters, when he received a call that the roof of 265 Clinton Street had been blown off, and that a panic had followed. The alarm was sent out, and in a short time the reserves of the Butler Street, the Adams Street, and the Amity Street Precincts were on the ground. Three engines and the Fire Patrol Salvage Corps also answered the call.

Great excitement prevailed, and notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain, the stoops of the adjoining houses were filled with excited residents.

The cause of all the trouble was found to be the blowing down of a large chimney of the three-story and basement brown-stone house at 265 Clinton Street.

The house is a boarding-house, run by Charles Wells, and owned by Fraser Gelman, of Hudson, Lincoln County, S. D.

One of the servants, Nellie Cavaugh, fainted from the excitement, and an ambulance was called. The damage caused will not amount to over $50.

Teutonic Met Rough Weather.

The White Star steamer Teutonic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, dropped anchor in Quarantine at 2:10 yesterday morning after a very stormy passage. The Teutonic left Queenstown Harbor Dec. 19 at 1:34 P. M. She passed Daunt's Rock at 1:49 P. M. in a moderate gale, which gradually increased to a strong gale from the northnorthwest, with a high, rough sea. On Sunday the wind shifted to north-northeast, and blew with hurricane force, accompanied by a dangerous sea. The wind changed to the north and southwest on Monday, and blew a strong gale with high swell.

On passing the Banks the weather moderated, and this condition lasted until her arrival.

WALL CRASHED THROUGH THE ROOF

Woman Injured by the Blowing Down of Ruins at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 26.—The south wall of the buildings of the Central Stamping Company was blown down at a few minutes before 12 to-night. The walls of the buildings have stood since the great fire of July last, when almost the entire block on three streets was wiped out. The wall that fell was that which ended the company's building on Liberty street, and towered above the house at 32 Liberty street, a three-story frame building.

It was owned and partly occupied by Mrs. Lenoff, who was asleep on the top floor when the upper part of the wall tumbled upon the roof of her house. A part of the mass crashed through. Mrs. Lenoff was injured, but not seriously.

The lower floor of the house was occupied by a man named Stacy Curtis. He managed to get his wife and children out of the house in safety. The wall fell in sections and continued to fall for some time. The news spread through the city, and it was reported that several had been killed. The firemen and the police reserves were called. The firemen immediately stretched ropes in all directions about the block to prevent the crowd getting into danger. The tenants in houses on Liberty Street opposite the front wall of the building were ordered out, as their houses were in danger. The front wall had been weakened by the fall of the south wall, and threatens to fall at any moment. All the furniture was removed to places of safety.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN PITTSBURG.

Enough Water Now to Move All Freight in the Harbor.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 26.—Pittsburg appears to have been the central point of the storm which the officials at the Weather Bureau say extended from Nashville, in the South, as far north as Buffalo. While the wind was not so high in this city as at other places, the storm prostrated all wires in its path.

The storm was so threatening here that all movements of coal from this harbor were discontinued until to-morrow. Outside of the damage done to telegraph and telephone companies, no other serious results were reported up to midnight.

The officials of the Weather Station say the precipitation of rain was sufficient to clear the harbor of all coal and other freight.

The wires are down in all directions, and communication with the East is badly impaired. Rain began here early in the afternoon, and the downpour gradually increased until about 8 o'clock to-night. High winds prevailed, and played sad havoc with the telegraph wires.

The storm seems to have been at its worst east of Pittsburg. Near Hopewell, on the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad, a tree was blown down across the railroad track. A train crashed into the obstruction and a railroad foreman was killed.

The rain has now ceased, and a wet snow is falling. The signal station here has had no communication with points east of Pittsburg.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Christmas Celebrants in Philadelphia Alarmed by the Wind's Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The high wind that accompanied to-night's rainstorm nearly caused a disaster at the Mariners' Bethel Baptist Church, at Front and Union Streets. A Christmas celebration was being held at the church, and the little building was packed with about 600 people, many of whom were children. Just before 10 o'clock the participants in the festival were startled by what sounded like a heavy blow on the roof above their heads.

A panic ensued among the people in the church. A rush was made for the single exit, and women and children were trampled under foot by the stronger in the rush for safety. About half of the people succeeded in getting out of the church before some of the cooler heads in the crowd pacified the fears of the panic-stricken people.

Although a number were knocked down in the flight from the church, and a number of others were cut by falling bricks and mortar, no one was very seriously hurt.

About half of the roof of the building had been lifted off by the wind.

LOSS OF LIFE IN TEXAS.

Five Persons Blown into a Stream and Drowned.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Dec. 26.—News reached here this afternoon of a disaster in which seven lives were lost and much property destroyed last Tuesday night.

The wind and rain storm which swept over West Texas assumed the fierceness of a hurricane and deluge at Hambrick's ranch, near Sterling City, on a branch of the Concho River, about sixty miles northwest of this place.

Hambrick had a large flock of sheep and a big herd of cattle being looked after by three Mexican herders.

Ortano Cardez, his wife and daughter, lived in a cabin, and Juan Vergas and Emilo Deltro, two herders, boarded with them. The cabin was wrecked and blown into the stream, and the five occupants were drowned. Two miles further down the river Alberto Jardin and Pedro Sardis were drowned while trying to escape from a sudden rise in the Concho.

The storm coming on suddenly in the night, the victims had no warning, and could not protect themselves in the darkness. The whole country in the Concho valley is overflowed, and many sheep and cattle have been drowned.

A BLIZZARD IN INDIANA.

The Telephone and Electric Service Suspended in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26.—A blizzard has prevailed in this city from early this morning. The streets at noon were almost impassable, and the telephone and electric light wires were in a tangled mass. Not a telephone is in working order. On horse was killed, and several persons rendered insensible by coming in contact with "live" electric wires. Gangs of men are at work trying to get the wires off the streets, but the storm is increasing in force, and work progresses slowly.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—A very heavy snowstorm is reported in Central Indiana and Illinois, and along the Wabash River Valley, and snow is already six inches deep. The Wabash has risen fifteen feet within the last five days, and is still rising.

Much Damage Done in Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 26.—A severe storm passed over this village this evening. It began with a high wind which was followed by hail and rain. Many telegraph wires and trees were blown down. The streets are filled with water as the result of the blocking of the sewers by the branches. The high tide to-night in Flushing Bay has covered the meadows between Corona and College Point and this village with water.

Mrs. Inchbald.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Among the writers affected by the demand for a return to pure, unsophisticated nature was the beautiful and daring Mrs. Inchbald. At an early age she was seized with a strong passion for the stage, and twice, while still in her teens, she ran away from home and went to London to see whether fortune would do for her what application to stage managers had failed to do. A sufficiently dangerous step this on the part of a young woman who is described as "tall and slender, with hair of a golden auburn, and lovely hazel eyes, perfect features, and an enchanting countenance." In her nineteenth year she married, her husband being an actor, and she herself now appeared on the boards. She does not seem to have been a very successful actress, but she was able to make considerable sums by her pen; she was exceedingly well paid for her plays, and very well paid for her two novels, "A Simple Story," and "Nature and Art." In spite of grave defects, for which the imperfect education of the author is so far responsible, these stories are eminently readable.

As has been said by critics, "A Simple Story" is really two stories, and the double plot is handled with some awkwardness; moreover, there is a tendency to exaggeration in the portraiture, a notable example being the character of Sanford, the priest, whose churlishness is overdrawn to the point of childishness, while much of the writing is very raw. Still, the story holds the reader's attention; the chief figure, Miss Milner, is skillfully handled, and the incidents are well chosen and effectively used. The lesson of the story, for it has a moral writ large on it, is that parents are bound to give the most serious consideration to the training of their children. In "Nature and Art" the moral is of another kind. In it we are invited to despise William, the polished, insincere product of civilization, and to admire his cousin Henry, the natural man, who cannot understand the hollow refinements of an artificial society. The reader has no difficulty in despising William, but it is not so easy to admire Henry, for in her anxiety to do justice to his transparent honesty, Mrs. Inchbald makes the worthy youth ridiculous. But without "Nature and Art" is an impressive story, and the author's dramatic experience stands her in good stead in the powerful scene where William, now risen to the bench, passes sentence of death on the wretched woman in the dock, whom he fails to recognize as the hapless victim of his own selfish passion.

Enforcing Ancient Sunday Laws.

From The London Truth.

The contemptible and ridiculous Lord's Day Observance act of Charles II. is still being vigorously enforced against small shopkeepers at Walsall, and the same miserable system of persecution is now being taken up in other towns. At Rhyl the police have begun by getting a Jewish tobacconist fined for trading on the Christian Sabbath, while at Hoylake, near Birkenhead, a start has been made with the prosecution of a barber for the awful crime of shaving customers on a Sunday. The vigilant constabulary will next be running people in for taking a stroll on the Lord's Day—"vainly and profanely walking" as an old enactment terms it.

Arbor Day to Repair Ravages.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The local market has been overstocked with thousands of Christmas trees, which stand for just so much wanton waste of good foliage. Arbor Day will have to make good the prodigality of Christmas in the tree-chopping line.

Have you subscribed yet for your boys and girls?

St. Nicholas

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THE JANUARY NUMBER

now ready on every newsstand, will give you an idea of what a year of ST. NICHOLAS means. Here are Robert Louis Stevenson's delightful "Letters to a Boy," with pictures of Stevenson's Samoan home; first chapters of a new serial, "Sindbad, Smith & Co," which will be enjoyed by young and old together; a report of a remarkable prize competition offered in a recent number of ST. NICHOLAS for the correction of a misspelled poem, to which TEN THOUSAND ANS

THE REPUBLICAN THEORY

Argument of the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

A DEFENSE OF THE TARIFF BILL

Based on the Assumption that the Government's Great Need Is for an Increase of Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—In the House to-day the Committee on Ways and Means, in submitting the bills it had prepared with reference to tariff and bonds, presented the following report:

The Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred so much of the President's annual message and so much of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury as relates to revenue and the condition of the Treasury, and also the President's special message presenting the urgency of immediate action of Congress in a direction calculated to bring relief, reports that the committee appreciates the seriousness of the situation and the importance of prompt remedies so far as Congress can give them.

Your committee regards the chronic deficiency of revenue for the past two years and a half as a most potent cause of the difficulties which the Treasury has encountered, and an important factor in the creation and promotion of that serious distrust which has paralyzed business and dangerously shaken confidence even in the financial operations of the Government. It is as impossible for a Government to have a continuous deficiency of revenue for two years and a half without impairing its financial standing as it is for an individual. It is impossible also, for a Government to continue in this direction without casting a shadow of doubt and discouragement over all business operations within its borders.

The serious fact which we are called upon to confront is that in the two and a half years that have elapsed since July 1, 1893, this Government has had an insufficiency of revenue to meet current expenditures amounting in the aggregate to about $133,000,000. And even in the first half of the present fiscal year the deficiency will reach about $20,000,000 and about $3,000,000 in this present month. And up to the present time there is no sufficient ground for opining that this insufficiency of revenue will not continue during the remainder of the fiscal year; and how much longer no one can safely predict.

If the consequence of such a chronic deficiency were only the necessity of borrowing money to get current expenses in the time of peace, even this would afford abundant reason for increasing the revenue. But the consequences are more wide-reaching than that. Insufficiency of revenue has made it necessary to use the redeemed United States legal-tender notes to pay current expenditures, and thus to supply additional means to draw gold from the greenback redemption fund—in short, to create the "endless chain" of which the Secretary of the Treasury complained and which has made it necessary to sell issue after issue of bonds to replenish the reserve.

This will be clearly seen when it is remembered that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued and sold a little over $162,000,000 of 5 per cent. ten-year, and 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds, from which he has realized about $182,000,000, and, after redeeming $162,000,000 of United States legal-tender notes with the proceeds, has been obliged to immediately pay out $133,300,000 of these demand notes to meet current expenditures and has thus diminished $133,000,000 of this governmental demand notes to be again and again used to draw gold from the Treasury.

It is evident that, so long as there is insufficient revenue, this performance will go on, and bond sale after bond sale will be required. It is also evident that if there had been a sufficiency of revenue, these redeemed legal-tender notes would not have been paid out at once, and there would have been no such necessity or opportunity to draw gold from the Treasury. Indeed, there is good reason to believe that if in the first six months of the distress and panic inaugurated the unrestricted coin fund the Treasury had been receiving revenue more than adequate to meet expenditures, so as to temporarily hold the redeemed Government notes, the disposition to present these notes for redemption would have soon been overcome.

That would have undoubtedly been the case if the redemption fund had been increased in the Spring of 1893 and never allowed to fall below the $100,000,000 minimum. And the necessity for more revenue from the point of view of the maintenance of the redemption fund is not taken away by the fact that we have $80,000,000 of cash in the Treasury in addition to the $100,000,000 (part gold) required for the redemption fund and the twenty odd millions required as a working balance. This $50,000,000 represents $50,000,000 of redeemed United States legal-tender notes, for whose redemption we borrowed $50 000 000 in gold. If we continue to pay them out to meet a deficiency of revenue, then presently they will come back again to draw $50,000,000 more from the Treasury, which we must supply by selling $50,000,000 more of bonds. The suggestion, therefore, that we need no more revenue because we have a cash balance of $50,000,000 of Government notes in the Treasury that can be used to pay any deficiency for the next six or twelve months is in effect a proposition to issue more bonds to meet a deficiency, which should be met at once by providing more revenue.

In other words, those who oppose raising more revenue in such a situation, in effect—whether they intend to do so or not—favor borrowing in preference to paying as we go along.

Your committee believes that it is the duty of the House of Representatives, to which body the Constitution commits the inauguration of revenue bills, to frame and pass a measure that will yield not far from $40,000,000, sufficient to put an end to the deficiency, and to do this without delay, too, leaving to others, whose co-operation is required, to finally place such legislation on the statute books, to meet the responsibility in their own way. And the President's special message, setting forth so pointedly the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for the prompt work of action, only emphasizes the duty of the House.

In response to the urgent call of the President, your committee has felt impelled to act with all possible dispatch. Two facts have led your committee to look to an increase of customs duties as the most appropriate source of additional revenue.

They are, first, the fact that we are already raising a disproportionate amount from internal revenue, which has always been regarded as a war resort—indeed, Jefferson took the ground that excise taxes should not be resorted to by the Federal Government except in case of war or in time of peace, and the Democratic National Convention maintained the same doctrine in 1884. And, secondly, the fact that by increasing customs duties on imported articles which we can and ought to produce or make at home, for revenue purposes, we can at the same time incidentally encourage stricken industries and materially aid in turning the balance of trade in favor of that which has been so heavily against us all through this calendar year, and which has caused a demand for gold for export which our Treasury has been called upon to supply. For so long as the balance of trade is against us on account of excessive imports, we must export gold, or (what is the same thing) promise to pay gold to pay for the excess of imports over the exports.

Your committee have not undertaken a general revision of the tariff on protection lines, as a majority hope can be done in 1897-8, not only because they know that such tariff legislation would stand no chance of becoming a law, but also because general tariff revision would require many months; and the need is more revenue at once. We believe, however, that this need of more revenue is so great that a simple measure increasing all duties of the dutiable list, and taking from the free list of the present tariff a few articles that were always on the dutiable list prior to July 27, 1894, and which have always been important revenue producers, and limiting the operation of such legislation to about two years and a half—until the present deficiency of revenue is overcome—ought to receive the approval even of those who do not favor protective duties on patriotic grounds; and that the fact that it may incidentally encourage the production of many articles that we require at home instead of abroad will not be regarded as a ground of opposition under present circumstances.

In framing the bill submitted for your consideration it has been necessary if action was to be taken promptly to resort to a considerable extent to a horizontal raise of duties for the reason that it would have required months to deal with each article separately. Horizontal dealing with tariffs cannot be justified in ordinary times, but in such an exigency as exists now so serious that the President felt it his duty to send us a special message of extreme urgency, and especially for a limited time, it is not only defensible, but is the only alternative.

But while we have presented in the brief measure reported a horizontal increase of 15 per cent. of existing duties on all the schedules but two, which is an addition of less than 5 per cent. to the average ad valorem rate—giving about $15,000,000 revenue from that source; yet more than $25,000,000 of the $40,000,000 which it is estimated this bill would add to our annual revenue will come mainly from wool, which is taken from the free list and given a moderate duty, and from manufactures of wool, which are given compensatory duty equivalent to the duty on wool, (which is always necessary when a duty is placed on wool) in order to give the wool grower the benefit, and make it possible to manufacture woolens at home.

The bill reported by your committee proposes to make the duty on imported clothing wool 60 per cent. of the duty imposed by the act of 1890, which would give an equivalent of 6-10 of a cent per pound on unwashed wool, or about 40 per cent. ad valorem. This reduction from the duty of the act of 1890 has been made because the restoration of the full duty in this act might seem to be a too great change from existing law to those whose co-operation it is necessary to secure in order to have any legislation, and not as a measure of what might be done when all branches of the Government are in harmony with the majority of the House on protection lines. The duty on manufactures of wool is increased by a specific duty equivalent to the duty on wool.

The duty on carpet wools is left at the 32 per cent. ad valorem, where it was placed in 1890. This is a purely revenue duty, as we raise very few carpet wools. Such lumber as was placed on the free list by the act of 1890, without the slightest justification, is restored to the dutiable list, but with a duty of only 60 per cent. of the duties provided by the act of 1890—giving an equivalent of only about 15 per cent. Such a reduction from the low rates of 1890 is justified only on the ground that the object of your committee has been to frame a bill mainly on revenue grounds, in the hope that it would secure the approval of those in official places whose co-operation is essential to legislation, and who may be supposed to feel that in such an exigency as now exists the public necessity must control.

Believing that such an increase of revenue as is proposed is essential as a first step in the restoration of confidence, and the restoration of the Treasury to a sound condition, and that other legislation to be proposed to this end cannot be effective without adequate revenue to meet the expenditures of the Government, your committee recommends the passage of the accompanying bill "To temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of Government and provide against a deficiency."

The Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred so much of the President's annual message and of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury as relates to the maintenance of the redemption fund and the conditions of the Treasury, reports:

That the Secretary of the Treasury now has the authority under the resumption act of 1875 to issue and sell ten-year 6 per cent. bonds and thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds to maintain the fund for the redemption of United States notes, and that he has sold $100,000,000 of the former description of bonds and about $62,000,000 of the latter description of bonds in the past two years. As the redemption fund has declined to almost $60,000,000 the Secretary requests authority to issue a lower-rate and a shorter-time bond in lieu of the higher-rate and longer-time bonds, in expectation that at an early date he will be required to sell additional bonds to procure coin for this end.

The question involved is not whether or not bonds shall be sold for this purpose. The Secretary announces his intention to avail himself of the authority given by the resumption act and sell the high-rate and long-term bonds, and the only question is whether it is not clearly for the public interests that he should have authority to sell the lower-rate and shorter-term bond.

Your committee thinks that it is clearly in the public interest that he should have this authority. In granting this authority, however, we have included in the bill a provision that the proceeds of bonds sold under the act of 1875 and under the bill which is proposed shall be used exclusively for redemption purposes, our object being to secure such a separation of the redemption fund from the ordinary cash in the Treasury as will maintain and protect the reserve. We also provide that such bonds shall be offered for sale in such a manner as to invite investments among the people of the people.

The second section of the act reported authorizes the issue of certificates of indebtedness of small denominations, payable in three years, and bearing 3 per cent. interest, not to exceed $50,000,000 in the aggregate, to meet temporary deficiencies in the Treasury, and to be used for no other purpose. In our judgment the Secretary of the Treasury should always have such authority as this to meet temporary deficiencies that are liable to arise. Unless the authority is given the Secretary will indirectly use the proceeds of bonds sold under the resumption act for redemption purposes to meet the deficiency in the revenue, as he has been doing in the past two years and a half.

Your committee, therefore, recommends the passage of the accompanying bill "To maintain and protect the coin redemption fund, and to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue."

The report was presented by the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Dingley of Maine.

BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Measures Relating to New-York Offered by McClellan and Sulzer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Among the bills introduced in the House to-day were the following:

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.)—Appropriating $500,000 for the establishment of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers in the State of New-York; also providing for the restoration to active service of officers now on the retired list of the army, who have applied for such restoration, and can pass an examination showing that they are capacitated to perform the duties of the grade to which they will be restored.

Mr. Acheson (Rep., Penn.)—Appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Uniontown, Penn.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.)—Authorizing the Niagara River Bridge Company to construct a bridge over or a tunnel under the Niagara River from Grand Island to some point in Canada. Before work is commenced plans for it are to be approved by the Secretary of War.

Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of an international exhibition company in New-York City for the purpose of exhibiting the resources of the United States, Mexico, South and Central American Governments, and appropriating $100,000 to aid the enterprise.

TRUNKS FULL OF GOODS ATTACHED

Lewis & Bennett Have Them Seized in Brooklyn.

Lewis & Bennett, dealers in clothing at 127 Bleecker Street, sent a quantity of goods on Dec. 15 to B. Lehman & Co. of Scranton, Penn., and in return they received a check for $800, which proved to be worthless.

The check was returned to B. Lehman & Co., who sent another one, which also proved to be worthless.

Mr. Lewis then went to Scranton. He found that Lehman & Co. were disposing of their property, and he ascertained that five large trunks had been shipped to Brooklyn. A detective traced the trunks yesterday to the storage warehouse of Samuel Spitz, at 178 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Bennett of the clothing firm was notified, and he and the detective called to see them. Mr. Spitz refused to allow them to inspect the trunks, and said that if the owner called for them he could take them away.

While the detective stood guard over the goods Mr. Bennett hastened to this city and secured an attachment. Later a Deputy Sheriff seized the goods and locked them up in the Sheriff's auction rooms on Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

An Episode in the Abyssinian War.

Rome Dispatch in The London Times.

The particulars of the death of Major Toselli furnished by the correspondent of La Tribuna, as gathered from survivors, constitute a very remarkable incident of heroic dignity.

Having sent on the wounded and those who could make their escape, he turned his face to the enemy, being surrounded by his personal attendants, Negussie, his interpreter; his servant, Ailu Mariam, Uold Gaber, and some others. He was the first to be wounded, and Negussie tried to help him on, giving him his arm. This attempt proving a failure, his servants defended him while their ammunition lasted. Finally, seeing that Major Toselli was dead, Negussie shot himself with his revolver, Ailu Mariam followed his example, and Uold Gaber stabbed himself to the heart with his dagger.

This account is given by one of the regulars who came in with Gen. Arimondi. This chivalrous devotion of the native troops to the Italian officers agrees with all that we hear from the colony, and with what we know of the general relations of the officers with their men, and explains the stanchness of the battalions during this long and desperate battle, only one party of the irregulars and none of the regulars attempting to retreat until the order was given.

Selling a Chateau to a Brewer.

Paris Dispatch in The London Times.

Mme. Casimir-Perier, the ex-President's mother, is in treaty with an iron founder and a brewer for the sale of the Chateau of Vizille, memorable as the meeting place of the States of Dauphiné in 1788. The Department of Isère had at one time the idea of purchasing the mansion as an historical relic. Manufactures have been carried on in buildings a quarter of a mile from the house since 1776, when the estate was purchased by Claude Perier, a Grenoble banker, the ex-President's great-grandfather, but it is presumed that the new owners would leave the château intact. It underwent restoration in 18

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PASSES UNDER GAG RULE

Continued from Page 1.

now before the House was in no sense a general revision of the tariff, but it was legislation to provide, promptly and efficiently, sufficient revenue for the Government. The Chief Executive of the Nation had called the attention of Congress to the condition of the country by two messages, which had produced a high degree of consternation in the country. This consternation had followed the "feverish declarations from the White House." It was the intention, through the pending bill, to exercise "the judgment of Congress" to which the President referred. The Executive might differ with the House as to the necessity for the bill, but the bill would, in the opinion of the majority, meet the existing difficulty.

Mr. Crisp Protests.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.,) objected to the proposed rule as preventing the consideration of what he called "a general tariff bill." If the rule were adopted, no amendment to the bill would be in order. Under the "crack of the whip" of Republican leaders members were not to be permitted to criticise the bill or to offer any amendment to it. The House was called upon not only to pass the bill, but to pass it without any sort of consideration. Members were to be chained to the chariot. There was no suggestion from any source that there was not a sufficiency of revenue. And yet, under whip and spur, without having the bill sent to the Treasury Department to invite the judgment of experts as to its effect, it was to be driven through.

Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, supported the proposed rule. The House and the country, he said, were face to face today with a peculiar exigency. Since March 4, 1885, when the Democratic Party came into power, the Treasury had been issuing bonds, borrowing money, and, day by day, month by month, and year by year higher deficiencies had been piling up. The President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury had both become alarmed, and the President, talking to a party which was not his party in the House of Representatives, had asked them, with all the solemnity which pertained to his high office, to come to his aid. He had asked them to forego the pleasures of a holiday and to address themselves to legislation that would aid the Government in its most extraordinary emergency.

An Emergency Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means had addressed itself for the last three or four days—and nights, too, he might say—to the solution of the problem, and had reported the pending bill. He agreed that a tariff bill, if it were a new one, should have great deliberation, but this was not a general tariff bill. It was not an revision of the tariff. It was not an attempt to correct the many and manifest absurdities and injustices of the existing law.

It was an emergency revenue measure, intended to bring relief to the suffering Treasury. The gentleman from Georgia ought to remember that the House had been forced to vote on the Tariff bill of 1894 with 600 amendments from the Senate, not one of which had received consideration in the House, but with only two hours' debate; and that under a rule framed by that gentleman. This had been done in violation of all precedent and all decency. Mr. Dalzell reminded Mr. Crisp with the fact that three bills affecting the coal interests of the country, the ore interests of the country, and the ore interests of the country had been forced through the House, with fifteen minutes only allowed to each, under the gag prepared by the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) taunted the Republicans who supported the proposed rule with selling their birthright for a mess of pottage. He also spoke of it as a "perfidious manner of dealing with the measure." The pending bill, he said, would tax the people $44,000,000, or at the rate, for the time allowed for debate, of $11,000,000 an hour. In conclusion he exclaimed:

Go ahead, gentlemen. There was a power that checked you once before. There is a power that will check you again.

Currency Reform Needed.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.,) said that it was idle, perhaps, on this occasion, to indulge in epithets, and perhaps it would be unprofitable to make comparisons. But it might not be amiss to pause and ask gentlemen to consider the situation. The President on last Friday sent a message, informing Congress of the gravity of the financial situation, and in his annual message had suggested a remedy. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his able report, had given assurance that the revenues of the Government were sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenditures. Not only that, but the Secretary said that there was a surplus in the Treasury that would reach through two or three years. The great party to which the (Mr. Turner) belonged believed that, though there might momentarily be a deficit, there was no question of a sufficiency of revenue. The President asked for financial legislation, and the pending bill was offered as an answer. The President had asked for bread and they gave him a stone. They had presented as remedial legislation a proposition to further tax the American people.

Mr. Henderson Is Sarcastic.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) again took the floor, and in reply to the speeches on the Democratic side declared that the action of the House to-day would show whether the Republican Party was prepared to take the responsibility or not. Whether the country was presided over by a Republican or by a Democratic President, whether it was threatened with ballots or bullets, whether there was a Treasury deficit or a Treasury surplus, the Republican Party never shrank from its duty to the country, he added.

We have been taunted with working on a holiday. But I say to the other side that if the Democratic ass fails into the ditch, even on the Sabbath, with a National load on its shoulders, we will work on the Sabbath to take him out and set the country on its feet again.

My God! There is no power in Congress to take from the pockets of the American people that which the Democratic policy has robbed them of since the Democratic Administration went into power on the 4th of March, 1893. Democrats talk of speed in passing this measure. Do they forget the speed with which the Democratic Party has emptied the Treasury? They have emptied it, and we propose to put the money back. Since this Administration came into power it has been a nation cursed with boils, chills and fever. We propose to stop these diseases and let the American ship right up again on the wave. [This mixed figure of speech provoked some quiet laughter.] We will do our part.

Grandiloquent Phrases from Iowa.

Further on in his speech Mr. Henderson soared to loftier heights.

Talk of war! As one Democratic statesman said, "The President comes here one day for an immediate declaration of war, and in three days afterward he files his petition in bankruptcy."

We are not for war. The Republican Party is against war. It has made no declaration in the House for war. Let the country take observation on that. True, the President demanded money to carry out his Constitutional functions as Chief Executive, and the Republican Party met that demand, but we have not declared for war. If war becomes necessary, the Republican Party will be ready. But we yet have not exercised the judgment of the Republican party on that question. Let not the business interests of the country run before this storm. It is a teapot. This country is solvent. It has the assets. It has the credit. With National assets and integrity, the business interests need not be afraid. We have returned to power in the House to work for the money of the Government, and never again will be put in question the American people's solvency or integrity. This is a business matter. It is not a general tariff bill. It neither represents the aggregate judgment of the Republicans of the House nor that of the Democratic side. But the President says that we are in a critical condition. The business interests of the country say that we are in a critical condition. To go now into a general revision of the tariff would be to tie the hands of Congress for months, and by that time there would be a crisis in this country compared to which the Democratic crash of 1893 was a holiday indeed.

Mr. Crisp declared that the purport of the proposed rule was to prevent the offering of amendments by Democrats which some Republicans might feel inclined to vote for, in its interests of their constituents. That was its sole object.

The discussion on the rule being closed, the vote was taken, and the rule was agreed to: Yeas, 213; nays, 89.

The vote was on strict party lines, except that Messrs. Connolly, (Rep., Ill.,) Heiner, (Rep., Penn.,) Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) and Wilber, (Rep., N. Y.,) voted "no," with the Democrats.

The Debate Begun.

The bill was then read in full, and at 1:30 P. M. debate upon it commenced, with three and a half hours to run, the time to be equally divided between the two sides of the House.

Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, opened the debate on the side of the majority. He said that when the President's special message was read at the Clerk's desk last Saturday informing Congress that there existed a serious condition in the finances of the country and of the Federal Treasury, and appealing to the Senate and House not to take recess until relief was afforded, every member felt that there was imposed upon the House not only a special responsibility, but an urgent demand for immediate action, and that it was the duty of the House to remain in session until some measure of legislation was passed that would afford relief to the Treasury. The Committee on Ways and Means had taken the matter up and proceeded to consider what measures of relief should be proposed. The first thing that had attracted the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means was that for two years and a half there had been a constant deficiency of revenues, until that want had become chronic. He knew that gentlemen on the other side claimed that the revenue was sufficient, but the fact was that from the 1st of July, 1893, up to to-day, there had been an insufficiency of revenue to cover the current expenses of the Government to the aggregate amount of $133,000,000. The deficiency for the current year was over $18,500,000, and for the current month of December the deficit approximated $8,000,000.

Thinks Revenue Needed.

What, then, did gentlemen mean, and what did the Secretary of the Treasury mean, in saying that there was no need of additional revenue? They meant that with the proceeds of the sale of bonds, and the use of the greenbacks received for them, the receipts exceeded the expenditures. It seemed to him, and to the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, that the first course to be taken was to legislate so as to provide sufficient revenue to meet the expenditures of the Government.

Mr. Dingley went on to discuss and to uphold the bill in detail, and said that if it became a law, it not only would increase the revenue by over $40,000,000 a year, but also would give to the business interests of the country the moral influence of a Government which was solvent, which paid its debts, and whose credit was second to that of no Government on the face of the earth.

Not the Required Remedy.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.,) said that the bill, in order to be responsive to the request of the President, ought to be in line with the suggestions that came from that source, He insisted, from Secretary Carlisle's report, that the cash balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1895, was $170,000,000, being $98,000,000 in excess of the gold reserve, and $77,000,000 in excess of any sums necessary to build up the gold reserve.

There, therefore, was (quoting Mr. Carlisle) "no reason to doubt the ability of the Government to discharge all its current obligations during the present fiscal year, and have a large cash balance at its close without imposing additional taxation in any form on the people."

His friend from Maine, Mr. Dingley, knew—no one better—that there was in the Treasury to-day, over and beyond the gold reserve, more free money—three times over—than any deficiency which might occur during the fiscal year. It was not a question of borrowing money to meet expenses. The money was already borrowed, and was in the Treasury, and the question was whether it should be used now or whether the House should rush, post haste, to impose additional burdens on the people in order to pile up money in the Treasury.

Mr. Crisp taunted the Committee on Ways and Means with reporting a bill for a horizontal raise of duties after all the ridicule which had been cast on Mr. Morrison's bill for horizontal cut; and he said that the effect of the pending measure was to declare that the McKinley Tariff act was 60 per cent. right and 40 per cent. wrong.

He quoted Mr. McKinley's criticism of the Morrison bill as "patchwork" and a proof of indolence, and said that on the issue of the pending measure the parties would go before the people in the next Presidential campaign, and he had no doubt that the people would respond, as they had always responded, to themselves—that was, in favor of lower taxes.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) argued against the pending measure.

Protection Coming.

Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, said that the Republicans in the House, being ready to meet the responsibility which was on them to-day, had presented a bill to increase the revenue. Two years from now, however, they would meet the responsibility of that hour, and would present to the House and Senate and to a Republican President a bill for the protection of American labor and American agriculture, and would write it on the statute book. The gentleman from Georgia had said that there had been a deficiency of revenue under the tariff act of 1890. He (Mr. Payne) asserted, however, that that act had produced a sufficiency of revenue, not only to meet all the expenditures of the Government down to the 1st of November, 1892, but to put into the Treasury a surplus of over $3,000,000. He could not stop to describe the other benefits of the tariff act of 1890, which were "known and read of all men."

The gentleman from Georgia spoke of a deficiency in November, 1892, but he seemed to have forgotten what occurred in November, 1892, when the Democracy was put in power in the White House, and at both ends of the Capitol, and when its destructive hands were cast like a shadow over every industry in the broad land. It was that shadow which had brought the deficiency of revenue in November, 1892. That had been followed by the inauguration of a Democratic President in March, 1893, and from that day and hour to this, there had been a deficiency of revenue to meet the expenses of the Government. The President had asked for two months the Treasury Department had figured out a surplus, but it was also true that in each of the months that followed there had been an amount of expenditure over the month preceding of from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, and that deficit in the revenue had bred further distrust among the people.

Bond Operations Denounced.

The Republicans had predicted then that, if tariff agitation were begun, the evils would be increased; and the evils had come from that time as surely as the night follows the day. Mr. Payne added:

You have borrowed $181,000,000 since you came into power, and if not the Treasury would have been bankrupt in a sum of over $6,000,000. Do you want to continue that same thing? Do you want to deal with a syndicate that will have a profit of $6,000,000 on a loan of $60,000,000?

Does not your cheek blush in shame at even the newspaper suggestions (whether true or not) that one of the European powers is offering gold to our Government to help us out of the difficulty? Is it not time that the American people ceased to be put in the position of a mendicant and suppliant to the Governments and syndicates of Europe, begging for gold to replenish the Treasury?

Two remedies are proposed. The President says it is necessary to negotiate a loan of $400,000,000 to retire the greenbacks, while there is not a business man who does not see that such an operation as that, in the present condition of financial affairs, would ruin and destroy the country. Are any of you in favor of carrying out the scheme of the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, and retiring greenbacks and Treasury notes by issuing $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 of bonds? Another remedy is proposed. The Republican Party has lived long enough, and has dealt with financial question long enough to know that a business man or a corporation or even a free Government cannot exist unless he or it has an income sufficient to meet his or its expenditures. It did not take us two and one-half years to find that out. We told you so two years ago. Now something must be done to relieve the Treasury.

The Republican Method.

We propose this method. We propose to have an income equal to the outgo. You lack nearly fifty millions a year for that to-day. We offer it to you. We offer it to you in the shape of your own tariff bill, with a horizontal increase of 15 per cent. The gentleman from Georgia said something about a horizontal bill being a cross-cut. Gentlemen, it is a cross-cut. We are getting there by the cross-road—the very swiftest way we can, to relieve the Treasury, and relieve your Administration.

How can any of your Democratic friends from the Northern States refuse to vote for this bill? You have been crying year after year for a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection; and this is your time. We give it to you as a temporary measure. We give it to you to increase the revenue. We give it to your President and your Secretary of the Treasury to help to lift the country out of the bankrupt condition which it seems to be the fate of every Democratic Administration that ever had full control of the Government to get it into, from the time of Monroe to the time of Grover Cleveland.

A Fat-Frying Measure.

Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, argued against the bill, and reminded the Republican side of the House of the wise warning given by the present Speaker in the Republican caucus which nominated him, in these words, "History will accord us praise for what we did in the Fifty-first Congress, and it may accord us praise, in this Congress, for what we do not do." What the House was doing to-day was one of the things to which that warning was applicable, and the country would give them more praise for abstinence than for continuance in such a course.

Mr. McMillin referred to the removal after the war of various taxes, and asked whether those subjects of taxation (check stamps, billiard rooms, lotteries, jugglers, &c.,) might not be had recourse to now, instead of taxation that would increase the cost of clothing to every shivering man and woman.

The bill was drawn, he said, in view of the political campaign, and for the purpose of "frying the fat out of the manufacturers." He warned the Republicans that, in the next Presidential campaign, they would have "to walk the plank," and nobody would help them.

"Go on," said Mr. McMillin, apostrophizing the Republicans of the House; "go on in your wild career. You have the majority. Impose these taxes, and then go and give an account where it belongs. We are willing to rest with the people this controversy for high taxes or low taxes, for tariff for revenue or tariff for protection, for taxation or robbery, and we will abide the result."

An Apology for the Bill.

Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, repeated what he had said in the discussion as to the rule, that the pending measure was in no sense a protective tariff bill, or a revision of the tariff, or an attempt to correct tariff irregularities, but was simply an emergency revenue measure, matured in haste, under the whip and spur of a pressing and cruel necessity. When passed it would be a conspicuous tribute to the patriotism of the Republican Party rising above party prejudice at the summons of a Democratic President. It offered to the country in this hour of its dire extremity a measure which (though to some extent a concession of principle) would afford relief.

The President of the United States had in his official capacity, advised Congress that the Republic stood in peril. They knew well why it was that this dire calamity had come upon the country. It was because the expenditures of the Government exceeded its revenues, and because of the consequent distrust which had succeeded the universal feeling of confidence that had prevailed until the accession of the Democratic Party to power. Never before had person had found fault with the currency, and no person had attempted a raid on the gold reserve. Now the precise reverse of that condition existed. The revenues of the Government were not equal to the expenditures. The Government was borrowing money on bonds issued in a time of peace; the imports of the country were more than the exports; the balance of trade was against the United States. Believing that the cause of the trouble was the lack of revenue, the Committee on Ways and Means had responded to the President's appeal for aid. He trusted that when the bill went to the Senate it would find Republican support there, and that when it went to the President he would do that which patriotism demanded, and that the bill would become a law, for the immediate relief of the country. "And then," he said, "a year hence, when a succession to the two tidal waves that have already swept the land shall sweep some great Republican leader into the White House and give us a Republican Senate and House, we will frame a tariff bill that will be in the interest of the America for Americans."

Wants the Silver Coined.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) did not believe that the remedy for the trouble was in increasing taxation, but in the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury and paying it out.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) argued against the bill.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) argued in favor of its passage. He asked why the Democrats, if they did not like that remedy, had not proposed a remedy of their own.

Mr. Cannon (Dem., Tenn.,) replied that it was because, under the rule adopted today, no amendment could be offered.

Mr. Hopkins repeated his question and asked why the Democrats had not got together and formulated some measure of relief. Why had they come to the Republicans and said, "This is an emergency when partisanship should sink and patriotism prevail." But not a word of that. The Democrats had merely assumed their old rôle of critics. The measure presented, while not a Republican measure in his judgment, would bring additional revenue enough to make the receipts of the Treasury equal to its expenditures.

Grosvenor Questions Providence.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) said that he gave his support to the pending measure because it was a revenue measure, and because it was demanded by the message of the President. If it was not so demanded, then the President was guilty of an assault on the integrity of the Treasury—a charge which he could not lay at the door of an American President.

Mr. Grosvenor excited laughter on the Republican side of the House and in the galleries by exclaiming that the danger lithe had begun to be reached when God Almighty for some inexplicable reason had afflicted the country with a Democratic victory. He declared that there was protection in the bill—protection against Democratic inefficiency, against Democratic incompetency, and against Democratic blundering.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) said the Republicans must be excused from confiding in the prophecies of the Secretary of the Treasury. He had been tried in the past and found inaccurate. Money in the Treasury, which the pending bill would provide, was needed to restore confidence and to enable the Government to administer the affairs of the country upon a just and equitable basis.

Republicans and the Surplus.

The discussion was ended for the opponents of the bill by Mr. Turner, (Dem., Ga.) The Administration of President Harrison, he said, came into power with a surplus in the Treasury over the gold reserve of $243,000,000. It turned over to the present Administration four years later a surplus of $62,000,000, of which $54,000,000 belonged to the fund deposited in the Treasury for the redemption of greenbacks. The Secretary of the Treasury had proposed, as has been stated, to issue bonds to protect the gold reserve, and to meet deficiencies in revenue. It was under these embarrassing conditions the Democrats returned to power in 1893. That party said the remedy for that situation was not to raise taxes, but to lower them, and it went forward courageously and passed a law putting that principle into operation. Under that bill, wages went up from New-England to California, and exportations from the United States had actually increased. The defeat of the bill, Mr. Turner said, caused a deficit in receipts, but there was no deficit in the Treasury. By the report of the Secretary, it was shown that there is over $170,000,000 in the Treasury, including the gold reserve. "Why should we," he asked, "put more money of the same kind into the Treasury, when there is more there than we need?"

There lay behind the bill under discussion, he said, a motive which was not apparent on its face. It spoke with a sort of popgun report upon one or two articles in the Tariff bill. The Republicans should, Mr. Turner said, send an apology to W. M. Springer among the Indians, where he is now situated. A resolution of thanks, he said, was also due to the Democratic Party for furnishing the plank upon which the bill was framed—a tariff for revenue only. The Republicans, he said, had gone back upon all their old leaders in their new movement. He continued:

Why didn't the gentleman from Maine offer in his own, or his official responsibility, the bill he proposed in the last Congress, to increase the tax on beer $1 a barrel? That would have yielded all the revenue that can be hoped for from this bill. Where is all the vaunted courage of that party now? Instead of hoisting up the old flag of tariff for protection in this, the hour of their culmination, they seek cover under the popgun policy, and cry tariff for revenue only.

Mr. Turner Would Amend.

Referring to the designation by Mr. Dalzell of the iron schedule of the present tariff law as wicked and sectional, Mr. Turner said that notwithstanding the fact that it put cotton ties on the free list, the ironmakers were still able to control the American market. And were every article in the metal schedule placed on the free list, Mr. Turner said, he had no doubt the Yankee manufacturers could still retain their mastery of the markets.

Mr. Turner said he was informed that no amendments could be offered to the bill. If that privilege were open to him, he said, he might utilize it to suggest that no tariff law now on the statute book took effect on Aug. 27, 1894, as recited in the bill. The so-called Wilson bill, he said, became a law on the 28th day of August, 1894. That was a sample, he said, of the hostility and carelessness with which it had been prepared. For his part, in conclusion, he said he would prefer to lower rather than to raise taxes.

Messrs. Arnold (Rep., Penn.,) and Knox (Rep., Mass., spoke briefly in support of the bill.

Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) in closing the debate, said:

There is much in what the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Turner) said as to the hurry and anxiety with which this bill has been prepared. He ought not, however, even in the midst of such remarks as he has made to the House, to lay upon the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means any responsibility for such a blunder in the date of the act of 1894, as that to which he has called the attention of the House. The act of 1894, for reasons which the Democratic Party ought to appreciate, was not signed by the President of the United States, and it appears upon the statutes at large without the signature of the President, with the annotation at the beginning of it that the date of it is Aug. 27, 1894. If that is not the true date of the act of 1894, it only indicates that the State Department is mixed up with the general incompetency that has marked the present Administration.

Mr. Turner—It only shows that my friend did not thoroughly investigate the subject for himself.

Mr. Dolliver—I understand that. If we cannot rely upon the statute at large, printed by the Democratic Secretary of State, where ought we to go for information unless to the Secretary of the Treasury? Now, the gentleman says that, notwithstanding all we have seen, and know to-day in the midst of a general revival of prosperity; that wages have increased in all parts of the country, and that all these blessings we owe to the tariff law of 1894.

I do not propose to enter into a controversy on the subject of protection. Everybody must judge that for himself, but I do say that my Democratic friend from Georgia (Mr. Turner) ought to be very careful about contributing any great amount of American prosperity to the operation of the law of 1894. If the American people can be persuaded of that it will do more to popularize "protection" than anything that has ever happened in this world.

My friend asks the Republican majority why we do not bring in a general tariff law, and he refers to the leadership of this House as wanting in courage; but the leadership of this House can always be relied on not to "fight as one that beateth the air."

We know, and everybody knows, that a general Republican tariff law cannot be enacted by this Congress. We do not know that the President of the United States would not sign the present bill. Does my friend speak by some commission when he says that the Administration declines this relief? We have no reason for knowing that this law will please the present Chief Mag

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2 50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

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AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—The Messiah—2:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15. Hansel and Gretel—Matinée, 2:00.
DICKEL'S RIDING ACADEMY—8:15—Nutley's Gymkhana Games.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
GARDEN—A Stag Party—8:15.
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Humanity—8:10.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Masqueraders—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Minna von Barnhelm.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Romeo et Juliette.—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15
STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 235 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	28	47	46
6 A. M.	28	51	47
9 A. M.	28	51	51
12 M.	29	54	58
4 P. M.	29	52	55
6 P. M.	28	53	55
9 P. M.	26	54	51
12 P. M.	27	52	53

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....53.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....51.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....28.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....34.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, turning to Snow; Clear in afternoon; Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S TARIFF PROGRAMME.

We desire to direct attention to the manner in which the new Republican Tariff bill was passed, the character of the bill, and the promise of the Republicans as to further tariff legislation in the near future.

This is "a general Tariff bill." Those who said in the majority report of the Ways and Means Committee and on the floor of the House yesterday that it is not such a bill knew that they were guilty of deliberate misrepresentation. The bill changes every duty in the present tariff, except those relating to sugar, and it also takes wool and lumber from the free list. Why should any one deny that such a measure is "a general Tariff bill"?

Five years ago Speaker REED and his Committee on Rules decided that four weeks were sufficient for the consideration of the McKinley "general" Tariff bill in the House. This year the same Speaker, absolutely controlling procedure through his Committee on Rules, decides that the time for a consideration of "a general Tariff bill," a bill changing all the duties except those on sugar, shall be reduced from four weeks to four hours, and that in those four hours no one, Democrat or Republican, shall be permitted even to propose an amendment!

There was scarcely time enough for either the opponents or the friends of the bill (members of the Ways and Means Committee excepted) to read it—certainly not enough time for members to go over the present tariff law, item by item, and ascertain how the duties on the thousands of articles covered by the dutiable schedules would be affected by the sweeping provisions of the measure proposed, whether duties now competitive would be made prohibitory, whether those now prohibitory would be increased, whether the revenue derived from any one of a great many articles now dutiable would be enlarged or diminished. Nor were there available for the information of members any official statements from the Treasury Department (which collects the duties) setting forth the facts and statistics, without which no legislation of this kind should be attempted. Nor had the business interests of the country been invited or even permitted to lay before the committee or the House any information or opinions for or against such a bill.

The real character and effect of the measure were to some extent obscured, so far as the general public is concerned, by sweeping general provisions. For example, every duty in the present law (those on sugar, wool, woolen goods, and lumber excepted) is increased by 15 per cent. Public attention is not drawn to the effect of this upon the thousands of articles and products involved, but is diverted from a consideration of this effect by this form of legislation.

The McKinley schedule relating to wool of the first and second classes is restored, with the qualification that the duties are 60 per cent. of the McKinley rates; there is also imposed 60 per cent. of the McKinley specific duties on woolens, in addition to the duties now in force; the McKinley duties on wool of the third class (carpet wool) are restored in full, with the full specific duties of the McKinley act on carpets. The committee did not attempt in its report to show in what measure the wool and woolen duties would be enlarged by these changes. No one can ascertain from that report, for example, that the duties on woolen cloth and dress goods (the bulk of the imports of woolens) would be increased by more than 26 cents a pound, and that the increase in the case of woolen knit fabrics would be about 30 cents a pound. These figures show to what extent the Republicans would increase the cost of woolen goods. The committee frankly admits that its so-called "revenue" bill is designed to "give the wool grower the benefit" of this increase, or, in other words, to increase the cost of all clothing wool, foreign and domestic, by about 7 cents a pound.

The committee's estimate that the general addition of 15 per cent. will enlarge the revenue by $15,000,000 is a mere guess. No one can tell what the effect of such a change would be; in some instances it would decrease revenue, in others it would slightly increase it. But we may be sure that it would very perceptibly enlarge the profits of several ring combinations and that the additional revenue taken from consumers by these combinations and by protected manufacturers generally would greatly exceed the additional revenue obtained for the Public Treasury. The New-York Tribune says, with respect to this general addition of 15 per cent.:

"It is not necessary as to some articles or schedules, and would only swell the nominal advance and rates without yielding any additional revenue. In some cases, existing and highly unpopular monopolies would receive additional advantages to which they are not entitled."

True enough. But our Republican neighbor will be saying by and by, as it has said heretofore, either that there are no such monopolies or that an increase of duties is the best weapon that can be used against them.

Manufacturers and other men of business should understand that this bill, even if it should become a law, would be only a beginning. The Republican leaders, in committee and on the floor, were so desirous that their purpose to make the tariff even higher two years hence should be known that they repeated their assurances to this effect. The committee's report speaks of the "hope" that a revision "on protection lines" can be made "in 1897-'98," and apologizes for the restoration of only 60 per cent. of the McKinley duty on clothing wools and compensatory duty on woolens by saying that "the restoration of the full duty" would invite a veto. Republicans are assured, however, that the party will do more when it shall obtain control of the Government. Upon the floor of the House Chairman DINGLEY gave notice, for the information of those who complain that the committee has not gone far enough, that the bill does not measure the additions which the party intends to make by and by.

And so the programme is laid out—to take wool from the free list now, imposing the McKinley duties on the carpet makers' raw material and 60 per cent. of the McKinley duties on clothing wool, with a corresponding increase for woolens, and to enlarge all the other rates by 15 per cent.; "in 1897-'98" to enact the entire McKinley tariff, or something worse; to subject all business interests to tariff agitation during this session of Congress, during the political campaign of next year, and (if the Republicans shall win at the polls in 1896) during the two years thereafter.

How do business men like this prospect? It is clearly set before them by the leaders of the Republican Party, and there is no room for a misunderstanding about the party's purpose.

IT FINDS A "WAY OUT."

Our astute contemporary The World can tell a hawk from a handsaw when the wind is in any quarter of the heavens. There has been—until yesterday—no sterner critic of the President's Venezuelan message than The World. It was a colossal blunder, it threatened war, and it wiped out values in American securities to the tune of three hundred and odd millions in three days. It had aroused a storm of popular censure that would be the political ruin of Mr. CLEVELAND—more's the pity, for he had been a good man.

The World may sometimes be disappointed in its prophecies, but it is rarely deficient in its information. It is a great newspaper and knows what is going on as well as any other. It is in a small room at the very apex of The World's dome that Mr. PULITZER thinks—and watches. From that lofty view-point he sees a thousand political weathercocks, and can observe the set and flow of all the currents of popular opinion. He saw last week an influential and most public-spirited citizen running around town trying to get up a Chamber of Commerce meeting to "consider" whether the President's message was good or bad, and he noted how other influential citizens shunned him who ran about, and the distinct failure of the project. He observed with a minute attention that missed no detail the half riotous ending of Mr. HENRY GEORGE'S "peace" meeting in Cooper Union. He saw in the columns of THE TIMES and elsewhere the multitudinous evidences that the country was altogether with the President.

That was enough for the wary watcher of the dome. He had misjudged a great National policy; he had gone against the well-nigh unanimous opinion of the people and of his readers. No great journalist ever went about on the other tack more promptly, or, on the whole, more adroitly, than the editor of The World in the editorial article, "Another Way Out," printed in its issue of yesterday, of which we reprint the essential part:

"But, as we have said, the peaceable, friendly, and weighty expression of opinion obtained by The World from eminent Englishmen opens another way out. They suggest the existence of a feeling, too prevalent and too powerful for Lord SALISBURY to resist, in favor of arbitration or some other friendly settlement. When the Prince of WALES and the Duke of YORK break through the reserve of their station and say to the people of both nations that 'they earnestly trust and cannot but believe the present crisis will be arranged in a manner satisfactory to both countries, and will be succeeded by the same warm feeling of friendship which has existed between them for so many years,' and when Mr. GLADSTONE says that 'only common sense is necessary,' and Lord ROSEBERY declares, 'I absolutely disbelieve in the possibility of war between the United States and Great Britain on such an issue as this, for it would be the greatest crime on record,' it means that public opinion in England will not sustain Lord SALISBURY in carrying his obstinacy to the danger point.

"The alternative is arbitration or a diplomatic agreement with Venezuela. In bringing out this expression of opinion The World has, therefore, rendered President CLEVELAND a great service—not the first, by any means. Arbitration or a settlement by England would not merely let the President out of a painful dilemma; it would give to him a practical triumph in his intervention in behalf of Venezuela. The country, we are sure, will be grateful for such an outcome. We cannot doubt that Mr. CLEVELAND would share the feeling."

Whether the Prince of WALES, the Duke of YORK, Mr. GLADSTONE, Lord ROSEBERY, and the uncounted Bishops whom The World has interviewed by cable would have been still rampant for war and bellowing for our gore if The World had not cabled them, will, perhaps, remain a matter of historic doubt. We may conjecture that their views were not changed by the cables from the dome, and that they represent a breadth and power of English opinion that would somehow have made itself felt by Lord SALISBURY. But there can be no doubt whatever that "the alternative of arbitration, or diplomatic agreement with Venezuela," was discovered and presented, not by Mr. PULITZER, not by the Prince of WALES, or the Duke of YORK, but by the President and Mr. OLNEY. Against The World's application for a patent upon that peaceful device, the Administration can set up the sufficient defense of prior use.

Arbitration is the course we have urged and insisted on for more than fifteen years. It is the strength and virtue of our case that we base it upon an appeal for a just and honorable settlement, which Great Britain has declined. THE TIMES has been convinced that she would reconsider that refusal; that if we, with full acknowledgement of her rights, but firm assertion of our own, declared that under the policy we have adhered to for three quarters of a century, we should permit no forcible attempt to oppress or control the destiny of any of the American republics, she would respect our position and pause in the prosecution of her designs—in short, that she would arbitrate or come to a peaceful understanding with Venezuela, as the President has desired. We have felt that the course that best insured peace was firm support of the President.

The American people have felt that way. The World has now found that way—"another way out," not for the President, but for itself, and a good way it is. We congratulate our contemporary.

REVENUE AND LOANS.

The majority leaders in the House of Representatives see that the only way in which they can render their tariff-tinkering bill even plausible to the business men of the country is by coupling it with a loan bill. A loan bill, therefore, they have linked to the Tariff bill. In some respects it is defective; in others it is surprisingly liberal. It is liberal in that it gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to borrow at discretion in order to provide for the redemption of legal-tender notes. It is defective because it limits him to bonds redeemable in five years and payable in "coin." And it is most unfortunately and unwisely defective in that it contains no definite pledge by the United States to pay all its obligations in gold.

The bill is in the nature of a device, for its authors have no expectation that it can pass the Senate, with or without the Tariff bill, or that the so-called Republican majority in the upper body will be united in its support. Its real purpose is to serve as a blind for the Tariff bill. Nor is the Tariff bill expected to become law any more than the Loan bill. Both are moves in the curious game of politics which the Republican Party at present is playing with the currency and the credit of the United States. It is not a creditable game, and it is now being very boldly and impudently played.

But no such proceeding would have been undertaken had there not been cultivated in the minds of the Republican Party, and to some extent in the public mind outside of the party, the notion that all our financial difficulties would have been avoided had we maintained a large surplus revenue and that we should have maintained such a revenue had the Republican Party been kept in power. Both these propositions are hopelessly mistaken. Whatever a surplus revenue might have done for us, we should have had none under the laws the Republicans gave us and left for us when they retired. When Congress met in December, 1892, the receipts for the previous six months had been less than the expenditures. By the close of the fiscal year the surplus was only $2,000,000, and that was more than swallowed up in the floating indebtedness. The Republican Party, in its brief lease of complete power, had thrown away $50,000,000 of yearly revenue, increased the expenditures by $50,000,000 a year, and provided for pouring $50,000,000 every year of gold demand notes into the Treasury. They had, so far as maintaining gold payments was concerned, "organized defeat." Had it been possible to meet the overwhelming and continuous strain on the gold reserve by means of surplus revenue, they had made it absolutely certain that there would be none.

But the forces they had called into operation to exhaust the gold reserve over and over again could not at any time have been stemmed by a surplus, no matter how large, and could not now be met had we the surplus that the Republicans legislated out of existence. A surplus could only be used to check demands on the reserve by locking up the legal-tender notes. No financier, and much less any experienced politician, will believe for a moment that enough currency could be locked up and kept locked up to affect the situation. The mere disturbance to business from so arbitrary and artificial a process would arouse a feeling against it that no officer could resist. The Secretary would be compelled either by deposit in the banks or by the sale of bonds to do what the law says that he must do—"keep in circulation" the legal-tender notes. And back of the business pressure would be the political pressure. Together they would be irresistible. The theory that the gold reserve can now be maintained by any revenue that can be got from any source is absurd. That it can be maintained by revenue obtained from a restoration of the protective tariff rates without plunging the business of the country into confusion is preposterous.

These propositions may be dismissed from public attention. They are not seriously entertained by the Republican leaders. They will not be enacted into legislation, and these leaders know it. The President knows it, too, and he will do his duty in the premises. He will use the authority lodged in him to "purchase coin," in such quantities and on such terms as he thinks will best serve the public interest.

LORD DUNRAVEN.

The arrival of Lord DUNRAVEN on these shores by no means subtends so large an angle in the relations of the Anglo-Saxon world as it would have subtended if his original purpose had not been frustrated and he had come a week or so earlier. As an international topic he has been superseded, without any blame to himself and probably much to his relief. The experience of two campaigns, or, rather, of two cruises, has apparently made him wary of any ambuscade the American reporters could devise for him, and it is unlikely that they will be able to extract from him anything to the purpose in advance of or in addition to the testimony that he has come here to submit.

Let it be said, in the first place, that by coming over here to face the music, when there was no other than a social and moral constraint upon him to make the voyage at a disagreeable season, the owner of the Valkyrie has done very much to disarm criticism. What was most of all irritating to people on this side of the water who were interested in international yachting, and to the immeasurably greater number of people who were interested to see that the good name of the country should not be tarnished by its representative, even in a matter so intrinsically insignificant as a yacht race, no longer constitutes a source of irritation. The irritating point was that he should have waited to vent his suspicions and to convert them into accusations until he had removed himself 3,000 miles from the scene, and when it seemed scarcely possible either to verify or to refute the suspicions. It is true that he expressed suspicion at the time and demanded a remeasurement. After the remeasurement had been made, however, he said no more about the matter, and everybody supposed that his suspicions had been dispelled. This supposition was justified by his continuing to sail races. Of course, it would not do at all for him to say that suspicions which were not based on enough evidence to justify him in breaking off the match or to be submitted to a court of honor were yet based on enough evidence to justify him, after he had returned home, in promulgating charges of vilely dishonorable conduct against his successful competitor. Inasmuch as he had permitted himself to make the charges, there was, strictly speaking, nothing for him to do, when a committee had been appointed to investigate them, except to recross the Atlantic and endeavor to make them good. But that he has taken what was really the only course open to him nevertheless goes to show that he really believes that the trim of the Defender was secretly altered during the races, to the prejudice of the Valkyrie. Difficult as this theory is, we are bound by the fact of Lord DUNRAVEN'S appearance to accept it.

It is quite plain that a man who could believe such a charge, on any evidence that Lord DUNRAVEN has adduced, will take a great deal of convincing. But we are inclined to believe that if Lord DUNRAVEN not only fails to make good his accusation, to the satisfaction of the committee or to his own, but if the difficult task of positively proving a negative is performed, he will do what is becoming. It is possible that all the appearances which excited his suspicions may be explained, as it is known that some of them can be. If it is proved that there was no such surreptitious change of trim in the Defender as he surmised and as in the freshness of his disappointment he allowed himself to charge, then his appearance as a witness warrants us in expecting from him an ample and handsome apology. To offer it will not be a pleasant task, but plainly it would be an exhibition, not only of bad taste, but of a bad spirit, for any American to say anything, at the stage which the controversy has now reached, that would increase its inherent difficulties.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

In times when the public mind is engrossed with grave questions there is danger, unless special interest is aroused, that duties that pertain to the ordinary affairs of life, be they never so urgent in their nature, will suffer neglect. It is in order, therefore, to remind our readers that next Sunday is "Hospital Sunday," when contributions will be asked for in our churches; and, while it is important that our people should give serious thought to their charities at all times, it is peculiarly the duty of those blessed with a plenitude of the things of this world to give generously of their abundance at a time when the needs are great and the givers may be fewer than on occasions when the public mind is in a state of calm.

Several successive years of business depression have left most of our hospitals with depleted treasuries, while the demand upon them for free work on behalf of the poor was never so great as it is to-day. Now, "Hospital Sunday" was expressly instituted to meet emergencies like this, inasmuch as every dollar that is contributed to the general fund is distributed on a basis of free work. The association now includes thirty-eight hospitals, and their combined free days last year amounted to an aggregate of 669,548 out of a total of 868,448 hospital days, and an aggregate of 19,535 free cases out of a total of 25,475 cases received into their wards. Besides this they gave medical and surgical assistance to 226,353 poor persons through their dispensary departments.

To carry on this great and necessary work calls for an expenditure of $1,064,109.25. Of this amount $290,488.23 is derived from invested funds, $276,752.10 is received from paying patients, $44,974.74 is contributed by the city, while the remainder, amounting to the large sum of $467,824.63 must come in the form of gifts from the public. "Hospital Sunday," then, has an important function to perform, and it is to be hoped that the collections for this great charity in our churches next Sunday will be in a manner commensurate with the great needs of the institutions for whose benefit they are taken.

WAGES IN A "STRICKEN" INDUSTRY.

While Chairman DINGLEY and his associates were writing that report in which they express a desire to "encourage stricken industries" by adding 15 per cent. to the present duties on iron and steel and other products enumerated in the tariff law, Mr. CARNEGIE and Mr. FRICK were writing notices announcing an immediate increase (10 to 15 per cent.) of the wages of their employés in the coke district. As a similar advance is ordered by other coke makers, the number of men affected is about 16,000. The first or the second of the several hundred increases of wages made last Spring and Summer was one of 15 per cent., affecting the earnings of these coke workers. This coke and the iron ore of the Lake Superior district are the chief raw materials of the pig-iron industry.

How absurd it is to say that the iron and steel industry is "stricken" and needs the "encouragement" of an addition of 15 per cent. to the present duties—an industry in which there has been a large and general increase of wages since March last, and which now boasts of an output, for the first year of the Democratic tariff, largely exceeding that of any year heretofore!

THE SEASON OF PEEPINGS.

There was once a monarch—it is difficult to believe that he was not English, but as ISAIAH says this person was a King of Assyria, that settles the question—who indulged in the following soliloquy:

"By the strength of my hand I have done it, and by my wisdom; for I am prudent; and I have removed the bounds of the people, and have robbed their treasures, and I have put down the inhabitants like a valiant man:

"And my hand hath found as a nest the riches of the people: and as one gathereth eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth; and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or peeped."

Assyrian or not, a finer, more graphic, or truer definition than this of the immemorial English policy and its usual workings was never written, and any attempt to improve upon it would be quite hopeless. Every detail is curiously exact. John Bull has built up his empire by strength of hand and by wisdom; he is proud of his prudence, and none oftener than he has removed the bounds of people weaker than himself. That he has seized upon treasures and put down the owners of them valiantly cannot be denied by those who read England's colonial history up to the present moment. Everywhere is that history a record of landmarks removed, of nests robbed, of eggs gathered—or broken.

But the King of Assyria spoke this little piece before his career reached its close. Before the end came—of him and of Assyria—there was a great moving of wings hitherto quiescent. Mouths opened wide. The birds, aroused at last, put an end to the pillaging of nests—by that particular pillager. They peeped.

The modern Assyrian should read the story all through and not be content with the soliloquy. Some time ago the first rustling of wings marked the close of the period of complete submission. A certain beautiful bird hatched in a sequestered French nest was the first to peep. Since then England has stolen no eggs in Gaul. Twice in the past have peeps particularly loud and fierce been heard from these United States, and on both occasions other broad fields ceased to be productive.

Now the noise has begun again, very shrill and clear, and the inveterate breaker-up of nests is deliberating whether to continue the filling of that great basket of his or not. No doubt it will be heartbreaking to abandon the golden eggs that lie so prettily arranged in the Venezuela nest, but the Collector has ears. It's a big bird that's peeping.

ABOLISHING THE CROSSINGS.

Now that the City of Bridgeport and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company have come to an agreement about the elevation of the company's tracks in that city, the removal of grade crossings on the entire main line from this city to Boston (by way of Providence) will probably be accomplished within the next four years. This settlement of an old and vexatious controversy also clears the way for the completion of a system of four tracks from this city to New-Haven. The tracks in Bridgeport, for a distance of three miles, will be elevated upon an open structure of iron and steel, twelve feet in the clear above the intersecting streets. The cost will be $3,000,000 and the city will not be required to pay more than $400,000 of it.

These improvements will be completed in about two years from next April, and other similar work of considerable importance now in progress on the New-York division will be finished earlier. There will then be no grade crossings between New-Haven and this city. Many of those which were formerly to be found on the line from New-Haven to New-London have been removed, and the company is now separating grades between Boston and Providence. The abolition of all level crossings on the main line not only will be of great service to persons traveling on the country roads and on the streets of the villages and cities, but will also promote the safety of the railway passengers and enable the company to reduce the schedule of time between the two terminals, it may be, to four and one-half hours.

While the very large sums expended upon the improvements which have involved the separation of grades have, we think, been invested wisely and profitably, from the stockholders' point of view, the company deserves commendation from the public generally for the enlightened and progressive policy which blends philanthropy with considerations of ultimate profit.

Now the lonely advocate of peace at any price, especially at that of humiliation, has come down to criticising President CLEVELAND'S Venezuelan message, because it was too long, and because it wasn't issued as soon as SALISBURY'S letter was received. In time she will probably get to the kind of ink used and the method of folding the pages. Both doubtless showed an evil mind, intent only on next year's campaign.

Of course Lord DUNRAVEN will add a new count to his indictment because of the fog which kept him down the bay all night. First a mysterious steamer ran into the Germanic and gave the trembling American yachtsmen a respite for a fortnight. The expedient must have cost them a pretty penny. As a last desperate means of delay they get up a fog—and at Christmas time, too, when fogs are rarer and more expensive than strawberries!—thus securing twelve more hours of safety, twelve more hours for the schooling of witnesses. Seriously, this thing has gone too far.

"I DON'T WANT TO SAIL IN YOUR POND."

Adapted to the music of a popular song and dedicated to the Earl of D—n—v—n.

Once two small sturdy boys
Sailed side by side;
Two little "dinky" boats
On a Summer tide.
Little new sailor suits,
Full and complete;
Stout little leather boots
On their small feet.
Little white sailor hats,
Anchors in blue—
Everything trim and neat,
Everything new.
Sailing their tiny boats
Happy they play'd.
Then Number One spoke
And thus he said:

Chorus—
You have got a pretty mug
Which my grandma gave your pa;
I would like to have that mug
To take back to my grandma.
Now, we have two little sailboats—
Mine's the faster one, I bet—
Let us race, and he that wins
Grandma's jolly mug shall get.

"All right," said Number Two.
"We'll race to-day;
But let us get some boys
To see fair play;
If you beat me three times,
You'll get my mug.
If I beat you three times,
I'll keep it snug."
Number One lost twice,
Then he got mad;
And his behavior
Was very bad.

Chorus—
"I don't want to play on this side,
I don't like you any more;
You'll be sorry when you see me
Sailing on the other shore;
I'll go home and tell my grandma
All about this horrid race;
How those boys all crowded round me,
How I hate this nasty place!
I don't want to sail in your pond"—
And he stamped his little feet—
"I won't ever race with you,
If you will not let me beat."

K. D. LAWRENCE.

THE SEA.

From Fleet Street Idyllers, by John Davidson.

Is it the sea that gleams in merging breadths
Of color dark and wet? Or do the powers
That decorate the corners of the world,
In some vast crucible dissolve and fuse
Virginal mines of ruby, malachite,
Jacinth, and chrysoprase, to pave the floor
Of ocean, rough with wrecks and skeletons?
Nature is now about some mystery!
But while I watch, ere I can mark the change,
The passionate sun flames through the shriveled cloud,
And all the crisp and curling water wakes,
Blue as the naked sky that bathes it.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

SAVOY—Charles Heidsieck of Rheims.

ALBEMARLE—James J. Storrow of Boston.

CLARENDON—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont.

WINDSOR—Ex-Gov. John Q. A. Brackett of Massachusetts.

BRUNSWICK—Col. Stewart Mackenzie of the British Army.

PARK AVENUE—Ex-Congressman John A. Quackenbush of Stillwater, N. Y.

WALDORF—Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington and Samuel Hoar of Boston.

EVERETT—Senator H. C. Hansbrough of North Dakota, and John Fiske of Cambridge, Mass.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Herbert W. Ladd, Rhode Island, Col. George W. Hooker, Vermont, and Nathaniel Paige, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University; President Egbert C. Smyth, of Andover Seminary; State Senator T. E. Ellsworth and Hamilton Fish.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

PAGE'S—Miss Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rhine, New-York.

NORMANDIE—Miss B. Friburg, H. G. Dumon, New-York.

HAMILTON—Mrs. James T. Ruggles, Miss Grace R. Ruggles, New-York.

COCHRAN—Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Searles, George Rice, Henry P. Reynolds, New-York.

RALEIGH—E. R. Thornton, A. L. Sweet, G. Goslar, C. G. Dobbs, T. H. Daniels, J. V. Sloan.

RIGGS—Miss E. C. Phillips, S. Piza, R. Piza, F. Stock, O. Stock, Hannah M. Gill, Ellen A. Murry, Ann J. Murry, Miss A. Azeez, New-York.

ARLINGTON—Mrs. Henry Villard, O. G. Villard, George Iles, James G. Wilson, C. W. Bowen, A. W. Milligan, J. B. Traines, H. C. Miner and valet, New-York.

ESBITT—Miss K. Mail, B. Hill, George C. Shipman, James McEwen, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Todd, Mrs. Charles Hillyard, Mrs. Cooper, Brooklyn.

WILLARD'S—Miss A. Eichberg, H. A. Shirley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee, N. M. Donlon, Miss Mamie Byrnes, Mrs. L. D. Byrnes, Mrs. Burgess, Miss Martha Bennett, Miss Edith Bennett, New-York.

SHOREHAM—E. Rinke, Hall F. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bunney, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lee, Miss Michaels, Miss Hermann, M. C. Hermann, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Chels, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Bissell, M. Steim, E. O. Holter, New-York; A. S. Racovar, Brooklyn.

American Principles Not for Sale.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat, (Dem.)

The sober thought which our British friends have discovered is simply the feeling that the Venezuela imbroglio can be settled honestly and justly without a war. The great mass of the American people do not want war, will be glad to escape it, for they know what it means. The check in the panic is due to this feeling instead of the prevailing sentiment being caused or in any way affected by the panic. American principles are not for sale, and are not regulated or changed by the fluctuations of the Stock Exchange. The English will do well to recognize this fact, for if they hold the contrary belief that they can accomplish anything by a financial panic and depreciating American bonds and securities, they are making a very grave mistake.

Makes Every American Proud.

From The Gulfport (Miss.) Southward, (Dem.)

President Cleveland made a day for history when he sent his thorough American message on the Monroe doctrine to Congress on Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1895. The Monroe doctrine, which assumes that the United States shall protect American soil from foreign aggression, has fallen to the lot for its support of a President who has the sense and courage to interpret it in its full importance. This message, brought out by England's refusal to arbitrate the Venezuela boundary, is a forcible exposition of the position of the United States, and one of which every American citizen will feel proud.

The Principle a Vital One.

From The Meridian (Miss.) News, (Dem.)

The principle contended for by the United States is a vital one, not for her peace and wellbeing alone, but for the safety of all the American republics.

HADJIN, ZEITOUN, AINTAB

Scenes of Pillage, Massacre, Desolation Made by Bashi-Bazouks.

PATHETIC APPEAL FOR PROTECTION

Details of the Capture of a Fortress by the Armenians — Description of an Attack on Christians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—The following has been received by the Constantinople correspondent of The United Press: "Hadjin, Nov. 23—On Saturday, the 16th inst., Shar, a village of about 800 Christians, and nine hours distance from Hadjin, was attacked by a band of Circassians and Turks from Sivas and Aleppo vilayets. The attacking party numbered 2,000, and represented as many as twenty-three villages on the southwestern boundary of the provinces named. The sacking of the village occupied two days. The people, without food supplies or bedding, many of them stripped of nearly all their clothes, fled with their children, their aged and infirm, toward Hadjin.

"They were two days and two nights on the road in a snowstorm, with scarcely any food, and had no shelter. Six children were born on the way, of whom three died. On arriving at Hadjin, they proceeded to the Kaimakam's residence, to set their case before him, but they were roughly driven away, and some of them beaten by the soldiers. The Government was asked to care and provide for them till such time as they would get their own restored to them, but the Kaimakam refused to accept the responsibility. On the contrary, he threatened to drive them all out of the town.

"He excused himself on the ground that the attacking party came from villages and towns outside of the limit of his jurisdiction. There are at the present time in Hadjin at least 2,000 persons who have fled from the neighboring villages, and who have to be supplied with food, shelter, and clothing. The food supply in the town is limited, and the roads are occupied by guerrilla bands, which make it impossible to bring in supplies from other places. Unless relief comes soon, many will certainly die of starvation. The new Kaimakam arrived yesterday, and it is to be hoped he will execute judgment and justice better than did his predecessor."

"A letter has just come in from Zeitoun. The writer evidently does not approve of the revolutionary movement in that quarter. He writes that on Oct. 26 the people of the town attacked the soldiers, and after a continuous engagement of fifty hours, the latter were forced to give up their arms. Some 200 soldiers escaped, but the Kaimakam, the Colonel of the regiment, some gendarmes, and 400 soldiers are held captive, and in a state for which the writer expresses great sorrow.

"The Marash Government sent an army composed altogether of "Redifs" (reserves) and Bashi-Bazouks toward Zeitoun. These attacked and destroyed Christian villages in that neighborhood, burning over 200 houses. People fled in such haste that parents became separated from their little children, and many of these must have perished. Destruction and death are daily on the increase. Famine seems likely to unite with war to exterminate this people.

"More recent information confirms the report that the rebel Zeitounlis have taken the Government of Anderoon. With regard to Shar, the record that four persons had been killed during the attack turns out to be without foundation. Nevertheless some persons were wounded, and, indirectly, fatalities have resulted, with a probability that the number will increase.

"Last week the Kaimakam denied that he had received any order to protect us. On Monday he came to our house, accompanied by a considerable number of soldiers, and informed us that a telegram had just come from the Vali, expressing his readiness to protect us provided we would make a formal request and state what we wanted. Accordingly, these points were submitted to him on paper to the following effect:

Appeal for Official Protection.

"'In reply to his Excellency the Vali's telegram read to us yesterday, and inquiring what we desired in the matter of our being protected, we beg to say: That, first of all, and above all, for our personal protection and safety, as well as for the safety of the people in this district in general, the bands of robbers and raiders who have sacked the Christian villages around us should be arrested and dealt with according to law.

"'Until this is done there can be no peace or safety for us or for the community; indeed, the increasing danger arises from the fact that, for the past twenty days or more, those who assault travelers and helpless villagers and seize their property have taken courage and increased largely in number, because none of them have been arrested or punished, notwithstanding the fact that the Government has been several times petitioned to this end.

"'Until those who in this way openly violate the law are put down we deem it necessary for the protection of our own persons and property that a force of Zabtiehs be stationed, day and night, around our premises. We leave it to the Government to determine how strong a force may be needed, because the number required by the circumstances of the day may be insufficient for to-morrow or following days.

"'We also ask that the rule forbidding persons conveying weapons from entering the town be strictly and impartially enforced.' (Signed by two British and three American subjects.)

"The night following the giving of this paper, four Zabtiehs were sent to us, and remained in our ward all night. Since then, however, none have come.

"Since writing the above, a second letter has come in from Zeitoun, written by a priest who represents the community.

"According to this letter, it appears that a Turkish army of some 500 Bashi-Bazouks and a few regular soldiers attacked and destroyed some Christian villages in the neighborhood of Zeitoun. This was on Sunday, Oct. 27. The following Monday morning the Zeitounlis opened hostilities, and, after two days' more fighting, as already described, overcame the soldiers. The situation at the time of writing (ten days ago) was that about five hours from Zeitoun an army of some 8,000 men had been masked, and the number was daily increasing. Armies are also closing in on the other side of the town with the evident purpose of sweeping the Zeitounlis out of existence.

"Thousands of men, women, and children from the Geoksoon and Aiabash villages have poured into Zeitoun, and are suffering from lack of food. The writers beg that something may be done to save the innocent—at least, the latter children. It is reported here in Hadjin that an imperial firade has been issued to the effect that Zeitoun must be annihilated."

The following account has been received by the Constantinople correspondent of The United Press from an Armenian priest at Zeitoun:

How the Armenians Took Zeitoun.

"ZEITOUN, Oct. 21.—Sunday morning, the 15th, the regular soldiers and the Bashi-Bazouks, (bad men,) about 500, attacked Aiabash, an Armenian village, and the battle lasted four hours, with much loss of life. The next day we besieged the Castle of Zeitoun, and, after a hand-to-hand fight, which lasted unceasingly for sixty hours, day and night, and in spite of the cannon and the pouring out of blood, the garrison surrendered (Oct. 18, at 6 A. M.) the fort, with all the munitions of war. We treated the garrison and the Government officials with humanity. To-day we have sent some of these prisoners away.

"At the present moment the Government is on the point of collecting a large army of regulars and Bashi-Bazouks, which increases daily. They are being concentrated on the banks of Djalim, four hours from Zeitoun. It becomes evident that an army will be collected to repeat the Sassoun horrors. No hour or moment but that Armenians pour in with cries of alarm and with tales of massacre, robbery, and menace on the part of the Circassians, soldiers, Turks, and Bashi-Bazouks, against whom the braves of our nation, day and night, without sleep, arms in their hands, run hither and thither among these mountains trying to aid the oppressed.

"An agreement between the Government being impossible, we are left the alternative of fighting against the approaching army till we all perish. Our hearths and land have become a battle camp. For us there is neither sleep nor repose. The failing of food has already commenced; communications are intercepted. We see clearly that our fate is decided. Death or liberty!

"It seems probable, most honored Sir, that after this day it will be impossible for us to send news, and we do not know whether the present letter will come into your hands or not. It is clear that in case aid or immediate assistance does not come, the outcome of this state of affairs will be our destruction."

The writer goes on to ask what steps will be taken by Christians at the Porte to save their innocent children from massacre.

"It seems probable that to-day or to-morrow a great battle will take place, in which the Armenian population of Zeitoun and the surrounding villages will take part."

The following description of the massacre at Aintab is furnished by an eye-witness of the occurrence:

"AINTAB, Nov. 23.—All the west and south part of the city seemed to be in an uproar; crowds of people rushing in every direction, the roofs covered with excited men, women, and children. The strange mingling cries of fear, anger, and defiance, with occasional pistol and gun shots, made up an exhibition of the most fearful tumult and confusion. Already troops were hurrying forward, and soon a company of about sixty soldiers was stationed in front of the American Girls' Seminary, with pickets out to cover the approaches to the hospital and college. From our position we could see the narrow streets densely crowded with intensely excited people; now and then a rush made upon some house or gate; the rally of defenders on the roofs, among whom women were of the foremost, using stones, clubs, and sometimes guns and pistols, as best they could. Sometimes the attack is beaten off, and the assailants withdraw to organize a new assault. Sometimes a gate or wall is broken down, and then the noise of conflict subsides, and the work of massacre and plunder begins. Later on are seen long lines of people moving off to their homes, laden with plunder, and later still, the flames and smoke arising from the burning houses.

Women Urging Attack at Aintab.

"What we heard was the indescribable roar of the mob, pierced by the sharp reports of pistols and guns, with now and then a shriek of agony and fear, and over all, and most horrible of all, the loud, shrill 'zulighat,' very like the cry of our Northern loons, prolonged and sharpened, raised by the Turkish women crowded on the roofs and cheering on their men to the attack. The massacre and pillage began in the markets and in those parts of the city where Christian houses, surrounded by Moslem neighbors, offered easy points of attack. These places having been looted, the mob moved on toward what are known as the Christian quarters. Here the resistance became more obstinate. In two of these the old street gates were still in use, by shutting which the district inclosed became a small fortified community, capable of making a strong resistance to an unorganized mob. Here, at last, the assailants were arrested and beaten off.

"Under such general conditions the storm of mob violence raged on without much abatement till the middle of the afternoon, when the tumult gradually subsided, and night at last brought quiet, except in the vicinity of burning houses, where the uproar went on till near midnight.

"By morning military arrangements seemed to have been made which gave us hope that order would be maintained. Soldiers were posted at intervals around the Christian quarters of the city. Very early in the morning of the 17th crowds of villagers were seen hurrying toward the city from every direction, evidently eager to share the plunder of another day of riot. The soldiers met and turned them back, and even beat some of them and chased them off. They, however, soon returned in increasing numbers, and, being joined by friends from the city, became very turbulent. About noon, through a field glass, could be seen an officer, apparently a Captain, who rode forward into the mob and addressed them at some length. Immediately, without any show of opposition from any one, the whole crowd came pellmell into the city with the soldiers.

"At the same time much the same thing occurred in the northwest part of the city. Then for an hour chaos was let loose again, and the horrors of the previous day were repeated, only that the Christians were prepared, and, being in a strong position, were generally able to beat off their assailants. At one point of the line of defense were a few Moslem houses. These men bravely and heartily joined in the defense with their neighbors. The gallantry of this act was marred, however, by the demand which they made the next day for a large sum of money for this service. These men actually demanded and received $5 apiece for this neighborly help.

"When it became evident that the mob could not force their way into the places held by the besieged the soldiers, perhaps having received new orders, resumed a show of activity, fired a few shots into the air, drove the mob out of the city and dispersed them. As nearly as can be judged, the figures will be about 200 killed, (some say 300,) and 400 wounded, nearly all the Christian shops and 250 houses pillaged, and a considerable number of them burned. Some 1,000 men who, in the first panic, took refuge in khans and mosques are still held as prisoners, for what purpose can only be surmised."

TURKS RECAPTURE ZEITOUN.

Izzet Pasha Arrested and Awaiting Trial by a Court-Martial.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.—The capture of Zeitoun by the Turkish troops is officially confirmed. No details of the fall of the place are given.

Izzet Pasha, who recently addressed a long report to the Sultan, pointing out the deplorable situation of the country, has been placed under arrest, and is now awaiting trial by court-martial. His troubles are due to his report, which the Sultan refused to read. When Izzet Pasha found that his Majesty refused to pay any attention to his report, he resigned his office of Chief Equerry, but the Sultan refused to accept the resignation. Five times was the resignation repeated, but the Sultan refused to allow Izzet to retire voluntarily.

An official report has been issued, stating that the Government is making an inquiry into the outrages at Harpoot. It denies that any missionary property was burned in the presence of the troops. On the contrary, it says that the officials used the troops to the utmost of their ability to protect the missionaries and other foreigners, and thereby prevented the burning of a large part of the missionary buildings. A company of troops, the report adds, is still guarding the missionaries' property.

DIED FOR HIS RELIGION'S SAKE.

Letter from Sivas Tells of the Slaughter of Armenians There.

The Rev. Dr. Charles C. Creegan, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in the Bible House, received yesterday a private letter from a woman missionary of the board in Sivas, Western Turkey, containing some of the details of the attack by the Turks on the Armenians in that city in the middle of last month. In the progress of this onslaught upon the Armenians in Sivas over 2,000 were slain. The letter bears date of Nov. 21, with a postscript written on Dec. 4, and says that one of the women missionaries of the station was compelled to go to Divrik, a large village three days distant, to look into a proposal for the union of the Protestant schools with those of the old Armenian Church early in the month.

"They had not much more than got away from Sivas," the letter continues, "when we heard that there were Kurds and robbers beginning to overrun villages to the east of Divrik, carrying off herds and plundering the houses. We then heard that the missionary could not secure her return papers from Divrik. She telegraphed our Consul, saying: 'There are no papers, (policemen.) What shall we do?' At our Consul's request, our Governor General immediately telegraphed to the chief officer of Divrik to furnish her with an escort, and she arrived in safety to confirm her written report that the Kurds were devastating the villages beyond Divrik, and were threatening the town itself. This was some three weeks ago. Since then, there has been one continuous series of reports concerning all villages, large or small, and cries for help, until, finally, it was known that the Kurds were moving on Sivas. We did not know what to think.

"Finally, men only from three hours' distance began to come and report that the villages had been robbed of their herds and household goods. The air was filled with wild rumors. Dr. Jewett, our Consul, was on the alert. He interviewed the Governor General and asked for protection for us, for the American Consulate. These were cheerfully promised, and the next day, Nov. 13, at midday, like a cyclone, Sivas was smitten.

"We had steadfastly refused to believe that such violences would take place in our city, and we were totally unprepared for the assault. Our walls had been taken down for a distance of 120 feet. Our girls' school building had been cut off 7½ feet on the southwest side, and both our schools and dwellings were in an entirely unprotected state. The day of the terrible disaster the city water was cut off from our street, and for several days the heat was unusual for this time of the year. The dead were buried two days afterward under the direction of the Government in the Armenian graveyard, a priest of the Gregorian faith being present to offer prayers.

"Our good native pastor was in the market to attend to the interests of his people, when, at a given signal, a tribe of mountaineers known as Karsinks suddenly fell upon the Armenians with clubs, and were soon followed by Circassians and local Mussulmans with knives and pistols. Quickly and lastly the police force and the regular soldiers joined in with their Martini rifles. It was a combined assault of four other races against the Armenians.

"Of our six native pastors, one of them, Bad. Garabed, died a martyr, his life being offered him three times if he would deny Christ. He bore noble testimony before many witnesses. He then fell in their presence, sealing his faith and testimony with his blood. Of the remaining native preachers, four were robbed of everything they possessed, while in some instances their houses were burned. Only one was unharmed in any way. Our servant, Neshan, was killed, also Dikran Totian, our last new church member, and Hagop."

FEAR IN THE YILDIZ PALACE.

Guards, Police, and Detectives Around the Porte Greatly Increased.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Times's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the officials and others at the Yildiz Palace have been much troubled since Monday night, when a pistol was fired in the palace. A number of the officials and servants were questioned, but nothing was elicited from them. Many arrests have been made.

Mahmud Djelaledden Pasha, Minister of Commerce and Public Works, and Riza Pasha, Minister of War, have been detained in the palace for nearly two days in connection with the incident. The guards, police, and detectives around the Porte have been largely increased.

TARSUS REBELLION QUELLED.

Governor's Efficiency Commended by the Captain of the Marblehead.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The representative of The United Press in Constantinople telegraphs under date of Dec. 25 as follows:

"News has been received here that a carefully planned uprising in Tarsus, Asia Minor, was frustrated Dec. 15 by the prompt and energetic action of the Governor. Six of the rioters were wounded. Capt. O'Neil, commanding the United States cruiser Marblehead, is outspoken in his commendation of the efficiency displayed by the Governor."

ADVANCE OF THE ABYSSINIANS.

Baratieri to Defend Adigrat with an Army of Ten Thousand Men.

ROME, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Massowah, capital of the Italian colony of Erythrea, says that the Abyssinians began to advance to-day, but that their objective point is not known to the Italians. The Abyssinian force is said to number 60,000 men, including those who serve directly under King Menelik.

Gen. Baratieri, the commander of the Italian forces, will defend Adigrat against the enemy. He has a force of 10,000 men.

It is generally reported that the dervishes are approaching Atbara, Nubia, some 150 miles northwest of the frontier of the Tigre province.

WRECK OF THE EMILE-HELOISE.

Twenty-five Native Algerians and Five Others Were Drowned.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to Le Figaro from Algiers says that by the sinking of the French steamer Emile-Heloise yesterday, through being run down by the British steamer Bellerophon, thirty of her passengers were drowned, instead of four, as at first reported.

Twenty-five of the persons drowned were native Algerians.

Christmas Sentiment by Gladstone.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Mr. Gladstone sent a Christmas message to the Rev. Joseph Parker of the City Temple yesterday, as follows:

"I humbly pray that Christians may grow more and more in that unity which the Lord gave us life to promote and which all earnest prayer tends to forward."

Statistics of Cholera in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—The official cholera statistics for the week ending Dec. 21 show that there were ninety-seven new cases and thirty-six deaths from the disease.

Admiral Byng.

From Temple Bar.

The Government equipped (very badly) a fleet of ten vessels and gave the command to Admiral Byng. He fought an action with Comte de la Galissonière, in which he was defeated, and fell back to defend Gibraltar. At Gibraltar, Hawke, who was sent out to replace him, deprived him of his command before the whole fleet. He was brought to trial by court-martial in England, condemned, and shot. Old Blakeney was deservedly loaded with honors. He lived another five years to enjoy his Peerage, a Colonelcy, and the red ribbon, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Byng has never been properly understood. Few people even at the time of his iniquitous execution really supposed that he deserved death. In all men's eyes Newcastle was the real criminal. But the people must have a victim, and Newcastle was beyond their reach. The loss of Minorca stirred the people to their depths. They were in no mood for discriminating; all they could insist on was that some one must hang. Fort Mahon, and on Byng was flung to them as a scapegoat for the Ministry.

But Byng was not exactly a martyr. He was at the time of his death a gentleman of fifty-three years of age, the son of the founder of the Torrington Peerage, and might all his life have had any appointment he cared to ask for. It is no proof of cowardice that he chose easy posts. Byng was a brave man, but he was a dawdler, and when he came to fight his last engagement he reaped the fruits of his dawdling life, for he was outmanoeuvred.

There is no doubt that in the Fort Mahon expedition the Admiralty treated him shamefully. It could as easily have given him a fleet of twenty sail as one of ten; and with such a fleet he could have counted on beating off Galissonière, and might possibly have captured the entire French land force. His disgust at this shabby treatment was shown in a very characteristic manner. He exaggerated his natural deliberateness. He waited a month at Portsmouth corresponding about all sorts of trifles: about his secretary's table, which was jammed against the wall; about his cabin on the Ramillies, which was so dark that he had to light candles in the daytime; about an extra scuttle that he was very anxious to get put in, and about the recent new regulations for the marines—not unimportant matters at some times. But how differently Nelson would have gone to work, with all England breathlessly awaiting the results of his expedition!

His conduct was compared at the time with that of Captain Walton, who was ordered in 1718 by Byng's father, Sir George Byng, to pursue the flying Spaniards, and who reported his action in the following dispatch:

SIR: I have taken and burnt, as per margin, going for Syracuse, and am, Sir, your obedient servant, G. WALTON.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—1:30 A. M.—Lighter Clio, foot of Water Street, East River; damage trifling.

—1:48 A. M.—148 West Thirtieth Street; Andrew Murphy; damage, $10.

—3:30 A. M.—3 Third Avenue; Joseph Balzarino; damage slight.

—7:10 A. M.—209 First Avenue; McGrath & Brady; damage, $10.

—12:30 P. M.—Ludlow Street; Charles Rudnick; damage trifling.

—3:55 P. M.—306 West Thirty-second Street; Mrs. Bloomingdale; damage, $10.

—7:05 P. M.—326 West Thirty-second Street; Charles P. Inman; damage slight.

—8 P. M.—176 Delancey Street; David Braunstein; damage trifling.

—8:16 P. M.—182 Pearl Street; unoccupied; damage trifling.

—8:55 P. M.—618 Greenwich Street; Michael Schmidt; no damage.

—11:36 P. M.—69 Johns Avenue, near Pelham Avenue; James Shanley; damage, $500.

—11:40 P. M.—146 West Thirty-ninth Street; B. L. Barns; damage trifling.

The Destruction Must Be Maintained.

From The Canton Commercial Advertiser, (Dem.)

The enthusiastic praise which President Cleveland's words have everywhere evoked shows that people are to a man in favor of making the Monroe doctrine respected by European powers.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS'S VIEWS

Vandalism of Rebels Injures Property but Aids Prosecution.

INSURGENTS ARE TO BE SUBDUED

Liberals, Conservatives, and Home Rulers Greet the Captain General with Enthusiasm at His Return.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Spanish Minister to-night received the following cable dispatch from Acting Governor General Arderius at Havana:

"Gen. Martinez Campos yesterday arrived at Havana. He was greeted at the railway station by a large commission of the three political parties of the city, composed of the Liberals, Conservatives, and Home Rulers, and by the most prominent members of Havana society, and all the leaders of the volunteer militia. He was cheered with great enthusiasm, and was followed by the crowd to the Governor General's palace.

"There the leaders of the three political parties addressed him, tendering to him the most enthusiastic support.

"Gen. Martinez Campos has the unlimited confidence of the Spanish Government and the support of all the loyal element in Cuba.

"Gen. Martinez Campos lamented the savage and criminal character which the insurgent bands have given to this war, which is not directed against the troops, but against property.

"They always flee before the columns of the army, making this war a very laborious one, but the General has full confidence in subduing the insurrection by strenuous efforts. The insurgents have not entered any town.

"Their vandalistic conduct on some plantations, and their advance from the eastern part of the island, marked by the burning of crops, although it injures a great deal of private property, will probably be convenient for war purposes, because it will make more effective and easy the prosecution of the rebels."

RETREAT OF SPANISH TROOPS.

Col. Prat, Commander of Martinez Campos's Vanguard, Killed.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 26.—Advices were received from Cuba to-day that a battle occurred yesterday afternoon between the vanguards of the insurgent and Spanish armies, and that the Spaniards were repulsed. Col. Prat, who commanded the Spanish vanguard, was killed. Martinez Campos was present, and directed the retreat of the Spaniards to Jovellanos. The Spanish forces are now intrenched at that place, expecting to be attacked by Gomez's main army. Martinez Campos has armed all the civilians in Jovellanos, and is forcing them to do military duty.

Advices received by Cuban leaders via the Olivette confirm the report of the capture of the town of El Roque by Gomez. With Gomez were Serafin Sanchez, Aguirre, and Suarez. The Spanish regiment stationed at El Roque surrendered without firing a shot. All of them were paroled, except twelve, who were charged with having poisoned the water in the reservoir of the town. They were tried, convicted, and shot. After taking all the arms and provisions found in the town, the insurgents set fire to it and then left, going in the direction of Guantanamo and Jovellanos.

They also destroyed the sugar plantations near San Vicente and La Antonia. The vanguard of Gomez's forces, under the command of Lacret, has entered the town of Quintana, between Matanzas and Colon, and destroyed by fire the largest sugar plantation on the island.

The train that left Colon for Matanzas was detained at Quintana by the insurgents. Columns of smoke could be plainly seen from Jovellanos. The general supposition is that all plantations in that district have been destroyed.

Maceo and his forces have encamped at the plantation La Harmonia, and Gomez has established his headquarters at the plantation La Espano, belonging to Romero Robledo, late of the Spanish Cabinet.

All telegraph communication between Las Villas district and Havana has been destroyed by the insurgents, and no trains have passed over the road since Saturday last.

The railroad stations at Medans and Toca, belonging to the United Railroad Company, have been destroyed by fire.

The insurgents, under Nunez, have encamped at the plantation Revido and destroyed all the cane. The forces of Antonio Maceo and Quintin Bandera compose the rear guard of the army under Gomez. The Spaniards prohibited all public entertainments on the 25th, and ordered all saloons closed at 10 o'clock at night. Secret, with a large force, is marching toward Guinez.

The insurgents assert that no crops will be gathered this year. Gomez has notified Campos that it is his intention to destroy all of the sugar cane, to prevent its being gathered. The sugar being exported now is taken from the warehouses, and is part of last year's crop.

GOMEZ'S ADVANCE WAS CHECKED.

Rebels Had No Other Aim than to Destroy the Sugar-Cane Crop.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—The facts of the rebel advance, led by Maximo Gomez, are reported here to be as follows:

Gomez, with an army of from 4,000 to 5,000 men, succeeded, by avoiding any engagement with the Spanish troops, in marching to Coliseo, a point ninety miles from Havana. He had burned a number of fields of sugar on his way, and at Coliseo and vicinity he burned some more, his act of vandalism exciting great indignation throughout the country devastated.

When he arrived at Coliseo, Gomez was stopped by Spanish troops, who checked his advance and prevented further burning of cane fields. It is believed that the rebels have greatly injured their position, it being apparent that the only purpose of their leaders is to destroy the sugar crop.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Havana says that Gen. Martinez Campos's victory over the insurgents at Coliseo has not checked the advance of the rebels.

"What a Piece of Work Is Man!"

Beerbohm Tree in The Fortnightly Review.

In this scene occurs a passage which seems to me the keystone of Hamlet's character. It is a phrase in which the whole tragedy of his life is bounded as in a nutshell. Hamlet exclaims: "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." In these words we find the clue to the failure of many a potentially great man. The man who most succeeds in life is he who only sees one side. The man whose mental horizon is wide, who is capable of seeing the good and evil on both sides, who wanders from the high-road of a fixed purpose into the by-lanes of philosophical contemplation, will not reach his goal so soon as he who only looks straight ahead and follows the nose of his purpose unthinkingly. A demonstration of this is contained in the written play of Hamlet, which the brief three hours' traffic of the stage prevents being shown in action. I refer to the character of Fortinbras. He sees only one side of things, and knows precisely what he wants. And what is the result? Well, the result is, that when Hamlet is dead, this essentially practical unimaginative young man comes in, and, in the language of our modern slang, "takes the cake."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 26.—An unoccupied house at Richmond Hill owned by Dr. William A. Matson was destroyed by fire late last night. There was a library in the house worth over $2,000, but no effort was made to save it, as the firemen were not aware of its presence. The house was partly furnished, and was valued at $4,000. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin, as it started on the outside of the house.

ANSTEAD, West Va., Dec. 26.—The Carley Mountain coal stables, at this place, were destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. Two tramps who were seen at the stable yesterday evening are supposed to have slept there. They may be buried in the ruins.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A double dwelling at Rockton owned by William Hughes and occupied by six families was burned to-night. The loss is about $5,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

GLOVERSVILLE, Dec. 26.—The clothespin factory of Sutcliff & Glasgow, at Caroga, was burned to-night. Loss, $12,000; no insurance.

COMMISSION NOT SELECTED.

The President In No Haste to Appoint the Investigators of the Venezuelan Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Despite the many rumors concerning the composition of the Venezuelan Commission, the President has not yet decided whom he will appoint. He, of course, considered some of the names which have been mentioned in the last few days, but his mind is not made up.

He dispatched a letter to ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont two days ago asking, it is assumed, whether Mr. Edmunds would accept an appointment as a member of the commission. Mr. Edmunds's reply has not been indicated by the President. It is the policy of Mr. Cleveland to ascertain beforehand whether any of the men he deems eligible for appointment would be willing to serve, and it is possible that some of the men with whom he has communicated may be disappointed if they have signified their willingness to accept.

It is taken for granted, in the absence of definite information concerning the President's plans, that he will not care to have a large commission. It follows that he is anxious to secure the very best material obtainable. It is not probable that the Commissioners will be named before Saturday.

The improvement in the tone of English opinion is regarded at the White House as due in large measure to the President's delay. If this delay is supplemented by the appointment of a commission composed of men with more than a National reputation, the British view, it is believed, will be further revised.

Mr. Phelps and the Commission.

Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, ex-Minister to England, one of the gentlemen who may serve on the commission to report on the Venezuelan question, was visited by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Phelps said he had received no communication, official or other, that he was to be asked to serve on the Venezuelan Commission. He declined to discuss the matter.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—At the offices of Isham, Lincoln & Beale this morning little credence was given to the report that Robert Todd Lincoln would be appointed a member of the Venezuelan Commission. Mr. Lincoln's partners said there probably was no truth in the report. Mr. Lincoln has been in Philadelphia since Tuesday.

"FIDELIO" AT THE METROPOLITAN

The Singers Made a Poor Beginning, but Did Good Work in the Final Act.

The performance of "Fidelio" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was by no means commensurate with that of the other German operas thus far presented this season. Beethoven's opera had not been heard for some years at the Metropolitan, and an audience of fair size was attracted, both out of respect to the great composer and also to judge of the merits of the cast, which was made up exclusively of German singers.

The first act was uniformly spiritless and out of pitch. The chorus, as well as the principals, persistently sang out of tune, and there was a languor in the action which had a depressing effect on the audience. Yet the assemblage was extremely kind and indulgent, and recalled the singers repeatedly at the fall of the curtain after the first act.

Both Mme. Januschowsky and Miss Traubmann did not sing their arias in the first act with their usual effectiveness. Their intonation was faulty and their phrasing far from artistic. Herr Buchs and Herr Livermann contributed to the general vocal disorder by singing out of tune and acting as if in a stupor. Herr Mirsalis was the only exception, and he sang the small part allotted to him at least acceptably.

The second act, though, more than atoned for the shortcomings of the first one. From the very outset it was evident that all the participants had thrown off the stupor that had overpowered them during the first act of the night. Herr Wallnoefer evoked hearty plaudits by his spirited and smooth rendition of the opening aria of the act, and Mme. Januschowsky and Herr Buchs followed with praiseworthy work.

The chef d'oeuvre of the performance was that playing of the Leonore overture No. 3 by the orchestra, which was superbly controlled by Herr Seidl. The finished work in this selection stirred the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and the conductor was compelled to bow acknowledgments repeatedly before the performance was allowed to go on. The final scene was creditable to all concerned, and in some instance Herr Wallnoefer and Mme. Januschowsky rose to lofty artistic heights. The complete cast was:

Leonore	Frau Januschowsky
Marcellene	Fraeulein Sophie Traubmann
Rocco	Herr Buchs
Pizarro	Herr Livermann
Jaquino	Herr Mirsalis
Der Minister	Mr. de Vries
Florestan	Herr Wallnoefer

Mme. Melba will appear to-night for the first time with the company this season in "Romeo et Juliette." Jean de Reszke will be the Romeo, having recovered from his recent indisposition.

Cats and Their Ways.

From Temple Bar.

Cats do not take punishment as dogs do; their tempers rise, and if struck they are apt to strike back; but beyond a gentle cuff to a kitten, now and then, I find a scolding or an exclamation of rebuke enough. They are also less intelligent and forgiving than a dog if unintentionally kicked or trodden on. There is no more beautiful expression in a dog's face than the look he turns to the friend who has involuntarily hurt him, before there is time to explain; his whole demeanor expresses the highest magnanimity, not only the foregone pardon, but the eager desire that the offender shall think no more of the matter.

In many respects cats are more like men and women than dogs are; they have moods, and their nature is complex. A dog is very much of a piece; he is a good dog or a bad dog, brave or cowardly, honest or a sneak; the canine intelligence is much higher than the feline, but the disposition is simpler.

Cats are exceedingly irritable by temperament, sensitive to changes of the weather, to frost, to thunder; they are excitable and naturally disposed to bite and scratch when at play; there is a curious tendency in them, as in ill-balanced or overstrung human beings, to lose their heads when in high spirits, and the self-command most of them show when full-grown in resisting these impulses is a striking proof of conscious responsibility. A full-grown pet cat scarcely ever scratches a young child, no matter how much mauled by it. Besides being irritable they are moody and subject to depression, probably a physical reaction from the former condition. Princess, though not a sullen cat, would sometimes forsake the hearth or veranda, and pass days by herself, on a garden wall or under a bush, got ill, or out of temper, but out of spirits, morbid, and wishing for solitude instead of the sympathy which she always sought in her real ailments and bereavements.

Her peculiarities, both of race and individuality, were remarkable, and even when she held them in restraint, but, with one exception, all the cats I have known are captious. Their instinct when ill or sad is to be alone, but this is entirely neutralized by petting; they become as dependent on caresses and sympathy as children, and much older than children when they are ill or injured, as they apply for relief with the most unmistakable suggestions, sometimes indicating plainly where they are in pain, and presenting the suffering member for treatment. They are not so patient as dogs in taking medicine, or submitting to surgical care, but show their recognition of its benefit by coming back for it under similar circumstances.

Palmer—Wyndham.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Dec. 26.—Miss Zoe Marguerite de Vauthum Wyndham, daughter of the late Horace Wyndham of England, and Walter L. Palmer of Albany were married in Christ Church here to-day by the Rev. E. B. Joyce.

The bride wore white satin, with veil of Brussels point, and was given away by Alan H. Strong of this city. Miss Anna Murray Vail of New-York was maid of honor, and Robert N. Gibson was best man. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was given at the residence of Alan H. Strong. Among the guests were ex-Judge Woodbridge Strong and wife, Miss Strong, Miss Van Rensselaer, Herbert Deming, and Henry C. Dearin of New-York; Mrs. Joseph Gavitt and Miss Jessie Geyers of Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Mark Lilly of New-Brighton, S. I., and Theodore Strong and Dr. John E. Van Dyke of this city.

THE GOLD RESERVE GROWS

Continued from Page 1.

He returned to New-York thoroughly convinced that the Administration will not receive any financial aid from Congress, and that its only means of restoring the gold reserve to its normal figure would be by the sale of bonds. Mr. Morgan did not ascertain the time when bids would be invited for another issue of bonds, but he was led to believe that this would be a matter of not more than a fortnight at the outside.

The information he secured has been known to Mr. Reed and Mr. Dingley ever since the project for putting through a tariff bill was initiated. The boasted patriotism of the House in refusing the adjournment over the holidays in order that relief might be extended to the Treasury is nothing more than a cheap effort to manufacture political capital for Mr. Reed. The country will not be misled, and Mr. Reed's zeal is apt to prove to be a boomerang.

Basis of the Russian Story.

The sensational stories relating to the alleged offer of Russia to supply the Government with gold are found to have their basis in a tentative offer made two years ago to Mr. White, the American Minister to Russia, by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, of a call loan of $60,000,000 in gold. The gold reserve had been attacked, and the Administration was preparing to issue bonds. The offer was made in good faith, and was declined politely, because the President realized that it would be highly improper to accept a loan in such circumstances.

It is the policy of the Russian Government to place its gold where it can lay its hands on it at any time. Putting all questions of political expediency aside, if the United States Government had accepted the proffered aid, it might have been embarrassed seriously in the event of a call being made for the gold by Russia at any time within the next few months.

A belated local paper heard of this report a few days ago and immediately jumped to the conclusion that Russia's offer had been made in the last few days. As a matter of fact there has been no reference to the subject by the two Governments since 1893.

DISSATISFIED REPUBLICANS.

Conference of Representatives Who Object to the Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—There is a prospect that the Republicans who are following so blindly the leadership of Mr. Reed may encounter a snag to-morrow when they shall undertake to hasten action on the bond bill.

The silver Republicans, the greenback Republicans, the silver Democrats, and many sound-money Democrats are expected to unite in a demand that at least three days be allowed for debate upon the bond proposition. The opposition to the bill crystallized to-night in a caucus of Republicans held at the Ebbitt House.

There was at no time less than forty men present. Eighteen seats were represented—New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, California, Colorado, Utah, Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota, Washington, and Idaho.

It is alleged that the men who took part in the caucus represented not less than seventy votes. After a long debate, in which the Republican policy was scored roundly, a committee of seven was appointed to wait on the Chairman of the House Committee on Rules and ask that the time of the debate be lengthened to three days. In the event that the committee shall refuse to accede to the request, the silver men say they will resist every effort to pass the bill.

The largest vote cast to-day was under 200, and, as this number is believed to represent the actual number of Representatives now in the city, the silver men have hopes that they may be able to muster enough votes to defeat the rule.

They do not expect to be able to defeat the bill when it shall come to a test.

There will be some lively missionary work done to-morrow before the House shall meet. It is Mr. Reed's policy to permit no delay on the Bond bill, so that the contest bids fair to be interesting. The silver men say that if they had a little more time in which to organize there would be no doubt of the outcome of the attempt to force longer debate.

Mr. Broderick of Kansas was elected Chairman of the caucus, and Mr. Colson of Kentucky Secretary.

The speeches made by the members showed a unanimous sentiment in opposition to the retirement of the greenbacks. They indicated a belief that the bill in question would permit this, and that the amendment which Mr. Hopkins of Illinois would try to secure in the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow before the House should meet would not prevent it.

The speakers further agreed that it was not advisable for the United States to issue bonds in time of peace, and that under no circumstances should the greenbacks be retired, at least

HADJIN, ZEITOUN, AINTAB

Scenes of Pillage, Massacre, Desolation Made by Bashi-Bazouks.

PATHETIC APPEAL FOR PROTECTION

Details of the Capture of a Fortress by the Armenians — Description of an Attack on Christians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—The following has been received by the Constantinople correspondent of The United Press: "Hadjin, Nov. 23—On Saturday, the 16th inst., Shar, a village of about 800 Christians, and nine hours distance from Hadjin, was attacked by a band of Circassians and Turks from Sivas and Aleppo vilayets. The attacking party numbered 2,000, and represented as many as twenty-three villages on the southwestern boundary of the provinces named. The sacking of the village occupied two days. The people, without food supplies or bedding, many of them stripped of nearly all their clothes, fled with their children, their aged and infirm, toward Hadjin.

"They were two days and two nights on the road in a snowstorm, with scarcely any food, and had no shelter. Six children were born on the way, of whom three died. On arriving at Hadjin, they proceeded to the Kaimakam's residence, to set their case before him, but they were roughly driven away, and some of them beaten by the soldiers. The Government was asked to care and provide for them till such time as they would get their own restored to them, but the Kaimakam refused to accept the responsibility. On the contrary, he threatened to drive them all out of the town.

"He excused himself on the ground that the attacking party came from villages and towns outside of the limit of his jurisdiction. There are at the present time in Hadjin at least 2,000 persons who have fled from the neighboring villages, and who have to be supplied with food, shelter, and clothing. The food supply in the town is limited, and the roads are occupied by guerrilla bands, which make it impossible to bring in supplies from other places. Unless relief comes soon, many will certainly die of starvation. The new Kaimakam arrived yesterday, and it is to be hoped he will execute judgment and justice better than did his predecessor."

"A letter has just come in from Zeitoun. The writer evidently does not approve of the revolutionary movement in that quarter. He writes that on Oct. 26 the people of the town attacked the soldiers, and after a continuous engagement of fifty hours, the latter were forced to give up their arms. Some 200 soldiers escaped, but the Kaimakam, the Colonel of the regiment, some gendarmes, and 400 soldiers are held captive, and in a state for which the writer expresses great sorrow.

"The Marash Government sent an army composed altogether of "Redifs" (reserves) and Bashi-Bazouks toward Zeitoun. These attacked and destroyed Christian villages in that neighborhood, burning over 200 houses. People fled in such haste that parents became separated from their little children, and many of these must have perished. Destruction and death are daily on the increase. Famine seems likely to unite with war to exterminate this people.

"More recent information confirms the report that the rebel Zeitounlis have taken the Government of Anderoon. With regard to Shar, the record that four persons had been killed during the attack turns out to be without foundation. Nevertheless some persons were wounded, and, indirectly, fatalities have resulted, with a probability that the number will increase.

"Last week the Kaimakam denied that he had received any order to protect us. On Monday he came with a large escort, accompanied by a considerable number of soldiers, and informed us that a telegram had just come from the Vali, expressing his readiness to protect us provided we would make a formal request and state what we wanted. Accordingly, on that day we submitted to him a paper to the following effect:

Appeal for Official Protection.

"'In reply to his Excellency the Vali's telegram read to us yesterday, and inquiring what we desired in the matter of our being protected, we beg to say: That, first of all, and above all, for our personal protection and safety, as well as for the safety of the people in this district in general, the bands of robbers and raiders who have sacked the Christian villages around us should be arrested and dealt with according to law.

"'Until this is done there can be no peace or safety for us or for the community; indeed, the increasing danger arises from the fact that, for the past twenty days or more, those who assault travelers and helpless villagers and seize their property have taken courage and increased largely in number, because none of them have been arrested or punished, notwithstanding the fact that the Government has been several times petitioned to this end.

"'Until those who in this way openly violate the law are put down we deem it necessary for the protection of our own persons and property that a force of Zabtiehs be stationed, day and night, around our premises. We leave it to the Government to determine how strong a force may be needed, because the number required by the circumstances of the day may be insufficient for to-morrow or following days.

"'We also ask that the rule forbidding persons conveying weapons from entering the town be strictly and impartially enforced.' (Signed by two British and three American subjects.)

"The night following the giving of this paper, four Zabtiehs were sent to us, and remained in our ward all night. Since then, however, none have come.

"Since writing the above, a second letter has come in from Zeitoun, written by a priest who represents the community.

"According to this letter, it appears that a Turkish army of some 500 Bashi-Bazouks and a few regular soldiers attacked and destroyed some Christian villages in the neighborhood of Zeitoun. This was on Sunday, Oct. 27. The following Monday morning the Zeitounlis opened hostilities, and, after two days' more fighting, as already described, overcame the soldiers. The situation at the time of writing (ten days ago) was that about five thousand from Zeitoun an army of some 8,000 men had been masked and the number was daily increasing. Armies are also closing in on the other side of the town with the evident purpose of sweeping the Zeitounlis out of existence.

"Thousands of men, women, and children from the Geoksoon and Aïabash villages have poured into Zeitoun, and are suffering from lack of food. The writers beg that something may be done to save the innocent—at least, the innocent children. It is reported here in Hadjin that an imperial trade has been issued to the effect that Zeitoun must be annihilated."

The following account has been received by the Constantinople correspondent of The United Press from an Armenian priest at Zeitoun:

How the Armenians Took Zeitoun.

"ZEITOUN, Oct. 21.—Sunday morning, the 15th, the regular soldiers and the Bashi-Bazouks, (bad men,) about 500, attacked Alabash, an Armenian village, and the battle lasted four hours, with much loss of life. The next day we besieged the Castle of Zeitoun, and, after a hand-to-hand fight, which lasted unceasingly for sixty hours, day and night, and in spite of the cannon and the pouring out of blood, the garrison surrendered (Oct. 18, at 6 A. M.,) the fort, with all the munitions of war. We treated the garrison and the Government officials with humanity. To-day we have sent some of these prisoners away.

"At the present moment the Government is on the point of collecting a large army of regulars and Bashi-Bazouks, which increases daily. They are being concentrated on the banks of Djalim, four hours from Zeitoun. It becomes evident that an army will be collected to repeat the Sassoun horrors. No hour or moment but that Armenians pour in with cries of alarm and with tales of massacre, robbery, and outrages on the part of the Circassian soldiers, Turks, and Bashi-Bazouks, against whom the braves of our nation, day and night, without sleep, arms in their hands, run hither and thither among these mountains trying to aid the oppressed.

"The agreement between the Government being impossible, we are left the alternative of fighting against the approaching army till we all perish. Our hearths and land have become a battle camp. For us there is neither sleep nor repose. The failing of food has already commenced; communications are intercepted. We see clearly that our fate is decided. Death or liberty!

"It seems probable, most honored Sir, that after this day it will be impossible for us to send news, and we do not know whether the present letter will come into your hands or not. It is clear that in case aid or immediate assistance does not come, the outcome of this state of affairs will be our destruction."

The writer goes on to ask what steps will be taken by Christians at the Porte to save their innocent children from massacre.

"It seems probable that to-day or to-morrow a great battle will take place, in which the Armenian population of Zeitoun and the surrounding villages will take part."

The following description of the massacre at Aintab is furnished by an eye-witness of the occurrence:

"AINTAB, Nov. 23.—All the west and south part of the city seemed to be in an uproar, crowds of people rushing in every direction, the roofs covered with excited men, women, and children. The strange mingling cries of fear, anger, and defiance, with occasional pistol and gun shots, made up an exhibition of the most fearful tumult and confusion. Already troops were hurrying forward, and soon a company of about sixty soldiers was stationed in front of the American Girls' Seminary, with pickets out to cover the approaches to the hospital and college. From our position we could see the narrow streets densely crowded with intensely excited people; now and then a rush made upon some house or gate; the rally of defenders on the roofs, among whom women were of the foremost, using stones, clubs, and sometimes guns and pistols, as best they could. Sometimes the attack is beaten off, and the assailants withdraw to organize a new assault. Sometimes a gate or wall is broken down, and then the noise of conflict subsides, and the work of massacre and plunder begins. Later on are seen long lines of people moving off to their homes, laden with plunder, and later still, the flames and smoke arising from the burning houses.

Women Urging Attack at Aïntab.

"What we heard was the indescribable roar of the mob, pierced by the sharp reports of pistols and guns, with now and then a shriek of agony and fear, and over all, and most horrible of all, the loud, shrill 'zulighat,' very like the cry of our Northern loons, prolonged and sharpened, raised by the Turkish women crowded on the roofs and cheering on their men to the attack. The massacre and pillage began in the markets and in those parts of the city where Christian houses, surrounded by Moslem neighbors, offered easy points of attack. These places having been looted, the mob moved on toward what are known as the Christian quarters. Here the resistance became more obstinate. In two of these the old street gates were still in use, by shutting which the district inclosed became a small fortified community, capable of making a strong resistance to an unorganized mob. Here, at last, the assailants were arrested and beaten off.

"Under such general conditions the storm of mob violence raged on without much abatement till the middle of the afternoon, when the tumult gradually subsided, and night at last brought quiet, except in the vicinity of burning houses, where the uproar went on till near midnight.

"By morning military arrangements seemed to have been made which gave us hope that order would be maintained. Soldiers were posted at intervals around the Christian quarters of the city. Very early in the morning of the 17th crowds of villagers were seen hurrying toward the city from every direction, evidently eager to share the plunder of another day of riot. The soldiers met and turned them back, and even beat some of them and chased them off. They, however, soon returned in increasing numbers, and, being joined by friends from the city, became very turbulent. About noon, through a field glass, could be seen an officer, apparently a Captain, who rode forward into the mob and addressed them at some length. Immediately, without any show of opposition from any one, the whole crowd came pellmell into the city with the soldiers.

"At the same time much the same thing occurred in the northwest part of the city. Then for an hour chaos was let loose again, and the horrors of the previous day were repeated, only that the Christians were prepared, and, being in a strong position, were generally able to beat off their assailants. At one point of the line of defense were a few Moslem houses, and the men bravely and heartily joined in the defense with their neighbors. The gallantry of this act was marred, however, by the demand which they made the next day for a large sum of money for this service. These men actually demanded and received $5 apiece for this neighborly help.

"When it became evident that the mob could not force their way into the places held by the besieged the soldiers, perhaps having received new orders, assumed a show of activity, fired a few shots into the air, drove the mob out of the city and dispersed them. As nearly as can be judged, the figures will be about 200 killed, (some put the number at 300,) and 400 wounded, nearly all the Christian shops and 250 houses pillaged, and a considerable number of them burned. Some 1,000 men who, in the first panic, took refuge in khans and mosques are still held as prisoners, for what purpose can only be surmised."

TURKS RECAPTURE ZEITOUN.

Izzet Pasha Arrested and Awaiting Trial by a Court-Martial.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.—The capture of Zeitoun by the Turkish troops is officially confirmed. No details of the fall of the place are given.

Izzet Pasha, who recently addressed a long report to the Sultan, pointing out the deplorable situation of the country, has been placed under arrest, and is now awaiting trial by court-martial. His troubles are due to his report, which the Sultan refused to read. When Izzet Pasha found that his Majesty refused to pay any attention to his report, he resigned his office of Chief Equerry, but the Sultan refused to accept the resignation. Five times was the resignation repeated, but the Sultan refused to allow Izzet to retire voluntarily.

An official report has been issued, stating that the Government is making an inquiry into the outrages at Harpoot. It denies that any missionary property was burned in the presence of the troops. On the contrary, it says that the officials used the troops to the utmost of their ability to protect the missionaries and other foreigners, and thereby prevented the burning of a large part of the missionary buildings. A company of troops, the report adds, is still guarding the missionaries' property.

DIED FOR HIS RELIGION'S SAKE.

Letter from Sivas Tells of the Slaughter of Armenians There.

The Rev. Dr. Charles C. Creegan, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in the Bible House, received yesterday a private letter from a woman missionary of the board in Sivas, Western Turkey, containing some of the details of the attack by the Turks on the Armenians in that city in the middle of last month. In the progress of this onslaught upon the Armenians in Sivas over 2,000 were slain. The letter bears date of Nov. 21, with a postscript written on Dec. 4, and says that one of the women missionaries of the station was compelled to go to Divrik, a large village three days distant, to look into a proposal for the union of the Protestant schools with those of the old Armenian Church early in the month.

"They had not much more than got away from Sivas," the letter continues, "when we heard that there were Kurds and robbers beginning to overrun villages to the east of Divrik, carrying off herds and plundering the houses. We then heard that the missionary could not secure her return papers from Divrik. She telegraphed our Consul, saying: 'There are no zaptieh, (policemen.) What shall we do?' At our Consul's request, our Governor General immediately telegraphed to the chief officer of Divrik to furnish her with an escort, and she arrived in safety to confirm her written report that the Kurds were devastating the villages beyond Divrik, and were threatening the town itself. This was some three weeks ago. Since then, there has been one continuous series of reports concerning all villages, large or small, and cries for help, until, finally, it was known that the Kurds were moving on Sivas. We did not know what to think.

"Finally, men only from three hours' distance began to come and report that the villages had been robbed of their herds and household goods. The air was filled with wild rumors. Dr. Jewett, our Consul, was on the Alert. He interviewed the Governor General and asked for protection for us, for the United States Vice Consul, and for the American Consulate. These were cheerfully promised, and the next day, Nov. 13, at midday, like a cyclone, Sivas was smitten.

"We had steadfastly refused to believe that such violence would take place in our city, and we were totally unprepared for the shock. Our walls had been taken down for a distance of 125 feet. Our girls' school building had been cut off 7½ feet on the southwest side, and both our schools and dwellings were in an entirely unprotected state. The day of the terrible disaster the city water was cut off from our street, and for several days the heat was unusual for this time of the year. The dead were buried two days afterward under the direction of the Government in the Armenian graveyard, a priest of the Gregorian faith being present to offer prayers.

"Our good native pastor was in the market to attend to the interests of his people, when, at a given signal, a tribe of mountaineers known as Karslulis suddenly fell upon the Armenians with clubs, and were soon followed by Circassians and local Mussulmans with knives and pistols. Quickly and lastly the police force and the regular soldiers joined in with their Martini rifles. It was a combined assault of four other races against the Armenians.

"Of our six native pastors, one of them, Bad. Garabed, died a martyr, his life being offered him three times if he would deny Christ. He bore noble testimony before many witnesses. He then fell in their presence, sealing his faith and testimony with his blood. Of the remaining native preachers, four were robbed of everything they possessed, while in some instances their houses were burned. Only one was unharmed in any way. Our servant, Neshan, was killed, also Tikran Totian, our last new church member, and Hagon."

FEAR IN THE YILDIZ PALACE.

Guards, Police, and Detectives Around the Porte Greatly Increased.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Times's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the officials and others at the Yildiz Palace have been much troubled since Monday night, when a pistol was fired in the palace. A number of the officials and servants were questioned, but nothing was elicited from them. Many arrests have been made.

Mahmud Djelaledden Pasha, Minister of Commerce and Public Works, and Rize Pasha, Minister of War, have been detained in the palace for nearly two days in connection with the incident. The guards, police, and detectives around the Porte have been largely increased.

TARSUS REBELLION QUELLED.

Governor's Efficiency Commended by the Captain of the Marblehead.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The representative of The United Press in Constantinople telegraphs under date of Dec. 25 as follows:

"News has been received here that a carefully planned uprising in Tarsus, Asia Minor, was frustrated Dec. 15 by the prompt and energetic action of the Governor. Six of the rioters were wounded. Capt. O'Neil, commanding the United States cruiser Marblehead, is outspoken in his commendation of the efficiency displayed by the Governor."

ADVANCE OF THE ABYSSINIANS.

Baratieri to Defend Adigrat with an Army of Ten Thousand Men.

ROME, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Massowah, capital of the Italian colony of Erythrea, says that the Abyssinians began to advance to-day, but that their objective point is not known to the Italians. The Abyssinian force is said to number 60,000 men, including those who serve directly under King Menelik.

Gen. Baratieri, the commander of the Italian forces, will defend Adigrat against the enemy. He has a force of 16,000 men.

It is generally reported that the dervishes are approaching Atbara, Nubia, some 150 miles northwest of the frontier of the Tigre province.

WRECK OF THE EMILE-HELOISE.

Twenty-five Native Algerians and Five Others Were Drowned.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—A dispatch to Le Figaro from Algiers says that by the sinking of the French steamer Emile-Héloise yesterday, through being run down by the British steamer Bellerophon, thirty of her passengers were drowned, instead of four, as at first reported.

Twenty-five of the persons drowned were native Algerians.

Christmas Sentiment by Gladstone.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Mr. Gladstone sent a Christmas message to the Rev. Joseph Parker of the City Temple yesterday, as follows:

"I humbly pray that Christians may grow more and more in that unity which the Lord gave us life to promote and which all earnest prayer tends to forward."

Statistics of Cholera in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—The official cholera statistics for the week ending Dec. 21 show that there were ninety-seven new cases and thirty-six deaths from the disease.

Admiral Byng.

From Temple Bar.

The Government equipped (very badly) a fleet of ten vessels and gave the command to Admiral Byng. He fought an action with Comte de la Galissonière, in which he was defeated, and fell back to defend Gibraltar. At Gibraltar, Hawke, who was sent out to replace him, deprived him of his command before the whole fleet. He was brought to trial by court-martial in England, condemned, and shot. Old Blakeney was deservedly loaded with honors. He lived another five years to enjoy his Peerage, a Colonelcy, and the red ribbon, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Byng has never been properly understood. Few people even at the time of his iniquitous execution really supposed that he deserved death. In all men's eyes Newcastle was the real criminal. But the people must have a victim, and Newcastle was beyond their reach. The loss of Minorca stirred the people to their depths. They were in no mood for discriminating; all they could insist on was that some one must hang for Fort Mahon, and so Byng was flung to them as a scapegoat for the Ministry.

But Byng was not exactly a martyr. He was at the time of his death a gentleman of fifty-three years of age, the son of the founder of the Torrington Peerage, and might all his life have had any appointment he cared to ask for. It is no proof of cowardice that he chose easy posts. Byng was a brave man, but he was a dawdler, and when he came to fight his last engagement he reaped the fruits of his dawdling life, for he was outmaneuvered.

There is no doubt that on the Fort Mahon expedition the Admiralty treated him shamefully. It could as easily have given him a fleet of twenty sail as one of ten; and with such a fleet he could have counted on heading off Gallissonière, and might possibly have captured the entire French land force. His disgust at this shabby treatment was shown in a very characteristic manner. He exaggerated his natural deliberateness. He waited a month at Portsmouth corresponding about all sorts of trifles; about his secretary's table, which was jammed against the wall; about his cabin on the Ramillies, which was so dark that he had to light candles in the daytime; about an extra scuttle that he was very anxious to get put in, and about the recent new regulations for the marines—not unimportant matters at some times. But how differently Nelson would have gone to work, with all England breathlessly awaiting the results of his expedition!

His conduct was compared at the time with that of Captain Walton, who was ordered in 1718 by Byng's father, Sir George Byng, to pursue the flying Spaniards, and who reported his action in the following dispatch:

Sir: I have taken and burnt, as per margin, going for Syracuse, and am, Sir, your obedient servant, G. WALTON.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—1:00 A. M.—Lighter Chic, foot of Water Street, East River; damage trifling.

—1:45 A. M.—143 West Thirtieth Street; Andrew Murphy; damage, $50.

—3:00 A. M.—7 Third Avenue; Joseph Balzarino; damage slight.

—7:10 A. M.—259 First Avenue; McGrath & Brady; damage, $10.

—12:30 P. M.—114 Ludlow Street; Charles Rudnich; damage trifling.

—5:55 P. M.—306 West Thirty-second Street; Mrs. Bloomingdale; damage, $10.

—7:08 P. M.—326 West Thirty-second Street; Charles P. Biren; damage slight.

—8 P. M.—176 Delancey Street; David Braunstein; damage trifling.

—8:15 P. M.—182 Pearl Street; unoccupied; damage trifling.

—9:55 P. M.—615 Greenwich Street; Michael Schmidt; no damage.

—11:36 P. M.—St. Johns Avenue, near Pelham Avenue; James Stanley; damage, $500.

—11:36 P. M.—146 West Thirty-ninth Street; B. L. Barns; damage trifling.

The Doctrine Must Be Maintained.

From The Canton Commercial Advertiser, (Dem.)

The enthusiastic praise which President Cleveland's words have everywhere evoked shows that people are to a man in favor of making the Monroe doctrine respected by European powers.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS'S VIEWS

Vandalism of Rebels Injures Property but Aids Prosecution.

INSURGENTS ARE TO BE SUBDUED

Liberals, Conservatives, and Home Rulers Greet the Captain General with Enthusiasm at His Return.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Spanish Minister to-night received the following cable dispatch from Acting Governor General Arderius at Havana:

"Gen. Martinez Campos yesterday arrived at Havana. He was greeted at the railway station by a large commission of the three political parties of the city, composed of the Liberals, Conservatives, and Home Rulers, and by the most prominent members of Havana society, and all the leaders of the volunteer militia. He was cheered with great enthusiasm, and was followed by the crowd to the Governor General's palace.

"There the leaders of the three political parties addressed him, tendering to him the most enthusiastic support.

"Gen. Martinez Campos has the unlimited confidence of the Spanish Government and the support of all the loyal element in Cuba.

"Gen. Martinez Campos lamented the savage and criminal character which the insurgent bands have given to this war, which is not directed against the troops, but against property.

"They always flee before the columns of the army, making this war a very laborious one, but the General has full confidence in subduing the insurrection by strenuous efforts. The insurgents have not entered any town.

"Their vandalistic conduct on some plantations, and their advance from the eastern part of the Island, marked by the burning of crops, although it injures a great deal of private property, will probably be convenient for war purposes, because it will make more effective and easy the prosecution of the rebels."

RETREAT OF SPANISH TROOPS.

Col. Prat, Commander of Martinez Campos's Vanguard, Killed.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 26.—Advices were received from Cuba to-day that a battle occurred yesterday afternoon between the vanguards of the insurgent and Spanish armies, and that the Spaniards were repulsed. Col. Prat, who commanded the Spanish vanguard, was killed. Martinez Campos was present, and directed the retreat of the Spaniards to Jovellanos. The Spanish forces are now intrenched at that place, expecting to be attacked by Gomez's main army. Martinez Campos has armed all the civilians in Jovellanos, and is forcing them to do military duty.

Advices received by Cuban leaders via the Olivette confirm the report of the capture of the town of El Roque by Gomez. With Gomez were Serafin Sanchez, Aguirre, and Suarez. The Spanish regiment stationed at El Roque surrendered without firing a shot. All of them were paroled, except twelve, who were charged with having poisoned the water in the reservoir of the town. They were tried, convicted, and shot. After taking all the arms and provisions found in the town, the insurgents set fire to it and then left, going in the direction of Guantanamo and Jovellanos.

They also destroyed the sugar plantations near San Vicente and Los Antonis. The vanguard of Gomez's forces, under the command of Lacret, has entered the town of Quintana, between Matanzas and Colon, and destroyed by fire the largest sugar plantation on the island.

The train that left Colon for Matanzas was detained at Quintana by the insurgents. Columns of smoke could be plainly seen from Jovellanos. The general supposition is that all plantations in that district have been destroyed.

Maceo and his forces have encamped at the plantation La Harmonia, and Gomez has established his headquarters at the plantation La Espano, belonging to Romero Robledo, late of the Spanish Cabinet.

All telegraph communication between Las Villas district and Havana has been destroyed by the insurgents, and no trains have passed over the road since Saturday last.

The railroad stations at Madana and Toca, belonging to the United Railroad Company, have been destroyed by fire.

The insurgents, under Nunez, have encamped at the plantation Reydo and destroyed all the cane. The forces of Antonio Maceo and Quintin Bandera compose the rear guard of the army under Gomez. The Spaniards prohibited all public entertainments on the 25th, and ordered all saloons closed at 12 o'clock at night. Bacet, with a large force, is marching toward Guinez.

The insurgents assert that no crops will be gathered this year. Gomez has notified Campos that it is his intention to destroy all the sugar cane, to prevent its being gathered. The sugar being exported now is taken from the warehouses, and is part of last year's crop.

GOMEZ'S ADVANCE WAS CHECKED.

Rebels Had No Other Aim than to Destroy the Sugar-Cane Crop.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—The facts of the rebel advance, led by Maximo Gomez, are reported here to be as follows:

Gomez, with an army of from 4,000 to 5,000 men, succeeded, by avoiding any engagement with the Spanish troops, in marching to Coliseo, a point ninety miles from Havana. He had burned a number of fields of sugar on his way, and at Coliseo and vicinity he burned some more, his act of vandalism exciting great indignation throughout the country devastated.

When he arrived at Coliseo, Gomez was stopped by Spanish troops, who checked his advance and prevented further burning of cane fields. It is believed that the rebels have greatly injured their position, it being apparent that the only purpose of their leaders is to destroy the sugar crop.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Havana says that Gen. Martinez Campos's victory over the insurgents at Coliseo has not checked the advance of the rebels.

"What a Piece of Work Is Man!"

Beerbohm Tree in The Fortnightly Review.

In this scene occurs a passage which seems to me the keystone of Hamlet's character. It is a phrase in which the whole tragedy of his life is bounded as in a nutshell. Hamlet exclaims: There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." In these words we find the clue to the failure of many a potentially great man. The man who most succeeds in life is he who only sees one side. The man whose mental horizon is wide, who is capable of seeing the good and evil on both sides, who wanders from the high-road of a fixed purpose into the by-lanes of philosophical contemplation, will not reach his goal so soon as he who only looks straight ahead and follows the ruts of his purpose unthinkingly. A demonstration of this is contained in the written play of Hamlet, which the brief three hours' traffic of the stage prevents being shown in action. I refer to the character of Fortinbras. He sees only one side of things, and knows precisely what he wants. And what is the result? Well, the result is, that when Hamlet is dead, this essentially practical unimaginative young man comes in, and, in the language of our modern slang, "takes the cake."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 26.—An unoccupied house at Richmond Hill owned by Dr. William A. Matson was destroyed by fire late last night. There was a library in the house worth over $2,000, but no effort was made to save it, as the firemen were not aware of its presence. The house was partly furnished, and was valued at $4,000. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin, as it started on the outside of the house.

ANSTEAD, West Va., Dec. 26.—The Garley Mountain coal stables, at this place, were destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. Two tramps who were seen at the stable yesterday evening are supposed to have slept there. They may be buried in the ruins.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A double dwelling at Rockton owned by William Hughes and occupied by six families was burned to-night. The loss is about $5,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

GLOVERSVILLE, Dec. 26.—The clothespin factory of Sutcliff & Glasgow, at Caroga, was burned to-night. Loss, $12,000; no insurance.

COMMISSION NOT SELECTED.

The President In No Haste to Appoint the Investigators of the Venezuelan Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Despite the many rumors concerning the compositing of the Venezuelan Commission, the President has not yet decided whom he will appoint. He, of course, considered some of the names which have been mentioned in the last few days, but his mind is not made up.

He dispatched a letter to ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont two days ago asking, it is assumed, whether Mr. Edmunds would accept an appointment as a member of the commission. Mr. Edmunds's reply has not been indicated by the President. It is the policy of Mr. Cleveland to ascertain beforehand whether any of the men he deems eligible for appointment would be willing to serve, and it is possible that some of the men with whom he has communicated may be disappointed if they have signified their willingness to accept.

It is taken for granted, in the absence of definite information concerning the President's plans, that he will not care to have a large commission. It follows that he is anxious to secure the very best material obtainable. It is not probable that the Commissioners will be named before Saturday.

The improvement in the tone of English opinion is regarded at the White House as due in large measure to the President's delay. If this delay is supplemented by the appointment of a commission composed of men with more than a National reputation, the British view, it is believed, will be further revised.

Mr. Phelps and the Commission.

Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, ex-Minister to England, one of the gentlemen who may serve on the commission to report on the Venezuelan question, was visited by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Phelps said he had received no communication, official or other, that he was to be asked to serve on the Venezuelan Commission. He declined to discuss the matter.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—At the offices of Isham, Lincoln & Beale this morning little credence was given to the report that Robert Todd Lincoln would be appointed a member of the Venezuelan Commission. Mr. Lincoln's partners said there probably was no truth in the report. Mr. Lincoln has been in Philadelphia since Tuesday.

"FIDELIO" AT THE METROPOLITAN

The Singers Made a Poor Beginning, but Did Good Work in the Final Act.

The performance of "Fidelio" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was by no means commensurate with that of the other German operas thus far presented this season. Beethoven's opera had not been heard for some years at the Metropolitan, and an audience of fair size was attracted, both out of respect to the great composer and also to judge of the merits of the cast, which was made up exclusively of German singers.

The first act was uniformly spiritless and out of pitch. The chorus, as well as the principals, persistently sang out of tune, and there was a languor in the action which had a depressing effect on the audience. Yet the assemblage was extremely kind and indulgent, and recalled the singers repeatedly at the fall of the curtain after the first act.

Both Mme. Januschowsky and Miss Traubmann did not sing their arias in the first act with their usual effectiveness. Their intonation was faulty and their phrasing far from artistic. Herr Bucha and Herr Livermann contributed to the general vocal disorder by singing out of tune and acting as if in a stupor. Herr Mirasla was the only exception, and he sang the small part allotted to him at least acceptably.

The second act, though, more than atoned for the shortcomings of the first one. From the very outset it was evident that all the participants had thrown off the stupor that had overpowered them during the first part of the night. Herr Wallnoefer evoked hearty plaudits by his spirited and smooth rendition of the opening aria of the act, and Mme. Januschowsky and Herr Bucha followed with praiseworthy work.

The chief feature of the performance was the playing of the Leonore Overture No. 8 by the orchestra, which was superbly controlled by Herr Seidl. The finished work in this selection stirred the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and the conductor was compelled to bow acknowledgments repeatedly before the performance was allowed to go on. The final scene was creditable to all concerned, and in some instance Herr Wallnoefer and Mme. Januschowsky rose to lofty artistic heights. The complete cast was:

Leonora	Frau Januschowsky
Marzelline	Fraeulein Sophie Traubmann
Rocco	Herr Bucha
Pizarro	Herr Livermann
Jaquino	Herr Mirasla
Der Minister	M. de Vries
Florestan	Herr Wallnoefer

Mme. Melba will appear to-night for the first time with the company this season in "Romeo et Juliette." Jean de Reszke will be the Romeo, having recovered from his recent indisposition.

Cats and Their Ways.

From Temple Bar.

Cats do not take punishment as dogs do; their tempers rise, and if struck they are apt to strike back; but beyond a gentle cuff to a kitten, now and then, I find a scolding or an exclamation of rebuke enough. They are also less intelligent and forgiving than a dog if unintentionally kicked or trodden on. There is no more beautiful expression in a dog's face than the look he turns to the friend who has involuntarily hurt him, before there is time to explain; his whole demeanor expresses the highest magnanimity, not only the foregone pardon, but the eager desire that the offender shall think no more of the matter.

In many respects cats are more like men and women than dogs are; they have moods, and their nature is complex. A dog is very much of a piece; he is a good dog or a bad dog, brave or cowardly, honest or a sneak; the canine intelligence is much higher than the feline, but the disposition is simpler.

Cats are exceedingly irritable by temperament, sensitive to changes of the weather, to frost, to thunder; they are excitable and naturally disposed to bite and scratch when at play; there is a curious tendency in them, as in ill-balanced or overstrung human beings, to let their heads when in high spirits, and the self-command most of them show when full-grown in resisting these impulses is a striking proof of conscious responsibility. A full-grown pet cat scarcely ever scratches a young child, no matter how much mauled by it. Besides being irritable they are moody and subject to depression, probably a physical reaction from the former condition. Princess, though not a sullen cat, would sometimes forsake the hearth or veranda, and pass days by herself, on a garden wall or under a bush, not ill or out of temper, but out of spirits, morbid, and wishing for solitude instead of the sympathy which she always sought in her real ailments and bereavements.

Her peculiarities, both of face and individuality, were remarkable, defining even when she held them in restraint, but, with one exception, all the cats I have known are captious. Their instinct when ill or sad is to be alone, but this is entirely neutralized by petting; they become as dependent on caresses and sympathy as children, and much wiser than children when they are ill or injured, as they apply for relief with the most unmistakable suggestions, sometimes indicating plainly where they are in pain, and presenting the suffering member for treatment. They are not so patient as dogs in taking medicine, or submitting to surgical care, but show their recognition of its benefit by coming back for it under similar circumstances.

Palmer—Wyndham.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Dec. 26.—Miss Zoë Marguerite de Vauthuin Wyndham, daughter of the late Horace Wyndham of England, and Walter L. Palmer of Albany were married in Christ Church here to-day by the Rev. E. B. Joyce.

The bride wore white satin, with veil of Brussels point, and was given away by Alan H. Strong of this city. Miss Edna Murray Vail of New-York was maid of honor, and Robert N. Gibson was best man. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was given at the residence of Alan H. Strong. Among the guests were ex-Judge Woodbridge Strong and wife, Miss Strong, Miss Van Rensselaer, Herbert Denman, and Henry G. Dearin of New-York; Mrs. Joseph Gavitt and Miss Jessie Meyers of Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Mark Lillie of New-Brighton; S. L. and Theodore Strong and Dr. John E. Van Cleve of this city.

THE GOLD RESERVE GROWS

Continued from Page 1.

He returned to New-York thoroughly convinced that the Administration will not receive any financial aid from Congress, and that its only means of restoring the gold reserve to its normal figure would be by the sale of bonds. Mr. Morgan did not ascertain the time when bids would be invited for another issue of bonds, but he was led to believe that this would be a matter of not more than a fortnight at the outside.

The information he secured has been known to Mr. Reed and Mr. Dingley ever since the project for putting through a tariff bill was initiated. The boasted patriotism of the House in refusing the adjournment over the holidays in order that relief might be extended to the Treasury is nothing more than a cheap effort to manufacture political capital for Mr. Reed. The country will not be misled, and Mr. Reed's zeal is apt to prove to be a boomerang.

Basis of the Russian Story.

The sensational stories relating to the alleged offer of Russia to supply the Government with gold are found to have their basis in a tentative offer made two years ago to Mr. White, the American Minister to Russia, by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, of a call loan of $60,000,000 in gold. The gold reserve had been attacked, and the Administration was preparing to issue bonds. The offer was made in good faith, and was declined politely, because the President realized that it would be highly improper to accept a loan in such circumstances.

It is the policy of the Russian Government to place its gold where it can lay its hands on it at any time. Putting all questions of political expediency aside, if the United States Government had accepted the proffered aid, it might have been embarrassed seriously in the event of a call being made for the gold by Russia at any time within the next few months.

A belated local paper heard of this report a few days ago and immediately jumped to the conclusion that Russia's offer had been made in the last few days. As a matter of fact there has been no reference to the subject by the two Governments since 1893.

DISSATISFIED REPUBLICANS.

Conference of Representatives Who Object to the Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—There is a prospect that the Republicans who are following so blindly the leadership of Mr. Reed may encounter a snag to-morrow when they shall undertake to hasten action on the bond bill. The silver Republicans, the greenback Republicans, the silver Democrats, and many sound-money Democrats are expected to unite in a demand that at least three days be allowed for debate upon the bond proposition. The opposition to the bill crystallized to-night in a caucus of Republicans held at the Ebbitt House.

There was at no time less than forty men present. Eighteen seats were represented—New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, California, Colorado, Utah, Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota, Washington, and Idaho.

It is alleged that the men who took part in the caucus represented not less than seventy votes. After a long debate, in which the Republican policy was scored roundly, a committee of seven was appointed to wait on the Chairman of the House Committee on Rules and ask that the time of the debate be lengthened to three days. In the event that the committee shall refuse to accede to the request, the silver men say they will resist every effort to pass the bill.

The largest vote cast to-day was under 200, and, as this number is believed to represent the actual number of Representatives now in the city, the silver men have hopes that they may be able to muster enough votes to defeat the rule.

They do not expect to be able to defeat the bill when it shall come to a test.

There will be some lively missionary work done to-morrow before the House shall meet. It is Mr. Reed's policy to permit no delay on the Bond bill, so that the contest bids fair to be interesting. The silver men say that if they had a little more time in which to organize there would be no doubt of the outcome of the attempt to force longer debate.

Mr. Broderick of Kansas was elected Chairman of the caucus, and Mr. Colson of Kentucky Secretary.

The speeches made by the members showed a unanimous sentiment in opposition to the retirement of the greenbacks. They indicated a belief that the bill in question would permit this, and that the amendment which Mr. Hopkins of Illinois would try to secure in the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow before the House should meet would not prevent it.

The speakers further agreed that it was not advisable for the United States to issue bonds in time

NEW PUBLICATIONS

STEPNIAK'S LAST WORK

KING STORK AND KING LOG. A Study of Modern Russia. By Stepniak. Two volumes. 12mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

"Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" That verse of John, to readers of Stepniak's two volumes, new and pathetic interest in which is aroused by the author's death in London a few days ago, would be applicable to Russia. The difficulty is, however, to be satisfied as to the facts. Are they o: are they not as Stepniak represents them? What credence is to be given to the list of enormities imputed by the author to the late Emperor Alexander III.? Was there ever a Pobedonoszev? Were there or were there not a million of men and women and children expelled from their homes in Russia and made "to tread the painful, thorny path of exile," and before these people had found a refuge, are there not those who know to a fraction how many of these people dropped dead by the way of hunger, fatigue, and disease?

There was a country known in the past as Poland, a conquered, a vassal State, if you please, but did or did not Russia, in Alexander III.'s time do its best to stamp out Polish vitality? Is what Stepniak records as happening in a deaf and dumb school at Warsaw credible? The inmates were Poles, and, naturally, used the sign language, spelling words with Polish letters. But the Polish language was to be eradicated, root and branch. So the order came that the Institution should not be an exception, and that teaching should be in Russian, "so that these unfortunate creatures, on returning to their native villages, could not make the slightest use of the training given to them in the institute, and were plunged again into that awful isolation from which their kind-hearted friends had tried to rescue them? Is it true that Cossacks rode down Polish Catholics, "killing thirty unarmed men and women, plundering a church, breaking into pieces all that could not be taken away"?

Finland is so far away, and yet there find their way, beyond Russia, dribblets of news of how matters are going on there. Is it true, as Stepniak affirms, that the acts of suppression were continuous in Alexander's time, and that St. Petersburg officials, with all their "cavils, stupidity, and arbitrariness," are now the powers there?

There was that religious sect known as the Stundists. Perhaps it had been better had these poor Russians, half a century or more ago, never been influenced by the English Bible-Society. These Stundists then had a spiritual awakening. They held aloof from the priests of the orthodox Greek Church. The Stundists may have followed, if you please, the dictates of their own consciences, but they were a perfectly harmless people—they even carried out the tenets of non-resistance. They were Russian Quakers, if you please. They spoke Russian and said their prayers to God and to Jesus Christ in Russian. They believed in the authority of the Emperor. But if Jews, Catholics, and Lutherans were offensive to Pobedonoszev, how much more horrid were the inoffensive Stundists? What was much more heinous was this: They were many converts, and besides that, the Stundists shaved their beards. Then the pious Pobedonoszev worked on his tool, Alexander III., (if Stepniak is to be credited,) and "missionaries" were personated by policemen, who broke into the houses of the brethren and dispersed them, and the law-breaking Stundists "were thrown into prisons, exiled to Siberia without trial, and treated like the worst criminals." If Stepniak is to be believed, it is a common occurrence for an orthodox peasant "to make it hot" for a Stundist, and an orthodox Archbishop, Ambrosius of Kharov, is conspicuous for his cruelties to Stundists. Did this happen in mediaeval times, when Ivan the Terrible was the master of Russia? Stepniak intimates that it occurred only three years ago.

Was there a famine in Russia? Well, we do know that there was some small amount of food sent from the United States to those who were starving in Russia, and unquestionably whenever the peasants may be in want again Americans will be glad to send their contributions. But why should Stepniak go into the details of the causes? Is it to show simply how ingenious he is? Or does he state the facts? How many people were there in Russia who had nothing to eat? Our authority is not quite positive as to the numbers—something between 34,000,000 and 39,000,000. So few are the wants of the peasant that about $5 will keep a man during the Winter months. To prevent their starvation the total money required would have amounted to 400,000,000 rubles. Stepniak insists that the Government, through its organs, declared at first that "famine" was "a fiction" set afloat by the enemies of the Government. But the cry of men, women, and children dying from want could not be silenced. The conspiracy for enforcing silence was broken. Then came the ukase stopping the export of grain, (1890,) but that did not solve the question. If corn dealers held the grain it must be bought. Then the Government made a supreme effort. It advanced the sum of 12,000,000 rubles, and thought matters could be tided over if only one hungry man was fed; then the three others might starve. Russian people out of their own pockets gave in the nine months 3,000,000 of rubles. More would have been given—much more, says Stepniak—but generally the sympathetic people were not certain whether the money "would reach its destination, and they had no confidence in organizations connected in any way with officialdom." What were the reasons for Government interference, even in the giving away of bread? Stepniak insists that the Government was afraid, and preferred to let the people starve rather than run the risk of having a few of them "infected with ideas of liberty." Can there be imagined anything more sinister than this?

There was a relief society in Moscow which, during the famine, had some millions of rubles, which it wanted to dispense as it thought fit. Writes Stepniak: "The Minister of Finance (Vyshnegradsky) not only refused peremptorily to allow the society to distribute relief independently, but had the impudence to threaten to have any person arrested who should be found engaged in the work in the country." After a while, however, the Government, through force of public opinion, rather we think, foreign than native, gave in—and then began sensible methods of relief.

It seems terrible to think how possible is a famine in Russia, when a failing off of even one-fifth below the normal harvest brings it on. When there is diminution in the taxes contributed by the peasants, then it looks as if there was want of food. The Russian Government is an eager collector of statistics, because it must learn exactly how much the peasant can pay. In 1871, says Stepniak, the Imperial Commission made it out that the peasants paid the State about 45 per cent. of their total income, "derived from all sources, agricultural and manufacturing." It is, then, a tax on labor—because there is no property tax. Agriculture in Russia is far below that of any other civilized country in the world. Less than three seeds harvested to one sown Stepniak represents as an average. Take away something like one-half of these seeds and what can remain in a bad year?

It is the suppression of education which is among the many things which Stepniak brings against the Government. In 1887 a law was passed excluding from the privileges of a secondary and higher education all except the nobles and the richer section of the middle classes. Another decree of a later date informed directors of colleges "to refuse the children of shopkeepers, artisans, and tradesmen admittance to the schools, even though the parents might be quite willing and able to pay fees." The theory entertained by those who govern was that ignorance was the best safeguard of loyalty. Do such ukases or directions exist, or have they ever existed, as Stepniak insists and elaborates? Occasionally in the past the cleverest methods were employed by the Government so as absolutely to prevent the colleges from teaching, children were purposely sent to the gymnasiums, and the screws were put "to the tender brains of boys just out of the nursery." An examination bristling with difficulties was presented, which was beyond the capacity of the children. It was most efficacious in weeding out the school, for out of 60,000 pupils only one-ninth passed an examination which opened to them the doors of the university. The others were turned adrift. It was, says Stepniak, "a veritable massacre of the innocents."

As to what are crimes in Russia against the State, fancy a lad sent to prison because there was found in his library Buckle or a stray volume of Herbert Spencer! You may not read what you please. If you have the gift of speech, you have no right to use it, or, as that delightful woman, Mme. Novikov, expresses it and approvingly indorses it, Russians "enjoy perfect freedom of opinion, without the right of giving it utterance."

Has Russia or its Government disrespect for human suffering and indifference for the elementary principles of justice? Russia does not flog women to death, but did so some few years ago. Does she not still send political prisoners to arctic Siberia and let them suffer all the dread effects of the climate? Where is an ungodly place called Kandinsky, in latitude 67°, where some few years ago prisoners were sent? Is George Kennan to be accused of falsehood? Does Stepniak lie? Are there dens in the frozen tundra recalling Dante's "Inferno"?

Bitterly does Stepniak denounce the sins of Alexander III. He declares him to have had not even the intelligence of a mujik, because the mujik has some little pity. He was a toy in the hands of the bureaucrats, and under the influence of a phlegmatic Torquemada, who invoked God and committed murder.

Many fine distinctions the author makes between the peasant, the middle classes, and the nobles, which are nice shadings difficult for anybody not a Russian to understand. There exists apparently a well-exercised sway of the few thousands over many millions of illiterate peasants. As to the peasants, they have been so long slaves that they seem absolutely used to oppression and starvation. It is a land governed by class, and the methods employed are contrary to all ideas of human civilization. Sometimes there is even despair that things will be bettered. Russia is a power more Eastern than European, and Orientalism is reached when the Ural Mountains are crossed. As to her terrible strength, no one can question that, and Russia remains the menace of Continental Europe. She has not intellectual advancement, but that immense resistance which arises from inert mass. What may arise in the future to the European world no one can guess. Russia is the unknown factor in the Old World, and so has been China in the remote East. Twisting a well-known apophthegm, in studying Stepniak's two volumes we might say that Russia has all the revolutionists she deserves. Still the question may be asked, Does Stepniak write the truth in regard to the past? It seems to us that much of what he gives has become a matter of history. As to the present Emperor, it would be unjust to pass any criticisms upon him. Considering the management of foreign affairs, Russian diplomatists in the Chinese and Japanese contest have shown the utmost skill. Russia alone has known how to draw the chestnuts out of the fire. Russia wants a war—and probably it will come about before long. Then, for at least a time, those three dread horses, "the black horse of popular insurrection, the red horse of terrorism, the white horse of military risings," will no longer be let loose. They will be stabled for a while, to begin their wild running later on. Russia's mission lies to the east of her; she ought to do nothing westward. "Europe will never become Cossack, as Napoleon prophesied, the superiority of European culture being an impassable obstruction to it."

DOGS, CATS, AND HORSES

DOMESTICATED ANIMALS. Their Relation to Man and to His Advancement in Civilization. By Nathaniel Southgate Shaler. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

The raison d'être for this entertaining and well considered volume, is not so much the history and description of those animals which man has domesticated, as it is to show what are the rights of animals and to advance a plea for a more perfect recognition of our duties in regard to God's dumb creatures, those "that share with us the blessings of existence, and over which we have come to rule." Prof. Shaler does not appeal to the Laurence Sterne sentimentalities, but in a sensible way impresses on the reader a larger sense of his responsibilities and the duty he owes to those creatures which have been taken from "their older, natural state into the social order." The author eschews anything like dry science. He approaches his varied subjects after the manner of an inquirer. Underneath it all it is perceptible that Prof. Shaler has the keenest love for animal nature and a happy faculty in describing their traits.

When the study of the dog is entered upon aside from bench show exhibitions the inquiry is made as to where may have lived the first dogs. The result of such inquiry is not by any means satisfactory. Naturalists are divided in opinion in all that relates to the exact origin of many of our common domesticated animals. As we see our dog, our horse, and ox to-day, they must be the furthest removed from the original stock. With the dog most particularly this is the case, and for the reason that man's best friend was certainly the first creature under his control. Was the dog originally a wolf, or, worse than that, a hyena? It is not likely that the wolf whelp or the young hyena could have been made a pet of by primitive man. Neither of these animals, when adult, shows any affection, and affection or reliance on man, apart from fear, must have first been looked for by the creature's captors.

If we go back to the remote geological periods, we find some few skeletons resembling what our dog is to-day. It looks as if a kind of dog-like form existed in America, since his traces are found in the Southern Appalachians. He was of moderate size, and from the position of the bones "it seems tolerably certain that he lived but a few centuries ago." It is highly probable that the dog (his ancestry being still uncertain) was first permitted to live about the camps of primitive people as a source of reserve food. When game was scarce the dog was eaten. But in the use of the dog for food, man used his power of selection. Poor dogs, badly built dogs, those which had tempers, or were thieves, were the first to be sacrificed. In this way, unintentionally perhaps, man first exercised what was stirpiculture, and thus for ages the dog must have passed through a process of selection.

The dog, after the woman, was the first beast of burden. The animal not only bore a load, but was harnessed to a vehicle. The bakers' dogs in Belgium or the Eskimo sled dogs still carry on the tasks performed by their very remote ancestors. Prof. Shaler's study of the sheep dog is full of interest. It shows how very early must have been the pastoral habit. A shepherd's first want was for a dog. It must have taken a long time before the natural instinct every dog of any size has, which is to chase and worry sheep, was overcome. We know of nothing more remarkable than the subduing of this particular trait. It is the most perfect instance of an animal holding in abeyance a certain remnant of wild nature. Even our own house dogs, even well-broken hunting dogs, will on the sly hunt and worry sheep. They forget themselves. As to the sheep dog, as Prof. Shaler writes, there may be not any more affection for the sheep displayed by the sheep dog than the dog has for the sheep. It seems as if the collie imposed on himself simply the question of duty. He treasures somehow the memories of some long past, when he had to fight a wolf in defense of his master or to save his master's flocks. The dog having sheep under his charge uses force, but force with discreetness. He restrains unruly sheep and may punish a recalcitrant animal with a little bite, but never a severe one.

The qualities of the bulldog, which was used originally for the herding of cattle, and especialyl the many varieties of dogs, pass under Prof. Shaler's notice in a general way. It is the differentiation which is so amazing. The singular elasticity of the animal is to be noted. The dog under man's guidance has become absolutely plastic. The readiness with which the proportions of the dog may, by the breeder's art, be made to vary is probably due to the fact that the group to which this creature belongs is one of relatively modern creation. It has, then, that plasticity which we note as a characteristic of many newly established forms. "If the body can be moulded, so then can the brain."

As to the future of dogs, the author expresses certain regrets as to coming conditions. The dog, he thinks, is becoming a mere idle favorite, length or cock of ear, "feather" of tail, weight, color, being only considered. We breed for form and not for intelligence. A pretty dog wins the championship, and he may be, as he often is, a dull dog. Why should a dog with a black roof to his mouth win a prize when one with a red roof has not a single point given in his favor? The fancy breeder neglects the mental peculiarities of the dog. We look for ornamental things, and so degrade man's best friend.

Every now and then we read of the wonderful intelligence displayed by the mongrel. Recently a man who makes it his business to train performing dogs said that his most intelligent animals always were mongrels. The experience of the writer of this article tends to the same conclusion, that for intelligence the mongrel is by far the superior of any dog with a long pedigree. The reason is plain. The intelligence of the mongrel is a return to the mental level of his haphazard ancestors, who have been bred for sense and not for form.

We often overlook a marked trait in the dog, and that is the one of ownership. Beaumarchais conveyed the right idea completely when he wrote this inscription on the collar of his dog: "Beaumarchais owns Fidèle, and Fidèle owns Beaumarchais." It is not the master alone that the dog thinks he must care for; he is the self-appointed guardian of his master's chattels. A dog off his own ground seems to know that he has no proprietary rights. People fail to see what complex ideas there are in a dog's brain, as in the noble mastiff, when he acts as a sentry. The memory of the dog is marvelous, as Homer has shown. Unquestionably it is because the dog has the sincerest affection for man that there has been a closer bond of sympathy between men and all domesticated animals. Thus, as Prof. Shaler expresses it, the dog has led us "the first steps on the path of culture," and lifted man out of his "primitive selfishness."

As to the cat, our author, with most of his sex, declares it to be the least "interesting of domesticated animals," though having a certain place in civilization. It is highly probable that the cat came later than the dog under human control. He cares less for the inmates of a house than for the house itself. The cat is selfish and has supreme obstinacy. As to the intense love the cat has for his home, in which he differs from the dog, who is contented wherever lives his master, the naturalist accounts for that by the statement that the original feral dog hunted over a large extent of country, while the wildcat sought its prey over a limited area. The cat is, then, inelastic. He always is too close to his original wild condition, and he tends toward a return to it. We are to suppose that, as a type of animal, he has always been pretty much as he is now, a creature of the most remote past, and not a comparatively new animal, as is the dog.

Man is not a strong animal. There are scores of creatures swifter, more powerful. What, in primitive man, would have been his arm and fist when opposed to the foreleg and claws of a panther? In a measure, he was insignificant until he had caught and tamed the horse, and so, from this point of view of human progress, we must divide "the races of men into those which have and those which have not the use of the horse." Prof. Shaler tells briefly the genesis of the horse, and how, in the series of the many-toed animals, finally came the animal with the one hoof. Certainly the hoof of the horse "is the most perfect instrument of support which has been devised in the animal kingdom to uphold a large and swiftly moving animal in its passage over the ground." It was because of this swiftness that the horse escaped the teeth and claws of the huge predaceous animals. We are not to forget his powers of defense. The powerful muscles of the hams and the entire strength of the body give to the hind feet the capability of delivering a powerful double blow. The force of the kick can be judged from the fact "that a lion has been slain by a stroke from the foot of a donkey."

We receive with doubt any discovery, Russian or otherwise, as to the finding of the original wild horse. It looks as if the wild horse of Tartary owed its origin to the same source as did the so-called wild animal of Texas, seventy-five years ago. He has escaped from a tame stock. We know from the pictures incised on bone that primitive man hunted and ate the horse, but the animal never has served in any considerable measure for food. Distaste for the horse as meat may be a prejudice. It is not by any means bad flesh, but our dislike for it can be explained through sympathetic motives common to all men. Because, with the dog, the horse is our intimate, we simply do not like to eat him. The milk from the mares is used but by few races. Probably, if we had cared for it, mares might in time have been bred so as to become as profuse dispensers of milk as are cows. It was for war the horse was first used. When the gallant steed had lost his fire he drew the plow. The domination of the world by Aryan and Semite was due to horse power. It may be remembered that before the Chinese fiasco some original military authorities wished to impress the world with the might of the Chinese soldiers. Since the Chinese have but few horses, their conquests would have had but limited areas. We all marvel at the beauty of the Arabian horse. It is quite a question whether Arabia is a country fitted for the better development of the horse. "All varieties bred within the limits of civilization do best on rich pasturages such as Arabia does not afford." The excellence of the Arab horse has depended, then, on the particular attention and care which has been given to him. At the best, the horse is an artificial creature, and subjected to a diet which, for the major part, is unnatural. He must be well cared for and fed and watered with precaution. The Arab knows the difference between the physiological conditions of his horse and his camel. The latter is left to its own resources, and does well enough, while the horse requires all his master's care.

As to the mental powers of the horse, those who do not know him intimately insist that he is endowed with much sagacity, "but no experienced and careful observer is likely to maintain this opinion." The bump of locality the horse possesses to an astonishing degree. He can be trained to do many things, but he falls immensely behind the dog in intelligence. Perhaps the special use of the horse in certain directions has passed. Mechanical devices for heavy and light transportation of goods or persons have made the horse much less of a necessity than he was, and unquestionably the need for him will be more and more rapidly diminished in the future. Maybe in the time to come, as Prof. Shaler intimates, the horse may have a purely military function, to be used as cavalry. So we may soon look upon the horse as a creature made either for war or for pleasure—but for no general usefulness, as in the past.

The study of the elephant is excellent. It is the question of his intelligence which is the mooted one. When you become acquainted with the condition of the elephant you cannot help seeing that his native intelligence is marvelous. It is not generally known that the elephant as a domesticated creature was originally a perfectly wild animal. When the English Government is in want of elephants it captures wild ones and tames them. There is no inherited quality, as in the dog. Almost at once the elephant becomes the servant of man. From the jungle he enters into civilization, and almost at once performs his allotted task. Now, intelligence does not mean the possession of all the good traits or qualities. Cunning is intelligence, and because we know the excellence of the dog we place the sagacity of an elephant on a par with it. Is it not, then, wonderful, as Prof. Shaler expresses it, that the qualities of mind which in our other domesticated quadrupeds "have been slowly developed by thousands of years of selection and intercourse with our kind, was in this creature a part of its wild estate?" "The higher the physical parts of an animal are, the cleverer in a mental sense he ought to be, and the elephant is a prodigy, because he has a trunk. He has real constructive qualities. The fault in the elephant is that he is overemotional. He may love, but he can hate, and he treasures his dislikes. He wears himself out with suppressed rage, and if ever an animal breaks his heart an elephant does.

We wish we could explain further the distinguishing merits of this volume, which ought to open a new field to those who are ignorant of the characteristics of domesticated animals. The whole subject is a captivating one, and when studied, increases our sense of responsibility, for, if we are the lords of the earth we are bound to consider our duties toward our lower subjects.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY OF THE JEWS. By Prof. H. Graetz. Volume V. 8vo. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.

JOHN MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO, IL PENSEROSO, COMUS, AND LYCIDAS. Edited by William P. Trent. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

'MID GREEN PASTURES. By E. Rentone Esler. 12mo. New-York: James Pott & Co. $1.

JOHN HARE, COMEDIAN, 1865-1895. A Biography. By T. Edgar Pemberton. 12mo. New-York: George Routledge & Sons.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH ALMANAC AND YEAR BOOK FOR 1896. Volume LXVI. 12mo. New-York: James Pott & Co.

'STUDIES IN THE SCIENCE OF DRAWING IN ART. By Aimée Osborne Moore. 8vo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

BILDER AUS DER DEUTSCHEN LITTERATUR. By H. Hueller. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 75 cents.

LOVE AND LAUGHTER. Being a Legacy of Rhyme. By James G. Burnett. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

BICYCLE REGISTER. 24mo. New-York: Angell's Printing Office, 354 Fourth Avenue. 30 cents.

HERR OMNIA VON HEINRICH SEIDEL. Edited for School Use. By J. Matthewman. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 25 cents.

TRAUMEREIEN, UND FRANZOSISCHEN KAMINEN VON RICHARD VON VOLKMANN-LEANDER. Edited for School Use. By Amalie Hamstein. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 35 cents.

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. Containing the Transactions of the American Association. Saratoga Papers of 1895. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

JOHN SHERMAN'S RECOLLECTIONS OF FORTY YEARS IN THE HOUSE, SENATE, AND CABINET. An Autobiography in Two Volumes. Illustrated. 8vo. Chicago: The Werner Company.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. Published monthly. Volumes XVII. and XVIII. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN OF 1862 UNDER GEN. POPE. Edited by Theodore F. Dwight. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

MARS. By Percival Lowell. 8vo. New-York. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

COMMENTARIES ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. Historical and Judicial. By Roger Foster. 8vo. Volume I. Boston: The Boston Book Company.

THE SINGING MOUSE STORIES. By E. Hough. 18mo. New-York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company. $1.

LOVERS THREE THOUSAND YEARS AGO AS INDICATED BY THE SONG OF SOLOMON. By ... Rev. T. A. Goodwin, D. D. 8vo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Wedding March.

From The Fortnightly Review.

No reference to Mendelssohn's orchestral music can be made without a word on the "Wedding March," the full beauty of which cannot be realized without bearing in mind that it must be taken in connection with the "Midsummer Night's Dream," as the musical expression of that superb boast of Duke Theseus:

But I will wed thee in another key,
With pomp, with triumph, and with reveling.

It is the precise expression of the promise of Theseus; a triumphant march for a triumphant wedding; sadly degraded to be the stock accompaniment of every parish church wedding where there is an organ, an instrument on which it is utterly misrepresented. There ought to be a tax on its performance, with the condition that it should only be performed by an orchestra. "What! that hackneyed thing?" Yes, reader; it is part of the business of criticism to get behind the hackneydom, and to think of a work as it would sound to us as if we heard it fresh. The "Wedding March" is one of the noblest marches ever written; and the coda, where the wedding joy seems at last to thrill the whole air in the pulsations of those long chains of shakes, is a stroke of real genius; never was there a happier application of a good though old-fashioned form of musical ornament. Indeed, I should feel sorry for any man, even now, whose pulse did not beat quicker at a good performance of this march by a first-class orchestra; it has not become old to the present deponent, at all events.

—From St. Paul's.

A Fine Bird.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS

Exploits of the Confederate Vessels During the War.

SEA FIGHT OF HATTERAS AND ALABAMA

Admiral Wilkes's Vexation at Not Receiving the Force Needed to Capture the Southern Cruisers.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The second volume of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies of the War of the Rebellion" has appeared from the Navy Department. It contains a history of the operations of the cruisers from Jan. 1, 1863, to March 31, 1864. As in the first volume, the book is divided into a collection of reports, letters, and orders of Union officers, and such papers, official and personal, of the Confederate commanders as could be obtained by the editors. While there is a division of the Union from the Confederate documents, the papers cover about the same period of time in each volume, an arrangement adopted in order to preserve continuity in the narrative, especially in the Confederate matter.

The present volume, from the correspondence introduced, shows very clearly the inefficiency in the West Indian squadron, then commanded by Admiral Charles Wilkes, to whom fell the gigantic task of frustrating the blockade-runners and pursuing such elusive Confederate vessels as the Alabama, the Chesapeake, and the Florida. Wilkes's letters to the Secretary, and he wrote many of them, furnish a detailed account of his unsuccessful pursuit of "the rebel Semmes," and "the Southern pirate." Wilkes naturally encountered much difficulty with diplomatic questions, as did, in fact, Semmes, and the correspondence of both officers is an interesting summary of the effort to convince the Governors of foreign ports that there was no violation of the neutrality laws. Secretary Gideon Welles followed these controversies with great closeness, and a good part of Wilkes's contributions to the Navy Department is divided between a report of his movements and an explanation of his conduct in foreign ports. Secretary Welles took occasion to warn Wilkes not to trespass upon what were really British waters. This note of warning was sounded in response to the protest of the British Minister, which was very promptly denied a violation of or disregard for neutral obligations. In a letter to the Secretary he says:

It does seem to me very remarkable that when the British men-of-war are receiving every attention and kindness in the ports of the Union they could show such a want of common courtesy as to endeavor to find fault with or carp at what benefits and small things, indeed, that our vessels derive from the little intercourse they have had with any of the ports of these islands. They have always sought us, rather than we them, for the purpose of profit.

Much of the volume is devoted to an account of the pursuit of the Alabama, including some interesting papers on the engagement between the United States steamer Hatteras, under command of Lieut.-Commander Blake, and the Confederate ship Alabama, under Semmes. According to the report of Blake, the disaster which overtook the vessel might have been much more serious. He relates this last fight on his ship with a directness that loses none of the dramatic force which such accounts usually possess. He says he maintained an active fire with the double hope of disabling the Alabama and of attracting the attention of the Union fleet off Galveston, which was only twenty-eight miles away. At this time the Hatteras was on fire in two places, and beyond human power, a hopeless wreck upon the waters. He realized that there was no hope, and that the ship was sinking. There was time for all the survivors to get from the Hatteras to the Alabama. He adds, as the one consolation left him: "Ten minutes after leaving the pirate she went down, bow first, with her pennant at her masthead, with all her muskets and stores of every character, the enemy not being able, owing to her rapid sinking, to obtain a single weapon."

Wilkes continued to seek reinforcements and a strengthening of the West India squadron. Some of these ineffectual appeals were not couched in weak or indirect language. In one of the numerous letters he wrote to Secretary Welles on this subject, he said:

It seems to me somewhat remarkable that you should, under the circumstances, expect captures to be made, and I think on reflection you must do us the justice to believe we have done our duty, although we have not filled our pockets. Nor should it surprise you or any one that a few vessels should have escaped our vigilance when you are aware how many have run the blockade with a large number of vessels engaged in guarding the entrances to Mobile and Charleston harbors. * * * It is needless for me to add that I have nothing further to say upon the subject. You were fully and timely advised of the condition of the squadron and the motive I have for desiring an increase of force. You have not thought proper to send it to me, and, although my views cannot be carried out, I shall not fail to use the force I have to the best advantage.

One of the great difficulties encountered by Union commanders, according to Wilkes, was the alleged friendliness of British officials for Confederate ships, and his suspicions led to protracted correspondence with local officers. In a letter on this subject to the St. Thomas authorities he states: "A contraband trade is carried on at this place under the eyes and with the approval and sanction of the authorities."

One of the interesting incidents of the war was the discovery by the commandant of the Mare Island (California) Navy Yard, Thomas O. Selfridge, of a plot to destroy that station. He was on the point of sending the Saginaw, the sole means of protection, down the coast, when he found that an organization had been formed to destroy the yard. The Navy Department was in constant receipt of similar information and suggestions from private citizens.

An interesting letter is reproduced of old Cornelius Vanderbilt "of No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York" giving a plan to insure a better safeguard for the Panama mail steamers. He advises that a man-of-war appear at Aspinwall once in six or eight weeks as a "terror to the privateers." A prolific correspondent of the Navy Department was John A. Andrew, the war Governor of Massachusetts. He wrote numberless letters advising immediate protection of the Massachusetts ports and the New-England coast. Secretary Welles was unable to comply with these requests on account of the inadequate force at his command. The business men backed up Gov. Andrew, and the Boston Board of Trade appointed a committee, of which R. S. Tobey was President, to urge the Navy Department to send a war vessel to Boston Harbor.

The Navy Department was in continual receipt of reports of the attack on Union merchant vessels by Confederate privateers. Among these complaints was one from a Philadelphia concern, E. A. Souder & Co., who said that the bark Tacony of that city, while en route to Philadelphia, observed in the distance a vessel evidently in distress. It was flying the United States flag, union down, and soon a small boat put out from the vessel containing men in seamen's costume. The Tacony awaited the arrival of the sailors, who immediately boarded it and presented revolvers to those on deck. This ship turned out to be the Clarence, a Confederate privateer. Two other vessels were captured at the same time. The pirate burned one of them, and the Clarence confiscated all the valuables, sent the men back to Philadelphia in one of the schooners, and took possession of the Tacony, which became one of the most daring pirates of the year.

The Tacony called for prompt and vigorous action on the part of the Navy Department, and a large number of vessels were engaged at once in pursuing this maritime marauder. Finally the vessel was burned by her commanding officer in the Portland Harbor. The course of the Tacony drew forth another letter from Gov. Andrew to Secretary Welles. The letter called attention to the defenseless condition of the New-England coast, and stated that such vessels as had appeared were not dispatched by the Navy Department until the Tacony had rioted along the coast for four days. This expression angered Secretary Welles, apparently, and he wrote Gov. Andrew a long letter, in which he recited the efforts of the Navy Department to overtake and capture the Tacony, concluding:

Yet your Excellency has thought proper to say no vessels were sent until the Tacony had rioted along the Vineyard Sound coast. It says. It is not for me to reconcile your statement with these facts. I am unwilling to believe that you would have made the assertion had you known what measures the department had taken, and regret that you did not ascertain the facts before making it. It is not often that I devote a moment to controvert or correct even undeserved misrepresentation; but this, in an official communication, seemed so wholly gratuitous and unjust that I could not, when answering your letter, omit some allusion to it.

Gov. Andrew promptly sent a manly letter of apology and commendation.

There was a diversion to the troubles at home afforded by an engagement which the Wyoming, under command of Commander McDougall, had with some Japanese vessels of Shimonoseki. An American steamer, the Pembroke, had been attacked in Japanese waters by a force of ships sent out by a native Prince who had a prejudice against foreigners and who was waging war on his own account. The engagement was a fierce and relentless one, and the Wyoming exploded the boilers of a Japanese steamer and sank one of the other vessels. The American ship was compelled to withdraw on account of the pilot's ignorance of those waters. McDougall, in a letter to Welles, said: "The punishment inflicted and in store for this Japanese Prince will, I trust, teach him a lesson that will not soon be forgotten."

A full account is given by the official reports of the chase of the Chesapeake and the capture of that vessel in Halifax. There is also published a voluminous correspondence interchanged between the American officers, the Confederate officers, and the British local authorities regarding the disposition of the ship and the incarceration of the prisoners.

The war had gone on during 1863, and Wilkes had done his utmost with the West Indian squadron to conquer the vessels preying on Union commerce. The efforts of Wilkes were subjected to much criticism by the public, and Welles took occasion in an official report to the President to review the conduct of Wilkes as an officer on account of the non-capture of the Confederate privateers by the detention of the Vanderbilt in the West Indies. Wilkes promptly replied in a very candid letter, in the course of which he said:

"Justice to myself and family demand that I should not keep silent under the imputation so undeservedly cast upon me. I shall, therefore, repel the charge in a few words, though I regret that it is impossible for me, in a letter like this, to enter into details and show why the piratical rovers were not captured in the West Indies. But my correspondence with and my urgent entreaties, often repeated, to the department to send me the necessary force in fast and effective vessls contain my full justification. The failure to capture these vessels in the West Indies is to be attributed solely to the want of that force. The blame, therefore, does not rest with me, but elsewhere."

The portion of the book devoted to the Confederate documents is rendered most interesting by extracts from the journal of Lieut. John N. Maffitt, who commanded the Florida. The regular journal of the ship was thrown overboard from a blockade runner entering the port of South Carolina. The text published in the present volume is taken from a rough journal made by Maffitt, which was loaned by his widow to the Navy Department along with his other papers. Maffitt gives his personal account of the manner in which the Florida eluded its pursuers. Oftentimes he was on the verge of capture, but by the merest accident and the resort to every simple means of deception he avoided capture repeatedly. He tells of the various prizes captured. At one time he took the ship Jacob Bell of New-York, one of the most splendid vessels engaged in the Chinese trade. He found that the captain had with him his wife, accompanied by the wife of an American Custom House officer, and two boys. Lieut. Maffitt adds:

Mrs. Frisbee was a very quiet, kind-hearted lady; Mrs. Williams, I fancy, something of a tartar; she and Capt. Frisbee were not on terms. They remained in possession of my cabin for five days, when I put the entire party on board the Danish brig Morning Star, bound to St. Thomas. If they speak unkindly of me a thing as gratitude is a stranger to their abolition hearts.

At another time he captured the ship Commonwealth of New-York, bound to San Francisco, valued with cargo at $370,000. Of this he says:

Capt. McClennol I found to be a most gentlemanly person, and the cool and quiet manner he exhibited under the peculiar annoyance of his position quite won my respect. Hot, very hot. Papers up to the 12th of March; no particular news contained in them. The Yankee print lies with ease and indorse the most absurd statements in regard to the South.

On another occasion he captured the ship Oneida at New-Bedford, bound for China. The cargo was valued at not far from $1,000,000. "Captain Potter was rather an odd fish, and seemed to think that the rings on his finger were also to be seized by the Confederates. I told him that we had the example, but followed it not."

Another feature of the Confederate portion of the book are the extracts from the journal of Commander Semmes, who was in charge of the Alabama. Semmes was more of a philosopher, without Maffitt's sense of humor or appreciation of the ridiculous. Semmes's diary reads as if written for posterity. Maffitt's journal reads as if it were something for his own satisfaction. Among the entries in Semmes's diary is one of June 30, 1863, where he says:

It is two years to-day since we ran the blockade of the Mississippi in the Sumter. Two years of almost constant excitement and anxiety, the usual excitement of battling with the sea and the weather, and avoiding dangerous shoals and coasts, added to the excitement of the chase, the capture, the escape from the enemy, and the battle. And then there has been the government of my officers and crew, not always a pleasant task, for I have had some senseless and unruly spirits to deal with; and last, though not least, the bother and vexation of being hurried out of port when I have gone into one by timid and unscrupulous officials, to say nothing of offensive espionage. All these things have produced a constant tension of the nervous system, and the wear and tear of body in these two years would, no doubt, be quite obvious to my friends at home could they see me on this 30th day of June, 1863. Sic transit vita hominis, usque ad finem.

Semmes had much to contend with in the way of cyclones, narrow escapes, foreign diplomats, an unruly crew, and, sometimes discouraging news from home. Of the latter feature he says, under date of Sept. 16:

Greatly discouraged by the news from home. Vicksburg and Port Hudson taken. Rosecrans's army marching southward, and Lee having recrossed the Potomac. Our poor people seem to be terribly pressed by the Northern hordes of goths and vandals, but we shall fight it out to the end, and the end will be what an All-Wise Providence shall decree.

The volume is illustrated with pictures of the yacht America and the vessels which are prominently mentioned in the text. The matter is rendered more accessible by a copious index.

The Halberd.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

The distinctive weapon of the Swiss was the halberd, which was their principal weapon at Morgarten and Laupen. It is curious to note how the Teutonic nations, even to this day, prefer the cut and the Latin nations the point. We have been told by German officers that when the German and French cavalry met in the war of 1870, the German swordblades always flashed vertically over their heads, while the French darted in and out horizontally in a succession of thrusts. Even the German dead lay in whole ranks with their swords at arm's length. So the English at Hastings worked havoc with their battle axes; the Netherland mercenaries carried a hewing weapon at Bouvines; the Flemings at Courtral used their godendags fitted alike both for cut and thrust, and finally the Swiss made play with their halberds, an improvement on the godendag.

The halberds had a point for thrusting, a hook wherewith to pull men from the saddle, and, above all, a broad, heavy blade, "most terrific weapons (valde terribilia,") to use the words of John of Winterthur, "cleaving men asunder like a wedge and cutting them into small pieces." One can imagine how such a blade at the end of an eight-foot shaft must have surprised galloping young gentlemen, who thought themselves invulnerable in their armor.

The Potato in France.

From The Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society.

In France we find that the potato was placed on the royal table in the year 1616, but it was Parmentier, an apothecary, who really introduced it and did all he could to get it generally cultivated, though not without the assistance of the Government. In 1771 a high prize was offered by the Academy of Besançon for the discovery of a new food which would fill the place of cereals in case of a famine. Parmentier showed his potatoes, and Louis XVI. gave him fifty morgen of land to plant them on. When showing the first flowers of his potatoes the King used them as a buttonhole bouquet, Queen Marie Antoinette had them in the evening in her hair, and at once princes, dukes, and high functionaries went to Parmentier to obtain such flowers.

All Paris talked of nothing but potatoes and the cultivator of them. The King said, "France will thank you some time h

CHIEF CONSUL FAVORED

Isaac B. Potter Talked of as Park Commissioner for Brooklyn.

IS POPULAR AMONG THE WHEELMEN

They Say He Is Well Fitted for the Responsible Position—Mr. Squier Said Not to Desire Reappointment.

The current belief that Park Commissioner Squier of Brooklyn will not seek a reappointment and the statement that Mayor-elect Wurster has announced his determination to select for this office a practical wheelman have aroused a general sentiment among cyclers and others in favor of the appointment of Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter of the Empire State Division of the League of American Wheelmen as Mr. Squier's successor.

Mr. Potter was born in Albany County and educated at Cornell University, where he took a thorough course in civil engineering, which was followed by several years of active practice of that profession. He filled several important positions as engineer in charge of construction work on the New-York and Canada Railroad and in municipal and bridge work, including the construction of streets and roads in the cities of Albany and Troy.

About 1882 Mr. Potter began the active practice of law, and is now a member of the bar in Kings and New-York Counties. He is a Republican, a resident of Brooklyn, and an active member of the same district association with Mayor Schieren. For several years Mr. Potter has been a leading advocate of road improvement in the United States, and, besides writing many pamphlets and special newspaper articles, has contributed magazine articles to The Century, The Forum, The Engineering Magazine, and other popular periodicals from time to time. For three years he was managing editor of Good Roads Magazine, and has for years prepared all of the special literature on the practical side of roadmaking published by the League of American Wheelmen.

In 1894, after a spirited contest, Mr. Potter was elected Chief Consul of the New-York State Division by an overwhelming majority, and his administration of league affairs shows him to be pre-eminently a man of good executive capacity and a thorough organizer. Under his direction the membership of the New-York State Division has more than trebled in numbers, and, although third in the list of States at the beginning of his term of office, the New-York State membership is now far in the lead, and is about equal to that of the next two largest States combined.

Mr. Potter is one of the best-known wheelmen in the United States. He commands the respect of the rank and file, and is widely popular among all classes of cyclists, both in the league and out of it. He was recently appointed by Gov. Morton as delegate from this State to the Good Roads Parliament, held in Atlanta, and his appointment to a place in the Cabinet of the Mayor-elect would probably command the approval of a larger number of persons than would that of any other man whom Mr. Wurster may have in mind.

CLASS A RECORDS APPROVED.

Harry C. Clark's Fast Work Recorded by the Racing Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The following is the weekly bulletin of Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen:

Records Accepted.—Half mile, Class A, unpaced, flying start, against time, by Harry C. Clark, Denver, Col.; 0:59, Nov. 20.

Two miles, Class A, unpaced, standing start, against time, by Harry C. Clark, Denver, Col., 4:40 1-5, Nov. 21.

Three miles, Class A, unpaced, flying start, against time, by Harry C. Clark, Denver, Col., 7:15, Nov. 21.

Four miles, Class A, unpaced, standing start, against time, by Harry C. Clark, Denver Col., 9:47, Nov. 21.

Five miles, Class A, unpaced, standing start, against time, by Harry C. Clark, Denver, Col., 12:12, Nov. 21.

Sanctions Granted.—Feb. 20, New West Side Athletic Club, New-York; Jan. 1, Phoenix City Railway Company, Phoenix, Arizona.

Transferred to Class B.—Arthur A. Kaliska, Buffalo, N. Y., under Clause G; C. T. Murphy, Laredo, Texas, under Clause B; O. W. McBride, Lincoln, Neb., under Clause F.

Suspended.—For competing in an unsanctioned race against a rider under permanent suspension, Robert Kortlicker, Golden City, Mo.; Charles Lillibridge, Mat attach, Carrey Webb, Webb City, Mo., are suspended from all track racing for one year from Oct. 4.

H. D. Cleveland, Rutland, Vt., is suspended pending return of prize wrongfully held by him.

By vote of board, under Article IV., Section 7, Clause 1, League of American Wheelmen By-Laws, Clarence Clark of Matteawan, N. Y., is suspended for one year from Dec. 19.

Declared Professionals.—W. J. Tremaine, Fort Worth, Texas, under Clause B; W. B. Goodenough, Des Moines, Iowa, under Clause B.

Future of Old Bicycles.

Answering the query, "Where do all the old machines go?" an exchange says: "As a matter of fact, it is almost impossible to keep track of the antiquated affairs which saw service five or six years ago. They are now being used in the backwoods settlements, and, as they can be purchased for a song, the farmers take as much enjoyment out of the high-wheelers as any city boy ever did. Down South, too, there are many ordinary bicycles ridden, mostly by negroes, however, but there is a certain white element which makes use of them in sections where good roads prevail. To be sure, many of the bicycles built five years ago have been banged around until they are unfit for further duty, and find their last resting place with the junk dealer. In Washington, the city which is known for its remarkably smooth pavements, many machines of ancient type are now being propelled over the asphalt. Many of the old-timers drift into that city. There are more antiquated wheels ridden in Washington than in any other city in the country."

Piano Contest near the End.

It seems to be the general opinion that the Long Island Wheelmen is the club which will secure the piano offered to the organization turning in the largest number of new members for the Brooklyn Good Roads Association. The contest began last Summer, when Thomas Adams, Jr., proposed the conditions and announced that he would give an upright piano to the successful club. The contest will close at noon on the 31st inst. It is in charge of A. H. Angell, President of the association; Frank P. Shure, D. R. Van Vleck, and Durant McLean. The most formidable opponents of the Long Islands are the Liberty Wheelmen and the Kings County Wheelmen.

Lowering Records at Los Angels.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 26.—Notwithstanding the cold wind the racing cyclists at Santa Monica lowered, out of four attempts, three world's records, demonstrating that the track is one of the fastest on the coast. Keiser, in the one third of a mile, paced, made but 40 2-5 seconds, the pick-up being bad.

J. M. Campbell, for the standing start, third, unpaced, for which God held the record (46 seconds) made at Louisville, cut the figure down three-fifths of a second, coming in with a grand spurt in 42 2-5.

Ulbrecht, Campbell, and Edwards tried for the third of a mile triplet record, which had stood at 40 seconds. They cut off three seconds.

Immediately following, Randall, Schefski, and Hatten broke the half-mile record on the triplet the time being 54 1-5 seconds.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—On Christmas Day, Capt. Needham, of the Kings County Wheelmen and "Billy" Young of California, rode to Babylon on a tandem. Going down they had to face a fierce wind, and it took them two hours and fifty-one minutes. It was decidedly easy work coming back, as the time—1 hour and 58 minutes—would indicate.

—William H. Graham of the Kings County Wheelmen contemplates taking up his residence in Boston. This will make vacant the position of First Lieutenant, which Mr. Graham has filled with great satisfaction to the members.

—The "stag" which takes place this evening at the home of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 80 Hanson Place, promises to be an attractive affair.

—Next Monday evening the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association will have a meeting at their room in the Eagle Building.

Liberty Wheelmen will give their masquerade ball Feb. 13. This event, so the Libertys say, will be one of the features of the winter season.

CHRISTMAS-TREE RIDE.

Novel Equestrian Exhibitions at Durland's Riding Academy.

The eighth annual Christmas-tree ride at Durland's Riding Academy, last evening, brought together a gay party of over seventy riders, who took part in the grand entrée under the direction of Baron Vietinghoff. There were thirty-two couples of ladies and gentlemen, the usual three or four precocious boys who always intrude themselves on such occasions as this, if possible, and half a dozen men who had no feminine partners in the manœuvres. These were cleverly performed by he ladies and gentlemen riding in the ring, Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken acting as leaders of the parade.

There seemed a decided difference of opinion as to what was the proper costume to wear at a public hunter ride, and men and women alike wore what best suited their whims or wardrobes in the way of hats, habits, boots, and gloves, some of the men wearing riding trousers and others the ordinary street costume, some light clothing and others dark, and some white gloves, while others wore tans and reds or no gloves at all. Golf and cycling costumes alone were not in evidence.

At the close of the rather intricate series of evolutions which wound up the grand entrée, each lady was presented with a handsome basket of flowers, the orchestra playing a rollicking lot of airs as the couples trotted up to the platform erected at the upper end of the riding rink, where each gentleman received the basket designed for his partner.

The arrangement of these floral baskets was very clever. They were built up in banks under an arch of Christmas trees and greens, with a huge American flag for a background, the whole illumined with festoons of red, white, and blue lights.

The chief feature of the show in the ring were what was called a gala manœuvre, in which twenty ladies participated. All wore habits of black, with black derby hats, and each wore a huge white chrysanthemum on the left breast, with the exception of one, who had hers at the right side. The riders were all young, and as a whole very good looking, and had evidently drilled for the event with all the enthusiasm of a Troop A review. The evolutions performed were a combination of those of a cavalry drill and an "amazon march" from a burlesque, and were performed as creditably as the trained bodies of either do their evolutions. The ladies taking part were Mrs. J. Gerken, Miss C. A. Doremus, Mrs. J. C. Naegeli, Miss D. Vanderveer, Miss E. Lane, Miss M. E. Doerr, Miss B. Marcoso, Miss G. B. Whitcomb, Miss L. H. Wetherbee, Mrs. E. Keys, Miss F. Bristol, Miss C. Zahn, Miss E. Muschenheim, Miss M. Good, Mrs. J. Bailin, Miss L. Alexander, Miss G. Evans, Miss N. Sarles, Miss L. Holbrook, and Mrs. J. I. D. Bristol.

Later four couples gave a very showy exhibition of tandem driving, the participants being Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. D. Bristol, C. Stoerzer and Miss E. Lane, and Baron Vietinghoff and Mrs. E. Keys. The evolutions showed the result of careful training and skillful horsemanship, all the animals being harnessed in white leather, and driven with reins of the same color.

Col. H. A. Stoerzer showed E. H. Nichol's horse Kyler and C. H. Stoerzer exhibited R. P. Aaron's horse Black Hussar in high school steps very cleverly, the exhibitions evoking lively applause and genuine enthusiasm.

Fun was furnished in a pumpkin race, in which five lads competed, J. C. Panderford winning the prize. In a jeu de barre, D. Coleman was declared the winner, and Harry Sammis won the umbrella race very cleverly. These boys did some skillful vaulting over a horse, and a jumping contest, with a score of contestants, wound up the evening's show.

Among those in attendance were Gen. T. T. Eckert, A. B. Hepburn, the Rev. Dr. Eaton, C. Scherbebee, E. H. Wetherbee, Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, J. H. Starin, Dr. J. W. Dougan, E. C. Evans, James B. Smith, Mr. Tinden, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Doerr, Miss Doerr, R. W. Taylor, Thomas Dimond, Miss Whitcomb, Miss Wetherbee, Mr. Aaronson and Miss Aaronson, Mrs. Edward Keys, William Wever, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Amend, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Amend, Mr. and Mrs. William Kolinan, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Slauson.

William Wilson, the Misses Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bailin, C. Doremus and Miss C. A. Doremus, C. F. Wildey, Mr. and Mrs. Frankland, T. A. Adams, Miss Wallace, Dr. H. G. Myers, W. R. Rose, J. S. Huyler, Miss Huyler, Miss Helen Maddigan, Richard F. Carman, Mr. and Mrs. W. de Luyster, J. L. Libby, Mr. M. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clausen, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Jennings, Miss Laura Young, Mrs. William Durland, Miss May Durland, Mrs. J. C. Meyer, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Schwab.

YALE AND HARVARD TIE.

Opening of the College Chess Tourney —Princeton's Two Defeats.

The annual contest for chess supremacy between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton was begun at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. A. Caswell, the manager of the tournament, in a short address welcomed the players and assured them that there would be fair play for all. There was a change in the teams of Harvard and Princeton. J. W. Peck, '96, took the place of Harold Lewis on the Harvard team, while R. P. Elmer, '98, played for Princeton instead of W. Marston. The games were played in the following order:

Price (Columbia) vs. Ryder, (Harvard;) Arnstein (Yale) vs. R. P. Elmer, (Princeton;) Ross (Columbia) vs. Seymour, (Princeton;) Murdoch (Yale) vs. Southard, (Harvard.)

Ross scored first victory for Columbia, by defeating Seymour of Princeton in an irregular opening. The junior representative of the blue and white, by virtue of his indifferent first move, P to QR 3, threw the initiative upon his opponent. Seymour advanced his king's pawn two steps, and so gave Ross the desired opportunity of turning the game into a French defense. Ross played quite cleverly, and, taking good advantage of a few weak moves on the part of his opponent, won a piece, and after 47 moves the game. The moves were:

IRREGULAR OPENING.

White. J. Ross.	Black. E.B.Seymour.	White. J. Ross.	Black. E.B.Seymour.
P—QR3	P—K4	PxP	P—KR3
P—R3	P—Q4	P—B3	P—KR3
P—Q4	B—Q3	BxP ch.	K—R2
PxP	BxP	B—R3	B—R3
P—QB4	PxP	B—Kt sq ch	K—R sq
QxQ	KxQ	B—Kt6	B—B5
BxP	K—K2	R—KB ch	RxR
Kt—KB3	B—B3	BxR	P—Kt4
Castles.	Kt—QB3	K—B2	K—Kt3
QKt—Q2	Kt—K5	K—K3	B—B3
KtxKt	BxKt	K—K4	K—K3
Kt—KB3	B—B3	P—B4	B—Q4 ch
QR—R3	P—QB4	K—K3	BxP
P—QKt3	Kt—R4	PxP	PxP
P—R4	Kt—Kt5	K—B2	B—Kt2
P—K5	KtxP	B—Q5	K—K2
R—K sq	R—Q sq	B—QKt5	K—B3
BxKt	BxKt	B—R3 sq	B—B sq
RxB ch.	K—B3 q	BxKtP	P—Kt5
QR—Q2	RxR	P—QR4	K—Kt4
BxR	P—QKt3	P—R5	B—Kt3
P—QKt4	B—Kt2	B—R6	B—R sq
PxP	R—Q sq.	B—KB sq	Resigns.
B—Kt4	K—Kt sq		

Shortly before recess Princeton colors were lowered for the second time, Arnstein of Yale in a queen's pawn's opening, had obtained the superior position against R. P. Elmer. By an ill-judged advance in the centre, however, Arnstein materially aided Elmer in freeing his pieces, and eventually the two bishops of the Princetonian became so powerful, that Arnstein should have lost, at least, the exchange. Elmer, however, missed his opportunity. Arnstein, a few moves later, captured the King's rook's pawn, whereupon his attack became strong. The finish was rather amusing. On the thirtieth move Arnstein made a second queen, discovering checkmate.

Murdoch of Yale played a Ruy Lopez against Southard of Harvard, the latter adopting Bird's defence, 3—Kt to Q5. The game was well contested on both sides, but Southard had always the better of the argument. The climax was reached on the thirty-sixth move, when Murdoch captured a pawn, threatening mate on the move. Southard, however, forced the exchange of rooks, whereupon he drove the hostile king into the open, winning a pawn. But the subsequent exchange of queens impaired his chances of winning, as there were bishops of opposite colors on the board. The game was finally declared a draw on the fifty-first move.

Ryder of Harvard, in defending a Ruy Lopez by Price of Columbia, proved to be a player of no mean strength. He instituted a formidable attack against the enemy's king, and by well directed play emerged from the contest with two passed pawns ahead. Yet for a time victory was still in abeyance, as both players remained with bishops of different colors on the board. Eventually Price, by capturing the adverse king's rook's pawn, played his king too far away from the powerful passed pawn of black at king's knight's seventh and could only prevent it from queening by sacrificing his bishop. Ryder then won without much further difficulty.

The first round of the tournament thus resulted in a tie for Harvard and Yale. This is the score of the colleges:

Harvard, 1½; Yale, 1½; Columbia, 1; Princeton, 0.

The following is the score of individual players:

Ryder, 1; Ross, 1; Arnstein, 1; Southard, ½; Murdock, ½; Price, 0; Seymour, 0; Elmer, 0.

To-morrow is ladies' day at the tournament. The pairing for the second round, which will be played this afternoon and evening, is as follows:

Price (Columbia) vs. Arnstein (Yale.)
Elmer (Princeton) vs. Ryder (Harvard.)
Ross (Columbia) vs. Southard (Harvard.)
Murdoch (Yale) vs. Seymour (Princeton.)

EACH TEAM WON A GAME.

Some Close Bowling in Harlem Republican Club Tournament.

The bowling games between Palisade's Lotus II. and Bachelors in the Harlem Republican Club tournament resulted in a victory and defeat for each. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PALISADES. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	BACHELOR. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Martin	1	8	148	Morris	1	8	190
Mumason	2	8	100	Lucas	4	7	146
Barnes	2	8	124	Allen	1	7	164
Thompson	4	8	190	Post	0	8	210
Schaefer	5	8	132	Struthers.	9	8	172
Total	15	19	835	Total	15	23	842

FRAMES

Palisades	71	157	248	336	413	495	548	635	732	835
Bachelors	102	198	290	358	466	535	616	677	758	842

Umpires—L. E. Abry and C. F. Froud. Scorers—W. Waterbury and A. Matthews.

SECOND GAME.

PALISADE. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	LOTUS NO. 2. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Martin	5	3	196	Hands	3	5	156
Mumason	3	7	168	Purdy, W.	4	4	168
Barnes	3	5	178	Keys	3	5	154
Thompson	3	1	177	Caddis	2	3	191
Schaefer	3	4	176	Purdy, J. E.	2	5	178
Total	16	16	847	Total	14	22	837

FRAMES

Palisade	86	203	296	390	468	547	630	675	762	847

Lotus No. 2...64 146 211 305 351 458 560 665 764 837
Bachelor 91 166 266 311 381 444 526 597 658 748

Scorers—A. Matthews and R. W. Waterbury.
Umpires—Charles Froud and F. M. Patrick.

Yale and Princeton Beat Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 26.—A crowd numbering about 5,000 saw the game of football here this afternoon between a combination of Yale and Princeton and the Memphis Athletic Club. Memphis had the kick-off, and in about five minutes the visitors had a touch-down, followed quickly by a goal. This was continued until the close of the first half of thirty minutes, when the score stood 22 to 0. After a ten-minute rest the two teams lined up again. Within the next thirty minutes the visitors chalked up 16 more, making a total of 38. Memphis failed to improve her record of the first half.

New Year's Night Ice Polo Game.

A match game of ice polo has been arranged to take place at the Ice Palace Skating Rink, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, New-Year's night, between the Ice Palace Polo Club of New-York, and the Clio Wheelmen Polo Club of Jersey City. Polo on ice is a novelty to New-York and it should prove interesting and instructive.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

Those who have not visited Porter & Gilmour's lately will hardly know the salesroom when they see it again, on account of the important alterations they have made in it. The tire repair shop has been moved from the rear to one of their new upper floors, the old partition has been removed, the whole room renovated and kalsomined, and the office moved from the front to the rear. This makes the room more cheerful and gives a better light on the machines. Platforms have also been run along both sides of the room, so that the wheels may be inspected to better advantage. At the front windows and at one side they are raised three feet high, so that sample wheels can be readily seen in every detail without discomfort. The improvements thus made are very marked, and will be still greater when the painters get through with their work and the carpet is laid on the platforms. Nearly a hundred wheels can now be displayed to advantage, and Sagamores, Hallidays, and Vikings show up well under the new arrangement.

It has long been argued that the fewer parts and the more solidity there was about the bottom bracket, cranks, and crank axle of a cycle the better. Many designers are out with axle and one crank in one piece, but a bit of ingenuity quite surprising comes in the Barnes wheel for 1896, which has the axle and both cranks in one piece. At first thought it seems impossible to get such a right-angular contrivance through a bottom bracket, and the investigator wonders, like the small urchin who thought that cane-bottom chairs were made by first constructing the holes and then weaving the cane about them. But it is not true that the bottom bracket is built about the crank axle, as might be imagined, in this case. The cranks and axle are actually wormed and twisted through the crank hanger. It should prove a strong card for the wheel. Cobb & Archer will now handle the Barnes in 1896. The New-York agent will be the Elmwood Cycle Company, and it is making a considerable spread at Park Place and College Place. The Warwick agency also is controlled by this firm.

A weekly cycling paper recently had a treatise on "The Modern Spoke," which purported to come from an expert spoker. In the article it was declared that cycle spokes of piano wire were thickened at the ends by the method known as "upsetting," which consists in heating the metal and mechanically pressing the ends backward so as to thicken them. How the trade will take this statement when 90 per cent. of the makers are now thickening the ends of spokes by the "swaging" process, is to be seen. In "swaging," the middle of the spoke is beaten when cold by a series of light, quickly repeated blows from a mechanical hammer, which produce thinness in the middle and stoutness at the ends.

A member of the cycle trade who has reputation and high standing, yet who is modest about being quoted, said to-day: "I am waiting to see some of the American manufacturers bring out racing wheels and lightweight roadsters without any balls in the head. The English makers have been putting out racing wheels with cone bearing heads for some time, and they seem to be successful. I can see no absolute need for ball bearing in the head."

Harry Hall of Humber & Co., America, Limited, has returned from a Western trip, where he did such a business that the Humber wheel will not be seen at the Chicago show. The new hosepipe tire on this Anglo-American cycle is proving a success, and the 1896 output is said to be practically sold up.

A Philadelphia firm has invaded the metropolis with the America, which will hereafter be handled at 1117 Chambers Street, where the Stephen Ballard Rubber Company is situated, with the Winton. The latter wheel will continue to be the leader of the firm.

A new banner has been flung on the outer walls at 1117 Chambers street, where Messrs. Wilson Brothers have been doing business in velocipedes and juvenile cycles for years past. Next season this concern will be in the cycle trade in great earnest with the Dauntless wheel for a leader.

In England the Osmonde Cycle Company has been using the D-shaped tubing successfully for a year, and this concern is one which has given some good ideas to the cycling world.

Late Business Troubles.

—Elisha W. Shaw of Newport, Me., has filed a voluntary plea in insolvency in the Probate Court of Penobscot County. The liabilities are stated as near $250,000, while the assets are of uncertain value. The failure is due to unwise indorsements of worthless paper. Mr. Shaw is seventy-four years old, and is President and Manager of the East Pond Woolen Manufacturing Company, at Newport, a prosperous concern, possessing a valuable plant. It is expected that this mill will be sold for the benefit of creditors.

—Holdstine Brothers, clothing dealers of Akron, Ohio, filed a deed of assignment yesterday. The assets are $20,000, and the liabilities are much larger. Previous to the assignment, chattel mortgages aggregating $28,000 were filed.

Too Big a Contract.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

A Boston paper has a column with the standing head, "Among the Women's Clubs; What They Are Doing and Why." To tell what women's clubs are doing is a fairly big undertaking in itself; to tell why they are doing it is a task too large for any newspaper, and the Boston paper, it may as well be said, is not living up to its headline.

The Products of Jamaica.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Rum is the one thing in which no place can excel Jamaica. And a strange thing about it is that one big estate will produce only common stuff, while a little one close by may be making the very finest spirit possible, at six, seven, or eight shillings a gallon. The cause seems to be from some difference in the soil. But what that is no man can say. And here a planter has to be his own engineer and chemist if he wants to succeed.

As to the cane plants themselves, we cannot irrigate them at will, and so bring them to the perfection that is gained in Peru. Still they do well, and in some gullies, where the surface soil is washed down from the surrounding higher ground, the canes have not been replanted within living memory. Again, other large estates always need to be fresh planted after the second cut.

The great pest of the cane fields here is a plant called cow-itch. This is somewhat like the scarlet runner, and it sheds from the outside of its pods a down that causes acute pain. Should cow-itch infest a patch of cane, this brake must be burned to prevent the mischief spreading widely afield.

"One day," said our informant, "I was riding through my fields and complained to a negress that one corner was not sufficiently cleared of the loose leaves. She told me, 'Too much cow-itch in it.' Not believing her, I got down from my horse and lifted some of the leaves myself. Heugh! how they stung! I could hardly keep from showing the pain, so mounted again and rode away without a word. But when I had got once out of sight, down I jumped pretty sharp and rubbed my hand well with earth."

This gentleman told me something of the chinchona growth which has been fostered here recently by Government. It is known better under the form of quinine at home, and is a comparatively new attempt, which so far has been only a failure.

"What of sessel hemp, which has also lately been introduced into the island?" I queried.

"I fear our soil is too rich for it," said the planter, thoughtfully. "My own experience is that the sessel hemp thrives best on very poor land; just as does our bella love, the called 'mahpole' by the people, because on May Day their grandsires and grandams used to dance around it."

Drink and Population.

From The National Review.

A branch of statistical evidence commonly used in estimating the prevalence of intemperance is the amount of liquor consumed; but this, unfortunately, fails us. I have not been able to find any statement of the kind sufficiently comprehensive to be worth reproducing. Some indirect evidence, however, is afforded by the number of public houses and of persons living by the trade, compared with the whole population. The committee reported that on the average there was one public house to every twenty families throughout the United Kingdom, which would be about equivalent to an average proportion of one public house to every ten inhabited houses, according to the census. In London the proportion was only one to forty, but the average was made up elsewhere. To mention a few instances, Bristol had one drink shop to every twenty families, Glasgow one to fourteen, Dumbarton one to eleven and a half, and the rest of Scotland was said to be in very much the same case. Ireland was worse. Clonmel had 150 spirit shops to 1,700 inhabitants—say, one to every three families—and a place was mentioned in County Down, consisting of sixty-one houses, of which twenty-six were spirit shops. Recent censuses do not give the number of families, or of public houses, and, therefore, it is difficult to make an exact comparison, but I have taken Brighton, which has been recently mentioned as a place particularly afflicted with public houses.

There are in Brighton and Hove 23,552 inhabited houses, of which 374 are hotels and public houses. This gives a proportion of 1 to 63. In London, it appears to be about 1 to 70, and as one house equals two families on the average, these two towns may be taken to contain 1 public house to every 130 families. It is, perhaps, worth noting parenthetically that an enthusiastic reformer wrote the other day to the papers to say that in the ordinary streets of Brighton one house in every six is a public house. To speak mildly, the information is misleading. Even if Hove be left out of account, the proportion in Brighton is considerably less than 1 to 30. For my part, I do not attach so much importance to the number of public houses as some people, but, as their reduction is a cardinal point with the advanced temperance party, I hope they will rejoice over the fact that they are used to be so very much more numerous than they are now. In 1876 there were in the United Kingdom 137,798 public houses to a population of 32,749,167, which gives 1 to every 237 persons.

Change for the Better.

Sir B. W. Richardson in Longman's Magazine.

Fashion, mainly under the influence of the league,. has undergone change, and the grandest and most mirthful gatherings, as well as the most sedate and eventful, are now made with no demand for wine or any of its allies. I remember when a wedding feast could not have been socially completed without alcohol, when the two affianced persons could scarcely have believed themselves married or the clergyman who officiated could scarcely have felt he had faithfully done his duty, in the absence of the wine cup. I remember well when no two medical men could have met in consultation, in the case even of a dying man or woman, without finding the decanters and their appendages, the wine glasses or tumblers, on the drawing-room table, to be used before or after the consultation, or on both occasions. I recall an instance in which an able and conscientious colleague was severely commented upon and criticised because he would not join in the stimulating device, and an opposite instance in which a friend, a first-rate surgeon, joined so heartily in the stimulating glass just before a delicate operation that he had to defer his skill until the following day. These scenes have passed, the league has triumphed over them; but it must still keep its hand above them, for alcohol, when admitted, never so coyly, still maintains its own functions and declares itself when it gets into power. Alcohol is an enemy that gives no quarter. You are its absolute conqueror or its conquered.

From St. Paul's.
Fond Wife—Oh, George, I do hope you haven't damaged the machine.

An Editor's Surgeon.

From The Saturday Review.

Surgery is an exact science, and the progress of an English surgeon in the East is a delightful record of success and gratitude. He is the true miracle worker, causing the lame to walk and the blind to see. But medicine is still in the empirical stage, and, with the exception of half a dozen drugs, such as opium, quinine, and ipecacuanha, whose action is known, the native pharmacopœia is as likely to be profitable as the European one. In surgery, the Cabuli doctors had not mastered the elements of the art, knowing nothing of anatomy, the position of the bones, or the course of the arteries; while their idea of bleeding for almost every disease—gout, fever, dyspepsia, or any feeling of malaise—is as inveterate as that of English physicians 200 years ago.

Herein lies the chief danger to the prolonged life of the Amir, which is so valuable both to his own country and to England. He suffers acutely from gout with some of its serious complications; and the consequent bleeding to which he is subjected by his attendant hakims reduces him to a state of such extreme weakness that his life is in greater danger from his physicians than from disease. The position of an English doctor at his court is one of the greatest anxiety. Exposed to suspicion, jealousy, and intrigue, his treatment now followed and then abandoned for what he considers foolish or dangerous methods, Dr. Gray certainly consulted both his reputation and his personal safety by tendering his resignation when, after four years' service, he was unable to persuade the Amir to trust himself entirely to his care. It may be doubted whether any other English doctor, after a perusal of Dr. Gray's experiences, will be anxious to fill the invidious, troublesome, and hazardous position of court surgeon at Cabul.

Southey and His "Vision of Judgment."

From Temple Bar.

Southey, with all his admirable qualities as a man of letters, was very little of a poet, even when he chose his own subjects, and worked for his own pleasure. His official productions are beneath contempt. But, to do him justice, it must be remembered that the book the office partly because the small pension attached to it would enable him to do something more for the support of his family. And he also believed that the annual odes would not be required. He was to write, he thought, or to be silent, as the spirit moved him. He soon found out his mistake. He had to perform what he himself calls the usual ode-ous task. Of this industrious versifier's performances in this direction, one—the most audacious of all—still hangs on to memory, for Byron has wished that it should be so. Southey positively wrote a "Vision of Judgment," celebrating the apotheosis of George III. in heaven:

Thou art released! I cried; thy soul is delivered from bonds
Thou who hast lain so long in mental and visual darkness,
Thou art in yonder heaven! thy place is in light and glory.

Southey, in his vision, finds himself in a vault. George gets out of it, and in some mysterious manner makes his way to the New Jerusalem:

O'er the adamantine gates an Angel stood on the summit.
"Ho!" he exclaimed, "King George of England cometh to judgment!
Hear, Heaven! Ye angels, hear! Souls of the good and the wicked
Whom it concerns, attend! Thou, Hell, bring forth his accusers!"

Washington's spirit meets George's at the gate of heaven, and much unendurable twaddle in consequence.

Playing for a Deaf Man.

From Chambers's Journal.

A long and a bitter struggle he had, this Anton Rubinstein, before he secured his fame and his fortune. He used to delight in showing his friends the portrait of an old man who once bought all the tickets that were bought for one of his juvenile recitals. And he had even a better story than that to tell. This old Hungarian, when he was only thirteen, he gave a concert which attracted an audience of only one. Brilliantly the little fellow played for two hours, but not the slightest applause was forthcoming. Then he stepped and addressed his audience politely, asking if his playing did not deserve a little encouragement. The dilettante leaned forward to catch the words addressed to him, and the young pianist was stupefied to find that his only listener was stone deaf as a post! This singular person used to frequent the concerts to conceal his infirmity.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 26.—Fire to-day destroyed the residence of Edward Lynn, in South Scranton, and his nine-year-old daughter, Belinda, was suffocated. Just before the fire started, Lynn quarrelled with his wife and in his fury, drove her and another daughter from the house. Belinda was asleep up stairs at the time. Soon afterward the dwelling was found to be on fire. Lynn was arrested on the charge of arson.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 26.—In the County Court this morning, before Judge Rice, a commission that was appointed to make an examination into the mental condition of John E. Dorne, who was reported to be sane, and advised that he be discharged from custody. Some little time ago, Dorne, who lives at Milltown, broke up an old trunk, and the neighbors took this as an evidence of insanity.

ASBURY PARK, Dec. 26.—There was an explosion in Ocean Grove this morning, and an eighteen-horse power boiler was blown through three inches of cedar planks and out into the ocean, an eighth of a mile from shore. The boiler was in a building which was once used by the Bond Wave Power Company. No one was injured.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 26.—Congressman D. D. Aitken has decided to make a contest for the nomination for Governor by the next Republican convention. Many of personal friends in Lansing received this morning, he made known his determination.

DENVER, Dec. 26.—John S. Husted, a wealthy citizen, formerly of Westchester County, N. Y., and related to the late Speaker Husted of the Assembly, shot himself in the head this morning. Ill health and the hallucination that he was losing money were the causes.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, rain, turning to snow, colder, high southerly, shifting to northwesterly, winds, much colder Friday night.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain, turning to snow, clearing in the afternoon, much colder, winds shifting to northwesterly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, clearing and decidedly colder, high northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, fair, and decidedly colder, northwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, colder in south and east portions, northwesterly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, slowly rising temperature, westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair weather, westerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair and colder, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, light northerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, clearing in the early morning, colder, northwesterly winds. INDIANA, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, clearing, colder, northwesterly winds. OHIO, fair, colder in southern portion, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, colder in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, light variable winds. MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, westerly winds. IOWA, fair, warmer in northern portion, westerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, fair, light westerly winds. WYOMING, fair, warmer in northern portion, northwesterly winds. MONTANA, fair, colder in western portion, westerly winds.

The pressure has risen in the Central valleys and remained high over the Rocky Mountain region. It has fallen decidedly on the North Atlantic coast. A storm of great energy is central in Western New-York, and is accompanied by high winds and considerable precipitation. Higher temperatures prevail in New-England and in the Northwest, while it is much colder in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf States. Except in New-England, rain has fallen on the entire Atlantic coast, extending westward to the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and lower lake region. Rain will continue in New-England, ending in snow by Friday night; clearing colder weather will prevail in the Middle States and lower lake regions. Fair and colder weather is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States, and generally fair weather in all other districts. The temperature will rise in the upper lake region and in the Northwest. Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Portland to Norfolk and section.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

5 EAST 41ST ST.—Single rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast or full board; references.

Furnished Rooms.

WEST 87TH ST.—In fashionable private residence; Americans; stylishly and newly furnished suite; second floor;

INVESTIGATION TO BEGIN

Committee Will Inquire Into Lord Dunraven's Charges To-day.

A COURTROOM IN THE CLUBHOUSE

Lord Dunraven and His Friends Landed from the Teutonic—They Decline to Discuss the Case.

The Earl of Dunraven, owner of Valkyrie III.; his aide, Arthur Glennie; his legal adviser, George R. Asquith; his secretary, J. A. G. Hamilton, and his valet were all landed in this city yesterday morning from the White Star Line steamship Teutonic. Lord Dunraven, as soon as he landed, went to H. Maitland Kersey's residence, 40 East Twenty-fifth Street, where he will remain while in the city. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Glennie went to the Brunswick.

The Teutonic reached Quarantine at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 6 o'clock Mr. Kersey reached the steamer's side on the tug E. C. Evarts. He had permits to take off Lord Dunraven and Mr. Glennie, and as soon as they were on board the tug the best possible speed was made to reach the city. Capt. "Joe" Parker was on board the Evarts, and on the way up the bay and North River he and Lord Dunraven chatted, presumably, about the charges and the coming investigation. The Evarts landed at the Anchor Line dock at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street. A cab was waiting for the Englishmen, and they were driven rapidly away. Later in the morning Lord Dunraven arrived at Mr. Kersey's house, but declined to receive any visitors or to talk about his case at all.

In the meantime, the Teutonic reached her dock, and Mr. Kersey was on hand again and met Mr. Asquith. The English lawyer was willing to talk on any subject but the purpose of his visit to this country, and when that was broached by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said: "Lord Dunraven has really nothing to say regarding his charges, and I think it would be highly improper for either side to make any statement now. When our case is put before the committee; when our evidence has been submitted, we may have a statement to make. There is nothing to say now. About Lord Dunraven's plans I know nothing definitely. It is my impression, though, that he has not made any plans. There was some talk of his returning to England on Saturday, but that isn't so. It is likely that he will remain here until the case is closed."

"Have you evidence of any fraud having been perpetrated by any one on the Defender?" Mr. Asquith was asked.

"You must excuse me, but I can't discuss that question," replied the lawyer.

The Venezuelan question was broached, and Mr. Asquith was asked as to the possibility of war between Great Britain and this country.

"Why, I don't see any cause for war. What's the trouble about, anyway? Just think of two big nations fighting about the boundary line of a little country like Venezuela! I don't know much about the controversy. Just as we were leaving the other side we got some newspapers with the cabled news of the attitude of the United States, but I don't think it will amount to anything serious."

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Glennie will make the Hotel Brunswick their headquarters while in town. This is the hotel at which Mr. Iselin usually stops, and yesterday afternoon while Lord Dunraven and Mr. Glennie were together in the hotel Mr. Iselin walked in. All three gentlemen looked straight ahead, and there were no recognitions.

Mr. Glennie was asked if he would say anything about the charges. He replied: "None of our party will discuss the matter at all. Lord Dunraven will positively refuse to say a word, and any statement that may be printed as coming from his lordship or from Mr. Asquith, or myself about the charges will be what you call in this country a 'fake.'"

It was stated yesterday that Lord Dunraven will insist that the investigation shall not be confined to the charge on shifting of ballast, but that the committee shall pass judgment on the action of the Cup and Regatta Committees during the races between the Defender and the Valkyrie, and that the foul that happened at the start of the second race should be gone into. Mr. Asquith, as he stepped down the gangway from the steamer, carried in his hand a black tin box, which attracted attention. It was what is called in England a lawyer's brief box, and it is supposed to contain the affidavits prepared by Capts. Candler and Sycamore, Designer George L. Watson, Thomas Ratsey, the crew, the riggers, and sailmakers.

The investigation will begin in the model room of the New-York Yacht Club this morning at 10 o'clock. The room has been arranged so that it has the appearance of a courtroom. At one end is a platform, on which are seats and tables for the committee. In front of this platform are some smaller tables, and these are for the use of the lawyers and the owners of the two yachts, Messrs. C. Oliver Iselin, W. K. Vanderbilt, E. D. Morgan, and Lord Dunraven. Other seats arranged on each side of the room are for the members of the Cup and Regatta Committees, the witnesses, and others who may be admitted by the investigating committee.

J. Pierpont Morgan will preside. The other members of the committee are William C. Whitney, George L. Rives, E. J. Phelps, and Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy. All these gentlemen except Mr. Phelps reside in this city. Mr. Phelps has arrived here from New-Haven and is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Joseph H. Choate will look after Mr. Iselin's interests. He is one of the best admiralty lawyers in the country. Mr. Asquith, Lord Dunraven's lawyer, is a famous admiralty lawyer in England, and it is expected that there will be some fun between these two legal lights during the investigation. Mr. Phelps, it is understood, will do whatever examining is done by the committee.

The chief witnesses for the Defender will be N. G. Herreshoff, Herbert C. Leeds, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Newberry D. Thorne, W. K. Vanderbilt, E. D. Morgan, and, of course C. Oliver Iselin. Capts. Hank Haff and Terry will also be on hand. Twelve of the Defender's crew have been summoned. They are George Conant, second mate; Irving Barbour, quartermaster; John Staples, quartermaster; James Robbins, Elmer Hambien, George Stinson, Will Haskel, Charles Scott, Horace Davis, Thomas Horton, Will Pickering, and John Presser.

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith, Chairman of the America's Cup Committee, was seen at his office yesterday and said: "Personally and officially, the case at issue is something it would not be proper for me to say a word about, either one way or another. My conection with the New-York Yacht Club and my individual leanings bar all statements from me officially. But, as an individual, I will say, and I know that this is the first time the matter has been made public, that the America's Cup Committee has presented a full report in writing of the committee's opinion of the races sailed between Defender and Valkyrie."

"I suppose that this report is an important one. Again, I suppose that the special committee, composed of Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, George L. Rives, Edward J. Phelps, and Capt. A. T. Mahan, who will adjudicate the case, will find in this report some statements or views that will be of the greatest interest to them. I expect to be called as a witness before the special committee, although I have not yet been officially notified to that effect. What the nature of my testimony will be I must, of course, decline to make public.

"This, however, I am willing to state for publication: It is my opinion that as the points at issue in the case are few, as they cover only a circumscribed area, a decision one way or another can be arrived at very quickly. The session of the special committee will probably be all that will be necessary.

"The special committee will make their report in writing when they have fully digested all the evidence. I cannot say when this report will be presented. Say the hearing is to-morrow, that's Friday. Well, Monday is not too early to guess as the date for the announcement of the decision. There are a few things in the case on which I will not comment, such as Lord Dunraven bringing a lawyer all the way from England with him. It is his privilege, of course, to do so. Another point is the individual differences of opinion, as expressed verbally, between Mr. Iselin and Lord Dunraven."

COMING EVENTS.

—"Sunny Hour" Christmas tree, in aid of the Barefoot Mission, Tammany Hall, to-day, 9:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.

—Annual meeting New-York Mathematical Society, Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, 3 P. M. to-day.

—The Goldey monthly entertainment, 144 Madison Avenue, to-night, 8 o'clock.

NOT PLEASING TO JUDGE KEOGH

To be Appointed to Second Department Appellate Court, It Is Said, to Make Room for County Judge Mills.

There are indications that politics of a partisan and machine variety is entering into the designation of Justices to constitute the Second Department of the Appellate Court, as provided by the new Constitution. There has been a vacancy in this department, the Judges named by Gov. Morton some time ago being Judges C. A. Brown, Edgar W. Cullen, Calvin W. Pratt, and Willard Bartlett. The headquarters of the Appellate Court for this department is in Brooklyn.

Judge Keogh, who was elected to the Supreme Court in November, is likely, it is said, to be designated to fill the vacancy referred to. His friends say this is not in accordance with his own wishes, but is to be done for the evident purpose of getting him out of the way, to make room for County Judge I. N. Mills of Westchester County, a little later.

Judge Mills was a candidate for the nomination as Supreme Court Judge last Fall. Having failed to receive it, he will be pressed for the nomination next year, when there will be a vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge Dykman. If Judge Keogh were doing circuit work, it would be considered by the politicians that Westchester County was entitled to no more places on the Supreme Court bench. By removing Judge Keogh to the Appellate Division, which will change his headquarters to Brooklyn, it is expected that the path of Judge Mills of Westchester will be made easier. As Judge Keogh's friends look at it there is sharp politics in the wind.

A FLAG FOR ST. PAUL'S CADETS

PRESENTED TO THE BOYS BY LAFAYETTE POST, G. A. R.

Appropriate Exercises in the Chapel in Broadway—Speeches by H. H. Adams and Others.

In furtherance of their endeavors to encourage patriotism and a love of the Stars and Stripes in the youth of this city the members of Lafayette Post, No. 140, Grand Army of the Republic, presented a beautiful United States flag, made of silk, to the uniformed battalion of St. Paul's cadets last night.

One battalion is composed of the boys attending the Sunday school of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Chapel at Broadway and Vesey Street, and the presentation took place in the school room at Vesey and Church Streets. There are three companies in the battalion, numbering 100 cadets in all. The Rev. Herbert Stanley Smith, one of the ministers attached to St. Paul's Chapel, is the Major commanding the battalion. Company A is commanded by Capt. William Allen, Company B by Capt. Charles Keese, and Company C by Capt. William Richmond. Lieut. Carlo Imperatori is the Adjutant, and Lieut. George Oliver is the Quartermaster. The battalion wears an exact counterpart of the regular army uniform, and is the first cadet corps to use the new manual of arms.

Commander H. H. Adams headed the delegation from Lafayette Post, and among the other members of the post present were Senior Vice Commander Josiah C. Long, J. J. Henning, W. F. Wood, Dr. James L. Beya, Quartermaster Frederick Foster, E. W. Bennett, George S. Mylett, John M. Wilson, A. F. Bontecou, Col. Henry R. Bartlett, H. Flint, George S. Riggs, J. S. Blackgrove, Benjamin Loder, C. Q. Carman, J. C. Saxton, Henry Colesmith, George E. Adams, L. E. Evans, H. H. Trenor, George Cromwell, and Col. Morrison. The latter drilled the cadet corps to its present efficiency.

When the battalion was drawn up in line the flag was carried to the front, and Commander Adams made the presentation speech. He said that it was a pleasure for the members of the Lafayette Post to present the flag because they were in sympathy with the youth of the country who were consecrating their best endeavors and their highest ambition to the interests and welfare of the Nation. He added:

We came to put into your hands the symbol of all that you are privileged to enjoy in this great land of ours. It stands for the doctrine of equal rights to all men. It stands for the purity of the ballot, by which are chosen the men who are to shape the destiny of this Nation in the legislative halls, and to say whether this Nation shall or shall not not go to war. Above all, it stands for education, and I bid you take it and guard it as a most precious possession, representing as it does the honor and glory of this Nation.

The Rev. William Montague Geer, Vicar of the Chapel, received the flag on behalf of the cadets. After thanking Lafayette Post for the gift, he spoke about the recent war scare, and said:

We are not going to war with England. We ought not to go to war on any trifling provocation, but we ought to be prepared to show the whole world that this Nation is prepared for war when the necessity for it comes. We want to be ready for war in time of peace. We want to encourage a spirit of patriotism among our schoolboys. I think that if we were stronger in our naval equipment we might be sorely tempted to put a stop to the slaughter of our fellow-Christians in Armenia by the Turks. I would not be surprised to see the great European nations embroiled in a war brought upon them as a punishment by the Almighty because they stand supinely by and permit those atrocious massacres to continue.

But in this country we must be prepared to cope with internal disorders. We should train our youth to bear arms in support of the civil authorities, and to check the lawless element. In thus training a militia we will be doing a valuable service to our country.

Addresses were also made by the Rev. Herbert Stanley Smith, Col. Morrison, and Wilbur F. Woods of Lafayette Post.

A dress parade and review followed, and the corps was then dismissed. The salute to the colors and the "retreat" were sounded by Col. Bartlett, on a bugle which was used at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters during the war.

TROLLEY ACCIDENTS IN BROOKLYN

One Man's Skull Fractured—A Girl Receives a Scalp Wound.

A number of accidents occurred on the trolley roads in Brooklyn yesterday.

A Fifth Avenue car ran into a truck of the Budweiser Brewing Company, at Atlantic Avenue and Bond Street, in the morning, and Henry Blomquist, of 651 Classon Avenue, thirty years old, the driver of the truck, had his skull fractured. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Car No. 2135, of the Myrtle Avenue line, was in collision with a kerosene oil truck, at Myrtle Avenue and Fleet Street, in the afternoon, and oil barrels were scattered in all directions. A number of negro men who were in the vicinity threatened to do the motorman bodily injury, but they became quiet when assured that no one was injured.

Car No. 1753, of the Myrtle Avenue line, ran into a delivery wagon, at Myrtle Avenue and Sicilman Street, last night, and George Henderson, the driver of the wagon, was badly injured.

One of the new trolley mail cars on the Fulton Street line ran into a truck driven by B. Schubert, of 254 Tompkins Avenue, in front of 478 Fulton Street last night. The car was badly damaged.

Trolley car No. 1100, of the Nostrand Avenue line, ran into car No. 1926, of the Lorimer Street line, at Flushing Avenue, and Maggie Pfeil, sixteen years old, of 136 North Seventh Street, who was standing on the step of the Lorimer Street car, was thrown to the ground. She received a severe scalp wound.

AY THAT THEY WERE CHLOROFORMED

Family in Mott Street Robbed of $600, a Watch, and Two Overcoats.

The apartments of Giuseppe Romano, a saloon keeper of 283 Mott Street, were robbed between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Romano and others in the house have made the statement that the burglars chloroformed all who were sleeping in the rooms and succeeded in getting away with $600 in money, a watch, and two overcoats.

Romano, his sister, her husband, and eight children occupied the five rooms.

When Romano's sister awoke she said she felt dazed and that there was an odor about which all said later must have been chloroform, or some such drug. She awakened Romano. He appeared dazed for a time. They made a search and discovered what had been stolen. The burglars had completely ransacked the rooms, and had been in the bedrooms among the sleepers. An entrance was effected by breaking open the outside shutters, and then a thin piece of steel had been used to push back the window-catch. The burglars left no clue.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The gymkhana games to be given tonight in Dickel's Riding Academy by residents of Nutley, N. J., assisted by Troop A and members of the New-York Athletic Club, promise to be successful in every way. A large number of people of prominence in society in this city have taken tickets, and Grace Protestant Episcopal Church of Nutley will probably receive a substantial benefit. The patronesses are Mrs. John P. Appleton, Mrs. George H. Rayne, Mrs. John Vernou Bouvier, Jr., Mrs. Stewart Brown, Mrs. Frank E. Butler, Mrs. W. H. Boardman, Mrs. E. W. Conduit, Mrs. F. S. Delafield, Mrs. H. S. Fenton, Mrs. Frank Fowler, Mrs. Alpheus Geer, Mrs. H. W. Goodrich, Mrs. James R. Hay, Mrs. J. Roger Kingsland, Mrs. A. B. Larkin, Mrs. Francis Skiddy Marden, Mrs. George I. Malcolm, Mrs. Edward Morgan, Jr., Mrs. William R. Nairn, Mrs. George B. Philbower, Mrs. H. G. Prout, Mrs. Adrian G. Richard, Mrs. W. H. Rockwell, Mrs. A. H. Schuyler, Mrs. A. F. Skinner, Mrs. George H. Small, Jr., Mrs. Heman Timlow, Mrs. Butler Williamson, Mrs. J. R. Williams, Mrs. James M. Wheeler, and Mrs. Charles A. Wheeler. There will be wrestling by Hugh Leonard, instructor at the New-York Athletic Club, and W. H. Page, Jr., of the same club; Japanese fencing by Dr. Hammond of the New-York Athletic Club and Dr. O'Connor of the Fencers' Club; boxing by "Mike" Donovan and William Hart of the New-York Athletic Club; flying rings by Robert Stoll and A. Manrara of the New-York Athletic Club, and tumbling by E. J. Giannini, C. H. Enos, C. C. Turner, and M. Whitley of the New-York Athletic Club. Miss Annie Oakley will put through the paces her trick pony Gypsy, and she will also give an exhibition of rifle shooting. The numbers on the programme which are likely to cause the most enthusiasm, however, will be the mounted pursuit and wrestle by members of Troop A, a mêlée by sixteen mounted troopers, and a potato race on horseback. The programme will conclude with a high-jumping competition. So far there have been eleven entries in the high-jumping contests. The committee in charge of the games is composed of James R. Hay, Butler Williamson, J. Roger Kingsland, W. S. Conduit, Alpheus Geer, F. S. Delafield, Frank Fowler, Francis Skiddy Marden, Stewart Brown, and J. Fisher Satterthwaite. The referee is Major Charles P. Roe, and the judges are Francis G. Landon, W. W. Skiddy, Andrew Miller, Winthrop Cowdin, George E. Throop, and Guy Richards.

—The Friday evening dancing class organized by the Misses Squier, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Craig Squier, and the Misses Edson, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Townsend Edson, will hold its third meeting of the season this evening. The patronesses of this class are Mrs. Francis C. Moore, Mrs. Benjamin F. Dos Passos, Mrs. Henry B. Laidlaw, Mrs. Stuart Craig Squier, Mrs. Charles F. Stout, Mrs. John M. Haines, Jr., and Mrs. Henry Townsend Edson.

—Mrs. William H. Herbert of 703 Park Avenue has issued cards for a tea on Jan. 11.

—Col. and Mrs. George Lewis Gillespie of 49 East Fifty-third Street have issued invitations for a reception to Major Gen. and Mrs. Ruger and Miss Ruger on Jan. 4 from 4 until 7 o'clock.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Robertson and Miss Elise Robertson of the Westminster Hotel have cards out for Wednesdays until Lent.

—Mr. and Mrs. Abram Ronald Kling are entertaining a large party at Barcastle, their country residence at Warwick, N. Y.

—George Nostrand Smith, after spending several weeks at Summerville, S. C., has gone to Palm Beach, Fla.

—Mrs. Cadwaladar Evans of 123 East Fortieth Street gave a theatre party last night, her guests returning after the play to her home for supper.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Gordon Kellogg, who have apartments at the Hotel Savoy, will start this week for Bermuda, where they will remain for some time.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Lawrence Clarke, Miss Ethel Clarke and Miss Maud Clarke will sail for this country from France next week. They have been abroad four months and have spent the greater portion of that time in Paris.

—Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge of 72 East Thirty-fourth Street has issued cards for a young people's dance on Jan. 4.

—The series of subscription dances given last season at the home of Abbot L. Dow, 8 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, will be continued on Jan. 7, Feb. 11, and April 7.

—Mrs. Marion J. Verdery and Miss Verdery of 151 West Ninety-fifth Street have cards out for Fridays in January. Miss Verdery, who was a débutante last Winter, is a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Deems.

—Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Langdon Hopkins are at 34 West Fifty-first Street for the Winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Alers-Hankey have removed from 145 West Fifty-eighth Street to 314 West Seventy-seventh Street. Mrs. Alers-Hankey, who was formerly Mrs. Howard Lockwood, has cards out for first and third Fridays in January.

—Mr. and Mrs. John T. Martin have removed from 28 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, to 20 West Fifty-seventh Street, this city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Augustus L. Pyatt Cook have taken apartments at the Hotel St. Andrews for the Winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street.

—Col. and Mrs. Alexander Ferris, who sailed for Europe on Wednesday, will join Mr. and Mrs. Fairman Rogers in Paris, and with them will visit the south of France.

—Miss Mary Ellis Nevins, formerly of New-York and now of Boston, will accompany the Misses Cheney to Europe next week. The party will remain in Paris until Jan. 6, and will then go to Nice.

—Mrs. George Edward Dickinson of 466 Lexington Avenue will give a large reception to-morrow afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock to introduce her daughter, Miss Dickinson.

—The second of the Cinderella dances will take place at Sherry's on Jan. 16.

—Mrs. Charles B. Foote of 10 West Forty-sixth Street will give a reception this afternoon for the purpose of introducing her daughter, Miss Fannie Foote.

—Mrs. Albert E. Colfax of 9 East Seventy-seventh Street will give a reception to-morrow afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock to introduce her daughter, Miss Nathalee Colfax.

—At the reception which Mrs. Thomas H. Newman of 7 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, President of the Harlem Philharmonic Society, will give on Tuesday next to the active members of the society, Mrs. J. Janett Blodgett, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, and Mrs. Lucien C. Warner will assist Mrs. Newman in receiving. The reception hours are from 3 until 6 o'clock P. M.

—Mrs. Heron Nelson and Miss Mollie Nelson have taken apartments at 55 West Eighty-second Street for the Winter.

—The final dances by Mrs. Horace P. Clark, Mrs. John W. Green, Mrs. Otto H. Leyd, Mrs. James L. Libby, Mrs. Robert H. Pettigrew, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Dimond, and Mrs. M. L. Lockwood will be given on Jan. 3, 17, and 31, in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms.

—A subscription dinner will be given to-morrow evening at the Colonial Club, Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard. D. S. Brown, H. T. McCoon, George Clark, and W. Putney compose the committee in charge of the affair.

—The second meeting of the season of La Seconde Whist Club took place yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frank L. Barry, in West Eightieth Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer of Grisvolden, Tuxedo Park, who have been visiting Tours, France, have returned to Paris and are at the Hotel du Rhin.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Barclay, who have spent some time in Paris, arrived in London a few days ago.

—Miss Bertha King Bartlett, daughter of Congressman and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett of this city, who was introduced to the social world last week, will be the guest of honor soon after the holidays at a dinner which Mrs. Leiter will give at her home in Washington. Miss Bartlett is an accomplished and pretty girl, and will be one of the most popular young women at the capital.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Estelle Smith, the youngest and only unmarried daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald F. Smith of West Fifty-seventh Street, to George T. Husted of New-Orleans. The wedding will take place early in the Spring, after which the young couple will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Willis, the Misses Willis, and Henry L. Willis of Boston arrived in town yesterday afternoon, and are the guests of Mrs. Willis's mother, Mrs. Hicks of West Seventy-second Street. They will remain in town until after New Year's, when they will go South for an extended trip. Early in the Spring Mr. and Mrs. Willis and family, accompanied by Mrs. Hicks and Miss Emma Hicks, will sail for Europe, where they will spend several months in traveling.

—The engagement is announced of Miss May Pierson Riker, daughter of the late Alpheus P. Riker, Jr., of Long Island, to Winfield Grant Conrad of Philadelphia.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey of 784 Fifth Avenue are spending the holidays with ex-Senator James Otis, who is entertaining a large house party at his country home on Long Island.

—A dramatic performance will be given tonight in the Carnegie Lyceum for the benefit of the various Hebrew charities of this city. The plays to be produced are "Billy Doo," a one-act farce by Charles Marsham Rae, and Robertson's three-act comedy "David Garrick." A reception is to follow the performance. The management is in the hands of Messrs. N. Wise Tobias and Jerome Monheimer.

PATRIARCH.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship China arrived at that port Wednesday with mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii, of the following dates: Hongkong Nov. 26, Shanghai Nov. 27, Yokohama Dec. 2, Honolulu Dec. 18, due to arrive in New-York on the morning of Monday, Dec. 30. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii will close at the General Post Office in this city as follows: China and Japan, via Tacoma, Dec. 29, at 6:30 P. M.; China and Japan, via Vancouver, specially addressed only, Dec. 30, 6:30 P. M.; China and Japan, via San Francisco, Jan. 3, 6:30 P. M.; Hawaii, via San Francisco, Jan. 4, 6:30 P. M.

—Horace Greeley Post, No. 577, G. A. R., has elected the following officers for 1896: Commander—George H. Moore; Senior Vice Commander—Abraham Felton; Junior Vice Commander—Andrew Wayt; Quartermaster—William P. McHugh; Surgeon—Benjamin Sylvester; Chaplain—Gaius C. Worsel; Officer of the Day—Frank S. Taft; Officer of the Guard—John King; Delegate to State Encampment—Amos J. Cummings; Alternate—J. Henry Sayers; Delegate to Memorial Committee—E. R. Spooner; Alternate—Benjamin Sylvester.

—On a warrant issued by Magistrate Crane, on application of Agent Joseph Brandt of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to John Kindt, a bottler of 2,356 First Avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having in his possession bottles belonging to other bottlers. Agent Brandt searched the premises and found no less than 1,100 bottles belonging to other bottlers. Kindt was taken before Magistrate Crane, at the Harlem Police Court, and held in $500 bail for examination to-day.

—Two new cases of smallpox were found yesterday morning among the steerage passengers of the Anchor Line steamer Alsatia, detained at Hoffman Island since Dec. 19. They were transferred to the Reception Hospital. The other detained passengers have found well, but will be detained until all danger has passed.

—The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, will hold its fourth annual banquet at Delmonico's, on Friday evening, Jan. 3, the anniversary of the Battle of Princeton.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Millicent Street, accused of keeping a disorderly house at 39 Grove Street. She is under $500 bail, given at the Jefferson Market Police Court, after her arrest.

—The Rev. Mr. Bliss will continue his informal talk on "The Economics of the Labor Movement" at the rooms of the Social Reform Club, 88 Second Avenue, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

—Mrs. Little, who has charge of the Governor's Room in the City Hall, was robbed of her cloak and pocketbook yesterday. The cloak was worth $25, and the pocketbook contained $6.

—Mrs. Lena Kuntzman, who attempted suicide Tuesday night, at her residence, 630 East Eleventh Street, died last night in Bellevue Hospital.

—City Paymaster Timmerman yesterday began paying off the 9,744 poll clerks, ballot clerks, and Election Inspectors, who served last election day.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a motion to refer to a referee what property is covered by the first mortgage of $150,000 held by James P. Kernochan and John J. Wysong, as executors of the late John R. Marshall, against the property of the Tucker & Carter Company, and the United States Cordage Company.

—John Lynch, thirty years old, of 188 West Ninth Street, New-York, was arrested yesterday for shooting George Burton of 125 Coffey Street in the abdomen during a quarrel over a game of cards in a saloon at Columbia and Commerce Streets. Burton was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. He is seriously injured.

—The Brooklyn Teachers' Pension Fund goes into operation Jan. 1, and the teachers who will join will pay 1 per cent. monthly of their salaries. It is said that the fund starts with about 1,650 members. It is expected that about twenty teachers will retire during next year on a pension.

—Edmund E. Crowe, tenor of Christ Episcopal Church, Harrison and Clinton Streets, has been appointed a Director of the Connecticut State Prison by Gov. Coffin of Connecticut. Mr. Crowe is First Lieutenant and Paymaster on the staff of Col. Frost of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment.

—The First National Bank yesterday secured from Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, an attachment against the shoe business of Harding & Co., 464 Fulton Street and 221 Grand Street. The allegations are made that Harding & Co. made a fradulent assignment and secreted their goods.

—In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Bartlett denied that application of the New-York Advertising Sign Company for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner White to remove a barber's pole from Franklin Avenue. The company claims that the pole obstructs its advertisements.

—John McCarthy, fifty-eight years old, and formerly an assistant engineer at the Flatbush Insane Asylum, who disappeared from his home, 247 Franklin Avenue, some days ago, was found yesterday on Blackwell's Island. He had been taken ill in New-York.

—John Comiskey of 1,389 Bergen Street was run over last Friday by a truck driven by George Emiste of 317 Eleventh Street. Comiskey died in the Long Island College Hospital yesterday. Emiste was arrested, but Justice Tighe discharged him.

—A thief was found in the room of Margaret Healy, one of the nurses in the Home for the Aged, 745 Classon Avenue, Christmas night. He had entered the building by forcing a rear window. He escaped without taking anything.

—Mamie Bradford, twenty-one years old, of 2,067 Broadway, Brooklyn, called at the office of the Commissioner of Charities, on Elm Place, late yesterday afternoon, and while there died. Her body was taken to her home.

—William Babington, twelve years old, who shot ten-year-old Charles Lawless while playing with an old-fashioned musket last Friday, was yesterday exonerated by a Coroner's jury.

—The Twenty-third Regiment will be reviewed by Mayor Wurster Saturday evening, Jan. 4, and at the same time the New-York State long-service decorations will be presented.

—Charles Muenkler, thirty-two years old, has disappeared from his home, 393 Harmon Street. He is 5 feet 6 inches in height, and has light complexion and hair.

—Thieves visited the house of Charles H. Pierson, 546 Pacific Street, Christmas night and stole jewelry valued at $122.

—The clerks in Controller Palmer's office have presented to him a diamond crescent scarf pin and diamond cuff buttons.

—Controller Palmer yesterday began to pay the election officers for their services on Nov. 5.

—Dr. Otto Sturup has been appointed assistant physician at the penitentiary at a salary of $750 a year.

—The regular Democratic primaries will be held next Monday night.

—The Brooklyn Hebrew Aid Society has been incorporated.

Long Island.

—Poultry owners at East Williston and Westbury have suffered heavy losses of late through raids on their poultry yards. Sixty fine fowls were killed at William A. Willis's place, while Timothy Treadwell places his loss at several hundred dollars. Several of his premium winning swans were killed by the dogs. There are a large number of homeless dogs wandering around that section and those suffering by their depredations propose taking steps to have the canines exterminated.

—Meridian Lodge, No. 691, F. and A. M., of Islip, has elected the following officers: Dr. Halsey of Islip, Master; John N. Frazer of Islip, Senior Warden; Josiah Robbins of Bay Shore, Junior Warden; George E. Coe of Bay Shore, Treasurer; W. C. Haff of Islip, Secretary; George B. Howell of Islip, Chaplain; Harry Haff of Islip, Senior Deacon; Dr. Edwin S. Moore of Bay Shore, Junior Deacon; Capt. Jarvis Smith of Islip, Tiler.

—Deralsmes Hose Company of Brooklyn Hills has elected the following officers: Foreman—A. M. Marquis; First Assistant Foreman—H. W. Zimmerman; Second Assistant Foreman—J. N. Sanger; Surgeon—Dr. R. L. McFarland; Secretary—Stephen Meyer; Financial Secretary—G. McDonald; Treasurer—O. M. Reichold; Steward—F. Hardenburg; Sergeant at Arms—H. Sandy.

—The high-tide schedule for important points along the Long Island coast for to-day is as follows: Hell Gate, 6:10 A. M.; Willet's Point, 7:40 A. M.; Huntington Bay, 6:03 A. M.; Port Jefferson, 7:54 A. M.; Mattituck Inlet, 7:51 A. M.; Greenport, 6:08 A. M.; Great Peconic Bay, 8:02 A. M.; Montauk Point, 6:23 A. M.; Bellport, 6:46 A. M.; Fire Island Inlet, 7:23 A. M.

—The officers of the Jacob Soffel Association of Winfield are: President—Frank Schuman; Vice President—Robert J. Hayden; Financial Secretary—William Becker; Recording Secretary—George Shuttleworth; Treasurer—Richard Adam; Standard Bearer—Jacob Soffel; Sergeant at Arms—Charles Lange. The association will hold its first annual ball on New Year's Eve.

—A big flagpole was put up in the grounds of the Babylon Union School Christmas Day. The pole was presented to school by T. F. Shortland of New-York. It is seventy feet high. F. A. & T. E. Bowden have presented the school with a new American flag 12x20 feet, which will be raised every day.

—Newtown's Board of Education has demanded from the school authorities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City the names of Newtown pupils who attend school in those places, the object being to induce them to attend the Newtown schools, and thus increase the allowance of school money from the State.

—The eastbound freight train on the Long Island Railroad due at Bay Shore at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, was partly wrecked between that place and Islip, and traffic was delayed overturned. The wreck caused considerable delay to trains on that branch of the road.

—Aurelia Lodge, No. 54, D. O. H., of College Point, has chosen the following officers: O. B.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lutters; R. S.—Mrs. Dorothea Feartenfeldt; Secretary—Minnie Granze; Treasurer—Mrs. Caroline Kellerman; Financial Secretary—Mrs. Pauline Emmerich.

—The new officers of Enterprise Council, No. 27, Golden Star Fraternity, of College Point, are: Councilor—Miss Miller; Vice Councilor—Joseph Bush; Secretary—George Roe; Financial Secretary—Jacob Young; Treasurer—John Bauer; Chaplain—Charles A. Funk.

—College Point Lodge, No. 1,851, K. and L. of H., has chosen these officers: Protector—Herman Muller; Vice Protector—George Seubert; Secretary—Charles Tretzer; Financial Secretary—Alvis Reiss; Treasurer—Frederick Fuchs; Chaplain—Mrs. Catharine Pfeil.

—School Trustee Daniel L. De Mott of Fenhurst has started a crusade against the selling of cigarettes to schoolboys. He has called the attention of the tobacconists in the village to the law in relation to the matter and proposes to see that it is enforced.

—The sand schooner S. J. Scudder, Capt. N. M. Raynor, which went ashore at North Sea, on the south side of Peconic Bay, has not been floated as yet. A gang of men are removing the cargo of sand. When light it is hoped to get the vessel off.

—The valuation of Queens County real estate by towns is as follows: Newtown, $8,232,981; Hempstead, $9,515,854; Jamaica, $11,746,984; Flushing, $8,851,963; Oyster Bay, $5,514,688; Long Island City, $21,199,922; North Hempstead, $4,355,368.

—A hungry thief broke into James Johnson's oyster house at Freeport a few nights ago, and the following morning ten bushels of oysters and a barrel of clams were missing, together with the thief. Not even the shells have been found.

—Columbia Hose Company of Hollis has elected these officers: Foreman—B. Parner; Assistant Foreman—Otto Geise; Recording Secretary—H. M. Livingston; Financial Secretary—Ernest Hammond; Treasurer—W. A. Olmstead.

—Houses in Jamaica are being numbered preparatory to the introduction of free delivery.

—The Jamaica Choral Society is preparing to give the "May Queen" in February.

—The Queen's Pinochle Club has chosen these officers: President—John Simon; Vice President—Herman Sherbet; Treasurer—Max Morgenthaler; Secretary—Gotlieb Vogel.

—Mrs. William Brown of Morristown, N. J., is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Gibson of Bay Shore.

—A religious society, known as the Trinity Baptist Church, has been organized by the colored people of Jamaica.

—Town Clerk John T. Robinson and Counselor Clarence B. Edwards have gone to Virginia on a week's vacation.

—The Corona Courier, a new weekly newspaper, will make its spearance in that village early in January.

—The Morris Park Methodist Episcopal Sunday school will hold its Christmas festival to-night.

—The Salvation Army detachment at Jamaica gave a supper to poor children last evening.

—The Winfield Athletic Club will hold a reception in its clubhouse to-morrow evening.

—The Methodists of Woodside are soon to erect a new church.

—A seal was seen in Jamaica Bay recently.

Long Island City.

—A Pole was captured in Blissville running through the streets with a revolver in his hand. He said he had been attacked by two unknown men. The police tried to get his name, and after it was completed the following entry was on the blotter: John Barnokraskopsky.

—Franklin Council, No. 871, American Legion of Honor, will hold its annual election of officers Jan. 2. The council is one of the most flourishing on Long Island.

—The choir of the Church of the Redeemer will give a musical festival in the church Monday evening. The choir will sing Handel's oratorio, "Messiah."

—A detachment of the Salvation Army, under command of Capt. Davis, will hold a watch service in the Ravenswood Institute Tuesday evening.

—The Board of Aldermen yesterday audited a bill for $450 for office furniture bought by Mayor Sanford.

—There will be a watch-night service at the Gospel Mission, Fulton Avenue, New Year's Eve.

—The value of Long Island City real estate has increased during the year $201,966.

Yonkers.

—The trolley car fenders have proved effective and have several times saved pedestrians from serious if not fatal accidents. They consist of a wire netting on stout iron frames which catches any one who happens to be on the tracks within three feet of the forward platform. They are transferable from one platform to another.

—J. Perry Worden will address the men's Gospel meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms Sunday, and a musical service will be held by the Boys' Branch, at which the St. Andrew's boy choir, a boy cornetist, a boy violinist, and a boy orchestra will take part.

—Fletcher Banks,

Friday
December 27-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

HURRY THE NEW BRIDGE

Eastern District Business Men Expect Prompt Action To-day.

SPLENDID FOUNDATIONS DISCOVERED

Commissioner Batterman Tells of Engineering and Financial Work — Advantage to Both Cities.

The representative business men of Brooklyn, Eastern District, were yesterday anxiously looking forward to the meeting of the new East River Bridge Commissioners which will be held this afternoon at 49 Chambers Street, this city, when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called upon them. Their anxiety was based upon the belief and expectation that some definite steps will be taken by the Commissioners to commence actual work on the bridge at the beginning of the new year, and hurry the undertaking forward to completion.

One of the most enthusiastic of those interviewed by the reporter was Henry Batterman, the dry goods merchant, and one of the new bridge commissioners.

"There is no longer any room for doubt as to the success of the new East River Bridge," said Mr. Batterman, glancing over a map of the Eastern District. "We are now at work on the plans for the construction of the bridge, and as soon as they are adopted, and contracts for the work made, the real operations will be begun, and hurried forward as rapidly as possible. Our engineers have adready made soundings on both sides of the river, and the result, so far, has surpassed our most sanguine expectations. The engineers found a substratum of bedrock on both sides of the river. This, in itself, is a very favorable condition, and will save us a great deal of time and a vast amount of money.

"Whe.. the bridge is completed, there will be an intercourse between Brooklyn and New-York which will not only bind the two cities closer than ever, but will also serve the convenience and comfort of thousands of people on both sides of the river. This bridge will not only be a benefit to Brooklyn, but it will be a great advantage also to New-York, for, as Brooklyn grows and prospers as a residential quarter, New-York will thrive in a corresponding degree, and grow and prosper as a commercial centre. The welfare of either city, in a measure, depends upon the other. While New-York is still the counting house of this country, we all know that the trade of the West, and Southwest, for that matter, is being cut off by the large and growing cities of those sections of the country. New-York must, therefore, look forward to its immediate suburbs if it wishes to retain its present commercial supremacy.

"The interests of Brooklyn and New-York, as I have already pointed out, are identical. I am a Brooklyn man, and was born and brought up there. I have 'merchandised' in Brooklyn for the past twenty-eight years, and I have not the slightest hesitancy in saying that 80 per cent. of the goods I am purchasing have come directly through New-York.

"In this connection I consider it a very wise move on the part of Mayor Strong when he gave his consent to the bill providing that New-York should pay one-half the cost of the structure. He doubtless realized, as many New-York people do, the advantages of proper communicating facilities between these two cities.

"The new bridge will be situated in the vicinity of South Fifth Street in Brooklyn and Delancey Street in New-York. The locations of the entrances and terminal have not yet been decided upon by the Commissioners. There was some slight opposition to the project at first, but it has completely disappeared. The opposition grew out of a charter given by the Legislature in 1891 to the new East River Bridge Company.

"The act under which we are serving provided that we could purchase or acquire through condemnation proceedings this franchise. After a conference with the company we found that they wanted $600,000 for the franchise. We concluded that this was an exorbitant figure, and decided to construct the bridge elsewhere. There another obstacle bobbed up. It was discovered that the water front south of the company's line was occupied by a ferry company, and the act under which we were acting prohibited us from interfering with ferry property. To the north of their line we found an extensive sugar plant occupying ground which was the only available site we could pick out. We therefore appointed a committee which had several conferences with the bridge company. The result of all these meetings was that the bridge company reduced their original demand of $600,000, and offered us the property for $200,000. These terms were finally accepted and ratified by the Common Council of New-York and Brooklyn. I mention these facts merely to show that we are doing everything that can be done, and moving in the matter as speedily as possible."

"The immediate construction of the new bridge is a matter of pressing and immediate importance to the residents of this section of Brooklyn," said Arthur B. Gritman of the real estate firm of Gritman & Graham, 103 Broadway. "The Bridge Commissioners deserve credit for purchasing the Uhlmann franchise for $200,000 instead of acquiring it by condemnation proceedings. If they resorted to the latter course, the work of construction would be delayed at least fifteen months, and it would have entailed even greater expense than the purchasing outright. The prior claims of the Uhlmann syndicate no longer stand in the way, and all opposition to the project has completely vanished. The prospects opened for the Eastern District by this bridge are inestimable. New territory in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and several other wards will be made accessible easily, and property values there will be considerably enhanced. Brooklyn will also gain in point of population, because rents are cheaper here, and tenants can become property owners more easily than in New-York. Business in general will improve as soon as the work is commenced.

"The new bridge will be situated in the very heart of this city. One can get to the centre of New-York then much quicker than by any other known route. The number of street railway lines that run through Broadway, from all ports of Brooklyn and the outlying districts, will insure sufficient traffic to make the new bridge a most profitable investment in a financial sense."

"The dominant sentiment of the Eastern District is in favor of the new bridge and its speedy construction," said J. V. Meserole, President of the Williamsburg Savings Bank. "I have never heard of any one being opposed to it. The ferryboats are getting out of touch with modern progress, and they should be replaced by bridges whenever this is practicable. During foggy mornings people who are employed in New-York suffer terrible inconveniences by reason of the delay of the ferryboats, and not a few lose their positions by these involuntary delays. I have great faith in the commission appointed to carry out the work of construction, and hope to see it completed as soon as possible."

"The experience of lower Fulton Street cannot be used by the brokers and property owners near the entrance to the new bridge as an argument against the contemplated project," said J. D. Banks, a real estate dealer of 95 Broadway. "That portion of Fulton Street near the ferry depreciated in value when the bridge was built. This should not be attributed to the bridge, but to the fact that Fulton Street had only one ferry while Broadway has three. In addition to that, trade here is mostly all local; the neighborhood of the proposed bridge is well built up. Nobody can suffer anything by additional traveling facilities."

Henry Geckler, Secretary of the Dime Savings Bank, 52 Broadway, is heartily in favor of the new bridge, if elevators are introduced along the water front, so that passengers can patronize the stores in the lower section of the city. "If this improvement is not carried into effect, he said, business men in the lower sections will see trade carried by their doors. Property owners up town will be the only real beneficiaries of the new bridge."

E. G. Latimer, the carpet and furniture dealer of Driggs Avenue, enthusiastically indorsed the scheme as a great benefit, not only to Brooklyn, but also to New-York. "There is a pressing need," he said, "for such a bridge. In fact, it is as badly needed as the Brooklyn Bridge was immediately prior to its construction. The growth of this city demands it, as the ferryboats are anything but reliable in foggy weather, and when the river is frozen."

Coulson Shepherd, a retired merchant, who recently moved from Keap Street to 656 Putnam Avenue, said, the bridge will be a great boon to that section of the city, and that it cannot be built too soon to satisfy the demands of the public.

TELEPHONES FOR BRIDGE CARS

Assistant Engineer Martin's Experiments with a View to Making Accidents Impossible.

Telephones on the cars of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge is the latest idea that has been suggested as a means of preventing accidents, especially in foggy weather, such as that of Nov. 19, when two men were killed by the collision of two trains.

The experiments that have been made, while satisfactory are yet not as successful as the parties interested are desirous of having them, and experiments will be made until the telephone system is practicable.

Assistant Engineer Kingsley L. Martin, a son of Chief Engineer and Superintendent C. C. Martin, has been experimenting with the telephones on the cars, and has come to the conclusion that the idea is feasible and that the difficulties which at present confront him can be easily surmounted.

Mr. Martin has made most of his experiments with the electric light wire, which is over the cars, but this, after considerable work, has been abandoned. Mr. Martin will experiment hereafter with a metallic circuit, which he thinks will give much better results than a circuit grounded in the trucks of the cars.

The plan Mr. Martin expects to make perfect will keep the train dispatcher in constant communication with the conductors of all trains on the bridge, and make a collision almost an impossibility. The train dispatcher will sit in his office and will have fastened to his ear at all times a telephone receiver. This will leave him the free use of his hands with which to operate the bells, &c.

In front of him will be a switch board, with signal bells, and a long-distance transmitter. There will also be in front of him the starter's gong, engine-room signals, and call bells.

On the end of the trains will be placed a head telephone and transmitter. The transmitter will be arranged directly in front of the brake-wheel, so that the conductor may use the brake and talk through the transmitter at the same time. In case anything goes wrong, the conductor will simply have to speak into the transmitter and the train dispatcher, wearing the head telephone, will know instantly what is wrong, and will be able to communicate to the trains in the rear.

When the dispatcher wishes to talk to a conductor he will ring the bell, the conductor will pick up the receiver which will be at hand, and then the dispatcher will call the name of the trainman that he has in view, and the others will simply hang up their transmitter for future use.

The benefit of the telephone in foggy weather is apparent, and at such times, in order not to lose a second's time, the conductors will all wear head telephones, so that the train dispatcher will not have to ring. He will simply give his instructions through the transmitter, and every conductor at work will hear what he has to say.

Mr. Martin, in his experiments, has used the long-distance wall telephones, and the current was obtained from the electric trolley wires now in use. While the car was standing in the station, a communication was easily obtained, and when in motion conversation could be conducted on the way to New-York.

Mr. Martin intends to continue his experiments until he obtains a successful result.

LIBELLED CONGRESSMAN ATWOOD

Beginning of the Trial of Frederick W. Peabody on This Charge.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The trial of Frederick W. Peabody, on the indictment charging him with having libelled Congressman H. H. Atwood in the matter of the latter's administration of his office when City Architect of Boston, was begun to-day in the Superior Court before Judge Gaskill. The alleged libellous articles were contained in an open letter written by the defendant to Mayor Curtis and published in a local paper. The defendant has set up as a defense the truth of the charges. Assistant District Attorney McLaughlin, in his opening argument, said that the letter charged that Mr Atwood had been dismissed from office by Mayor Mathews for proposing a corrupt political bargain; that Mr. Atwood had robbed the City of Boston of between $80,000 and $100,000.

Mr. McLaughlin, continuing, said that Mr. Atwood had split up contracts, but he did it for the good of the city, because there was not enough money appropriated by the city. So far as the charges that Mr. Atwood released contractors from their obligations to the city, that he robbed the city or proposed a corrupt political bargain are concerned, the Government will show their falsity.

Congressman Atwood was called by Mr. McLaughlin. He testified: "I took charge of the City Architect's office in May, 1889. I was appointed by Mayor Hart, and was dismissed by Mayor Mathews March 30, 1891. I was elected a year ago to Congress in the Tenth District."

Mr. McLaughlin stated that the Government rested its case here. Mr. Chaplin then opened for the defense, and twenty-one witnesses were sworn, including Mayor-elect Quincy and ex-Mayor Mathews. The latter took the stand and testified that a week before he removed Mr. Atwood the latter said to him that he desired to be reappointed, at least until certain schoolhouses were completed; that he had some influence in the Eighth Ward, and that he should use it in the Republican convention to secure the nomination of Moody Merrill for Mayor. In consequence of this and other reasons assigned in his letter of removal, witness dismissed Mr. Atwood from his position.

Josiah Quincy, Mayor-elect, testified that some weeks before Mr. Atwood's removal Atwood spoke to him about his expected loss of position, and asked witness as a political friend of Mayor Mathews to speak to the Mayor in his behalf, saying that it would be of advantage in view of political services which he could render to retain him. Witness's recollection was that Mr. Atwood did not speak of any particular service, but of his influence in the Republican party.

CAPT. THOMPSON CATCHES A THIEF

Heard a Man in His House and Caught Him in the Street.

Police Captain William Thompson of the City Hall Station, who lives at 9 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, distinguished himself Wednesday night by capturing a burglar whom he found in his own house. The Captain was in his room, when he heard a noise in the basement, and he started to make an investigation.

As he was descending the flight of stairs leading to the basement he heard footsteps in the basement hallway, followed by the closing of the door leading to the street.

The Captain, who was in his night shirt, rushed out of the door into the street and saw a man running toward Madison Avenue. Capt. Thompson overtook and caught the fugitive before he reached Park Avenue.

The man was dressed in the Captain's coat, overcoat, and hat, and had left his own ragged coat and hat in the house. The Captain led his prisoner back to the house, made him put on his old garments, and then took him to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station.

The man gave his name as James Malone of 309 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. Capt. Thompson arraigned his prisoner in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, because that court has jurisdiction over all prisoners captured by the police of the City Hall Precinct, which Capt. Thompson commands.

Magistrate Deuel held him in $1,500 bail for trial.

Should Have Had Bids, He Thinks.

Controller Fitch has held several bills presented for payment by the Dock Board drawn by Bell Brothers and aggregating $25,000. The bills are for spruce furnished for dock building.

The Controller holds that, as the bills aggregate over $1,000, the work should be awarded by contract to the lowest bidder.

WOULD VOTE ON EXCISE

German-American Citizens' Union Busy with Its Petition.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND HAVE SIGNED

Expect to Get 100,000 by Jan. 15 to Present to the Legislature—Signers and How They Are Obtained.

The German-American Citizens' Union is having a busy time just now with its monster petition in favor of a more liberal Sunday law.

The petition prays that the Legislature pass a law "referring to the voters of the cities of the first class, at a special election to be held in such cities in the Spring of 1896, the question whether the sale of beverages, milk, and food shall be permitted on Sundays under proper restrictions, to be fixed by statute."

Already 25,000 signatures to this petition have been obtained, and the Secretary, Moses Oppenheimer, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he confidently expected to have 100,000 by Jan. 15, when the taking of names will end.

The headquarters of the movement is Room No. 101, at 25 Third Avenue, and a constant stream of canvassers, with huge bundles of signed blanks, may daily be seen passing in and out of the building. Each blank contains twenty names, and in the little office they cover the desks and stand against the walls in piles several feet high.

"This is a popular movement," said Mr. Oppenheimer to the reporter, "and our canvassers meet with little difficulty in their work. The signatures are given readily and often enthusiastically. First of all, when the movement started, I sent out a number of canvassers to leave blank petitions in the stores whose proprietors were willing and favorable to the collection of signatures. These blanks have not been collected. We expect they will bring in thousands of signatures.

"Then I have another set of canvassers collecting individual signatures. These men report day by day, and are paid by the work they accomplish. They cover the whole city, and penetrate into every office, workshop, and business house in the city. Next week our canvassers will make a round of the stores, and collect the blanks that were left there a couple of weeks ago, and from these we expect a rich harvest.

"In addition to these methods I am doing a lot of work through the medium of the Post Office. Petition forms have been sent to every bank and savings institution in the city. From some of these we have already heard. For instance, here is a form I sent to the Bowery Savings Bank. It was returned with seventeen signatures, headed by that of the President of the bank, John P. Townsend. Here is another from E. A. Quintard, President, of 58 Bowery.

"Petition forms have also been sent to every Good Government Club in the city, with a reminder that the movement is directly in accord with the policy advocated by their Confederated Council during the recent campaign."

"Do you anticipate much support from the clergymen?"

"Not generally, but individually," replied the energetic Secretary. "Dr. Kaufman Kohler, Rabbi of Beth-El, East Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, has signed it, and Maurice H. Harris of the Temple Israel, in Harlem, has likewise given his signature. The majority of the clergymen to whom forms have been sent have not yet replied. The Rev. Heber Newton sent in his signature, and said: 'If you want any more signatures send me some blanks.' I sent the blanks to him, with the opinion that his own signature at the head of the blank would help to attract his congregation.

"The Aldermen are giving their support to our movement," continued the speaker, referring to a mass of papers. "Alderman John J. Murphy sent back his own signature, and filled the rest of the form besides with those of his friends. Alderman John P. Windolph covered both sides of his form. Frederick A. Ware signed his. Wells Fargo sent six names, headed by H. P. Parsons. Albert Plant, John Racky, and numerous merchants have willingly given their signatures. Refusals have been rare, though now and again saloon keepers have been encountered who expressed themselves as quite satisfied with the existing state of things. The usual number of cranks, too, have been met with. With these exceptions the experience of all our canvassers has been that the movement is a popular one, and is regarded by the working people generally with favor.

"To all the prominent men of New-York City we are sending through the mails specially prepared small petition forms, with which are inclosed return envelopes. In this way we hope to reach numbers who would otherwise be inaccessible."

One blank sent through the mail in this way was returned with the signature, Instead, was written across it in blue pencil the words, "An American Sunday for Americans."

"This sort of thing is altogether an exception," said the Secretary, "and I am more than satisfied with the success so far obtained."

The expenses of the petition, which are not inconsiderable, are borne by the German-American Reform Union, and are covered by voluntary subscription alone.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller was in town again yesterday after spending several weeks up the State. To a reporter who questioned him about the Raines Excise bill Mr. Miller said:

"I have not studied its provisions. I noticed, however, that the license fee is fixed at $750. I do not know why it should have been made lower than in cities where high license has had its trial, and has been a pronounced success. In Boston, for instance, the fee is $1,250. That is, the fee throughout Massachusetts is $1,000, and $250 additional has been imposed by Boston's municipal government. This has worked well there, both in restricting the number of saloons and in enforcing regulations. In Philadelphia the fee is $1,000. When the law went into operation there were 6,000 saloons in that city. There are now 1,600. The high-license fee exacted of them makes them extremely careful not to infringe any of the regulations. Swift forfeiture of license is the penalty, and the certainty that they could never again become eligible for a license.

"That is the way it worked there, and I believe it would work well in this State. The Ohio law is not commendable. We ought to have an excise law here that not only provides for a high-license fee, but for a close scrutiny of the personal character of applicants and rigid investigation of locality as well. The neighborhood of schools and churches must be protected from such proximity."

A Platt Victory in Court.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Gaynor handed down a decision in the case of Charles C. Silkworth, who applied for an injunction to restrain the Board of Contest of the Twenty-fifth Ward from putting the anti-Platt people out of office in the Eleventh District Association. Justice Gaynor writes:

"This court may not restrain the Board of Contest from acting. It is to be presumed that it will do nothing unlawful or dishonorable. If the certificate of election be valid under the Chapin law, nothing which the Board of Contest may do can affect its validity. It would still govern at the County Committee, and entitle the holder to his seat. For these reasons the motion is denied, an injunction not being necessary, even if the court had power to grant it."

Passed the Age of 109.

GREENBURG, Ind., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Margaret King celebrated her 109th birthday anniversary yesterday by giving a great dinner to her descendants. Mrs. King was born at White Oak, Ohio, on Christmas Day, 1786. Almost forty years of her life was spent in farm toil with her husband on the farm. Although weak from old age, she is in good health, and goes about the premises with ease, and frequently does light household chores. She has not worn glasses for twenty years, having received her second sight.

BUTLER'S THREAT CARRIED OUT

At His Request Magistrate Deuel Issues a Summons for Acting Captain Groo and Ward Man Sloane.

Complications are growing out of the breaking in of the door of J. A. Butler's saloon, at 25 Prince Street, early Wednesday morning by Acting Captain John R. Groo and his special duty man, Detective Sloane.

Butler went to the District Attorney's office yesterday and asked to have Acting Captain Groo and Detective Sloane indicted for attempted burglary. Assistant District Attorney McManus advised Butler to lay his case before a City Magistrate. He went to the Centre Street Police Court and Magistrate Deuel issued two summonses, one for Groo and the other for Detective Sloane. The summonses are returnable at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Groo will make a report to Acting Inspector Cortright to-day, the substance of which is that he did not intend to break in the door. According to his story the shades of the saloon were not drawn up so that the interior of the place could be seen and voices and clinking of glasses could be plainly heard on the sidewalk. The Acting Captain, according to his version, went to the side door and knocked. A moment later the door was opened an inch and the Acting Captain placed his shoulder against it to prevent its being closed. He did not notice that it had a chain attachment, and when he gave the door a sudden shove it stopped suddenly at the end of the chain and the force of the push sent the Acting Captain's shoulder through the panel of the door. He said that he did not want to break into the place, or he should not have knocked in the first place.

Butler told a different story when he went to Headquarters yesterday:

"Groo says there was a chain on the door," he told Acting Inspector Cortright, "but there was no chain on the door. The door was locked, and Groo broke the lock. That's what he did."

Butler's story rather shook Acting Inspector Cortright's faith in Groo, and he told Butler that he would have a hearing this morning at 9 o'clock.

Butler, in speaking to a reporter, said that he closed up his place at midnight on Christmas Eve, and had the blinds up. He and his partner, James Quinn, had just finished cooking a chicken on a little gas stove near the door, and were preparing to serve it to two friends, Jeremiah Cole and John Hargan. There was no liquor on the table, he said. Suddenly there was a tremendous crash. The centre panel of the door flew in and two men appeared at the opening.

"I am Acting Captain Groo," said one of the men. "I just looked in to see if you were violating the excise law."

Butler says he was mad enough to shoot if he had had a revolver about him. Groo told him, he says, not to get excited, that he would pay the damages, and that Butler had better not say anything about it. Butler thinks he has a clear case against the Acting Captain.

THE MONUMENT FIGHT AGAIN

MORE TROUBLE OVER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' SHAFT.

West Siders Say a Good Foundation Cannot Be Found on the Plaza—Reply of the East Siders.

The members of the Upper East Side Association expect some more trouble over the location of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument at the Plaza, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. George A. Wells, Secretary of the association, said yesterday:

"You will remember that when the appropriation was first made and it was decided to locate the monument on the Plaza, the west side people appeared before the Commissioners and protested. There was a long argument, and in the end the Commissioners voted for this location.

"In the last few days several articles have been published which indicate that opposition is not dead yet. These articles have pointed out the fact that water has been struck on the grounds of the New-York Athletic Club, on Sixth Avenue, and say that it will be impossible to secure a foundation for the monument on the Plaza. I regard this as simply another attempt of west side people to kick the thing over.

"In the vicinity of the Plaza are a number of huge buildings. These are the Metropolitan Club, Park & Tilford's, the Savoy, Plaza Hotel, and the Vanderbilt mansion. I know the foundations of some of these have been cut out of the solid rock. The buildings are all so immense that they must have found a solid foundation. They are on three sides of the Plaza, and some are between it and the athletic club grounds.

"It is rather amusing to hear this last ground of opposition in view of what was said before the Commissioners when the west side men wanted to locate the monument on the Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street. Then they charged that the Plaza was not suitable because the monument would be surrounded by buildings that would dwarf it. Now they would have us believe that the monument cannot have a good foundation in the midst of such buildings, just because water has been struck 1,000 feet away."

The Upper East Side Association is determined to make a very strong fight over the monument location. The members regard it as a test case on which they should show their influence.

The association was formed some time ago, and has established a permanent office. It is composed of prominent men living above Fortieth Street, and east of Fifth Avenue. The members believe that in the past they have been unjustly used in the distribution of public expenditures, and that residents of other districts have largely profited in consequence of the enhancement of real estate values.

The purpose of the association is to bring to bear on any object they have in view the combined efforts and influence of all who own property in that section. The membership is now very large, including some of the most influential of the property owners on Fifth, Madison, Park, and Lexington Avenues and the intersecting streets.

Among those who of late have become members are Louis Stern, Alfred Zucker, Henry L. Volkening, L. K. Wilmerding, R. Van Der Emdet, James G. Wallace, William Storrs Wells, Mortimer C. Addoms, John Hayes, Frank S. Swartout, John B. Campbell, Dr. H. B. Conrad, George Ehret, James Hagan, P. Carroll Costello, George Fennell, Charles F. Clark, A. J. Forman, Horace M. Clark, Arthur Gorsch, Charles F. Homer, Alex B. Johnson, Walter Schriver, Noah C. Rogers, Francis L. Stetson, Henry Reinhardt, Jacob Mark, Dr. E. Benjamin Ramsdell, Charles Meyer, A. Newbold Morris, E. Marscheider, Thomas J. Muller, James P. Kernochan, George Mundorf, James McCreery, Edmond Kelly, and Peter McGinness.

"CARMEN" IN COURT ALREADY

An Injunction to Prevent the Play's Presentation Asked For.

Estella Jordan, through her attorney, Robert P. Noah, obtained from Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, an order directing Olga Nethersole and Charles and Daniel Frohman to show cause why an injunction should not issue forbidding them to produce a play called "Carmen," or any imitation thereof.

Miss Jordan, in her complaint, says that she is a dramatist, and playwright, and that she is the author of a play called "Carmen," which was copyrighted by her Nov. 8, 1895, and received its first public presentation in the Casino at New-Rochelle Dec. 19, 1895. She says she is informed that the defendants are about to produce the play, and that it is an imitation of that written by her.

Miss Nethersole says that, while the titles of the plays are the same, the plays themselves are not alike, and that her version was written by Henry Hamilton of London, England. The order was made returnable to-day.

Stabbed by a Blind Beggar.

William H. Kenney, a blind beggar and peddler, stabbed and probably fatally injured Conrad Berbe, a machinist, in a quarrel early yesterday morning. The men lived at 111 Elizabeth Street, and Kenney, who was intoxicated, went into Berbe's room and began to annoy him. Berbe is in St. Vincent's Hospital, where it said that he cannot recover. Kenney was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and Magistrate Deuel held him in default of $500 bail to await the result of Berbe's injuries.

MONEY FOR THE REGISTER

Estimate Not Cut Down As Much As Had Been Suggested.

SOME THINK MR. TERRY SNUBBED

To Supply Funds for Textbooks on Intemperance—Other Appropriations—Some Fun at the Sheriff's Expense.

Some of Mayor Strong's appointees have had a pretty hard time before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in presenting their estimates for next year, while the board has been engaged in the work of arranging the financial budget for 1896. Superintendent Constable of the Building Department was very much chagrined last week because the Mayor would not favor as large an increase as he desired. Commissioner of Accounts Terry yesterday came in for what some of the people about the City Hall were pleased to call a "snubbing."

The Board of Estimate, in the course of its day's work, took up the estimates of the Register's office, which had been cut down $60,000 in the provisional estimate. This cut was made on the report of Commissioner Terry of gross extravagance in the Register's office. Register Levy had asked for $130,250 for the ordinary office expenses and $19,300 for copying. After Commissioner Terry had made his report the board, in arranging the provisional estimates, cut the amounts down to $80,250 and $9,300.

Register Levy protested against this cut, and so did the Board of Aldermen. The Aldermen had asked their Finance Committee to appear before the Board of Estimate when the final estimate was being made, but neither the Finance Committee nor the Register was present yesterday.

When the estimates of the Register's office came up yesterday, Controller Fitch said that he did not think it fair that when other departments were getting increases the Register's office should be cut down $60,000. By such a reduction he thought the usefulness of the Register's office would be impaired seriously. The Controller asked that $115,000 be allowed the Register's office. Mayor Strong thought that $110,000 would do. Corporation Counsel Scott said that President Barker of the Department of Taxes and Assessments opposed this figure and favored the $115,000. The Mayor had just acquiesced in this when Commissioner Terry came into the Mayor's office and took a seat near the Mayor.

"Mr Mayor, let me make a suggestion," said Mr. Terry.

"Well, what is it?" said the Mayor.

Mr. Terry began to cite from his report on the Register's office.

"Oh, let us not hear that thing all over again," said the Mayor.

"Haven't you anything new? We don't want to hear those things again. We heard enough of them before election day," said Controller Fitch to Mr. Terry.

Then the board voted to give the Register's office $115,000, and $14,300 for copying.

The Department of Street Improvement of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards got $633,000, as against $436,470 for this year. Commissioner Haffen had asked for $909,995 for next year. The Surrogate's office got $148,670, including $11,380 for copying records.

The sum of $55,000 was asked for by the Board of Education a few days ago for the purchase of books on the evils of intemperance under the new and curious State law. The matter was referred to Corporation Counsel Scott, and he subsequently reported that the city would undoubtedly, under the law, have to purchase the books. It was decided to ask the Board of Education if it could get along with $25,000 on this item. The curious law does not meet with the sympathy of any of the members of the Board of Estimate.

The Commissioners of Accounts got $65,000, as against $32,500 for this year. District Attorney Fellows got $206,918.65, which is an increase of $10,688 for the year.

An additional item of $12,749.31, to be paid to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for money spent in collecting evidence against Dr. H. C. H. Meyer, the poisoner, was allowed. Ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll and Col. Fellows both urged that this amount be allowed. Mr. Nicoll said that the claim was a just one. The Mutual Company, Mr. Nicoll said, had paid out $7,000 before the case was brought before the District Attorney. Mr. Nicoll added that he had money enough to get the remainder of the evidence needed, and had made an arrangement with the Mutual Company that it should do so. No money had been paid to men in the service of the insurance company. The item was passed without opposition.

The Commissioner of Jurors was allowed $34,100 and the Policlinic $15,000, an increase of $10,000. Sheriff Tamsen's estimates also came up. The board was busy when Mr. Tamsen first came in.

"You can wait, can't you?" said the Mayor. "The prisoners are all safe, aren't they?"

"I guess I can wait," said the Sheriff.

The Sheriff was finally allowed $137,222, an increase of $5,100 over this year.

One of the items was $55,000 for serving jury notices.

Corporation Counsel Scott said that there was rank perjury on the part of some of the servers, who swore that they had served personal notices.

"You ought not to get any money for serving notices on jurors," said Mr. Scott. "When I attempt to collect fines from delinquent jurors I find that in 99 cases in every 100 where your men have made affidavits of personal service there has been none."

One of the other items was $8,000 for repairs to Ludlow Street Jail.

"This includes new locks, doesn't it?" asked the Mayor, with a wink to the Controller.

"Oh, yes, Sir," said the Sheriff, seriously.

Among those who of late have become members are Louis Stern, Alfred Zucker, Henry L. Volkening, L. K. Wilmerding, R. Van Der Emdet, James G. Wallace, William Storrs Wells, Mortimer C. Addoms, John Hayes, Frank S. Swartout, John B. Campbell, Dr. H. B. Conrad, George Ehret, James Hagan, P. Carroll Costello, George Fennell, Charles F. Clark, A. J. Forman, Horace M. Clark, Arthur Gorsch, Charles F. Homer, Alex B. Johnson, Walter Schriver, Noah C. Rogers, Francis L. Stetson, Henry Reinhardt, Jacob Mark, Dr. E. Benjamin Ramsdell, Charles Meyer, A. Newbold Morris, E. Marscheider, Thomas J. Muller, James P. Kernochan, George Mundorf, James McCreery, Edmond Kelly, and Peter McGinness.

R. L. Dunbacher Injured.

Robert L. Dunbacher, bookkeeper for Stettheimer & Bettman, at 18 Bradway, and a member of the Consolidated Exchange, fell from a Broadway car on his way to business yesterday. His injuries were such that an ambulance carried him to the Hudson Street Hospital.

The Exchange authorities did not hear of the accident early, and when Mr. Dunbacher's Clearing House sheet did not appear, his name was posted. Mr. Dunbacher seems to have remembered his obligations even in his sufferings, for word came from him in the afternoon that the differences of $3,000 against him at the Clearing House would be made good to-day.

The Dominion Increasing Its Debt.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 26.—The annual report of the Minister of Finance, known as the Public Accounts, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, is published. Operations of the year resulted in an increase of $6,891,897 in the net public debt, which now amounts to $253,000,000. The total expenditure on account of the consolidated fund was $38,182,000, and the total receipts, $33,978,129; showing a deficit for the year of $4,153,875.

COMPANY WAS NOT TO BLAME

Finding of the Coroner's Jury in the Accident Aboard the St. Paul—Larger Drain Pipes Recommended.

Coroner Fitzpatrick, before proceeding yesterday with taking evidence concerning the death of the nine men killed last week by the explosion on the ship St. Paul, said he thought it would be best for the jury ment to visit the vessel at the American Line Pier. The Coroner and the jury accordingly left at 11:30 o'clock to examine the broken steam pipe. They returned at 2:45 o'clock to the Court Building. The jury found no defects in the pipe which had exploded.

James Carnegie, chief engineer of the St. Paul, was the first witness. He said there were six drain pipes in the boiler room. There were 140 pounds of steam on at the time of the explosion. After the explosion, the witness said, he examined an automatic drip valve, thinking it might have become clogged, and have caused the explosion. He found it in good order. During the four trips which the St. Paul had made nothing about the engine and boiler had been out of order. He did not know what caused the explosion.

W. C. Wells, the engineer on watch at the time of the accident, said that he found all stop valves open after the accident. He did not hear any cracking of the pipe previous to the accident.

George Clark, assistant chief engineer of the company, said that he was not at the pier at the time of the accident. He said that he had not seen the vessel's machinery tested, nor had he seen the certificate of the test. He knew only from hearsay, as did the first witness, that a test had been made. The pipes, he said, were made of rolled steel and were of uniform thickness.

E. P. Stratton, an engineer, said he saw the boilers and pipes tested under hydraulic pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch. This was in Philadelphia, under the Federal laws governing such tests.

J. P. Towne, Assistant Superintendent for the Cramps, who built the St. Paul, said an experimental test was made of the pipe that exploded before it was put in the vessel. It stood 900 pounds, and was made of material capable of standing 20,000 pounds to the square inch.

The jury found that death was due to asphyxia and scalds, resulting from the rupture of the steam pipe by the explosion, the cause of which it did not name. The verdict concluded as follows:

"We find that the said rupture was not caused by the neglect of the steamship company, or any of its employes. We further find that the main steam pipes and the stop valves pertaining to the same were and are properly constructed to safely bear the intended working steam pressure of 200 pounds per square inch, and that the pressure on the boilers and pipes did not exceed 130 pounds at the time of said rupture. While we find that the system of drainage of the main steam pipes and stop valves is that usually provided on steamships, we recommend that the drain pipes on the main steam pipes and stop valves in question be enlarged to allow better drainage."

PROPOSED RAPID TRANSIT TRAINS

Mr. Parsons Tells the Commission Something About Them—Will Disturb Few Building Foundations.

The Commission of Inquiry appointed to determine as to the feasibility of the scheme proposed by the Rapid Transit Commission sat yesterday at 257 Broadway and listened to the further cross-examination of Chief Engineer William B. Parsons by Lawyer J. Archibald Murray.

Mr. Parsons said that it is proposed to run trains of six cars each, each car to have its own motive power, thus doing away with the weight of an engine.

Each car will seat forty-eight persons, and will weigh of itself fifteen tons. The trains will travel at the rate of from forty to sixty miles an hour.

Questioned as to why no express station was to be located between Franklin and Fourteenth Streets, Mr. Parsons replied that the topography of the city would not admit of it, owing to the big hill at Canal Street and the declivity south of it.

Mr. Parsons said he computed the dead load line at the Battery to be about 300 pounds to the square foot. This weight was not uniform; some places it was 500 pounds.

Mr. Parsons said a double-decked structure whose depth was 32 feet and 36 feet wide would not interfere with the house foundations along the line, except at station places, where the difficulty would be met as the exigency required.

Mr. Parsons then gave some lengthy technical explanations of the various engineering feats proposed, and explained the difference between the maximum typical section and the minimum typical section of the tunnel.

Mr. Parsons presented large bundles of maps showing the profile of the city from the City Hall to Thirty-fourth Street, with the relative depths of the foundations of each of the buildings along that line, and on both sides of the street.

The inquiry adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

TROLLEY EXTENSION IN TARRYTOWN

Objection on the Ground that Spirited Horses Will Be Frightened.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The people of this place do not show much enthusiasm over the trolley subject, as was attested by a special meeting held Christmas Eve to discuss the matter before the Village Trustees. There were only a very few present, but this may in some part be attributed to the season, many having engagements that night and the merchants being busy with holiday trade.

The meeting was held to consider the granting a franchise to run trolley cars through the village street and then to run east and connect with the White Plains and Elmsford Road and so make a connection with the county seat.

Dr. T. V. Roe said a franchise was granted to him in 1887 for such a road, and it has not yet expired. He made in 1893, another application, which, he said, had not yet been acted upon.

Dr. F. E. Russell stated that Tarrytown was "not a horse car place," but one where most people had their own carriages. That class of people, he said, did not desire a trolley road to frighten their spirited horses.

H. W. Nichols was personally in favor of a trolley road for his own convenience, but, as he is a real estate dealer, he said, the road would hurt his business, as would-be customers will keep away for fear their horses will be frightened by the cars.

The merchants, as a class, want the road and realize it will bring them in customers from the suburban hamlets.

Lawyer W. H. H. Ely spoke in favor of the trolley roads, and their extension so as to take in Pleasantville, Sherman Park, and other near-by places. He said if people were to be kept away from the place because they were afraid their horses would be frightened and intended to live in places where there were no trolley railroads, they would be kept on the move, for trolleys were a part of every live place. Horses soon become accustomed to the cars, he said, and in a short time do not mind them.

The matter was adjourned for two weeks, or until Tuesday evening, Jan. 7, when it is hoped there will be a large attendance of merchants and people who ordinarily have to walk or hire hacks. Those who oppose the trolley line are in a small minority.

To Mortgage Church Property.

Justice Patterson, in the Supreme Court, has granted leave to the New-York Presbytery to place a mortgage for $60,000 on the property of the Church of the Sea and Land, in Market Street.

Of this sum $50,000 is to be used in reducing the mortgage of $100,000 on the New-York Presbyterian Church, in Harlem, and the balance of $10,000 is to be used to pay off the interest on the one-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage.

Will Keep the Sidewalks Clear.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis announced yesterday that he proposed vigorously to enforce the law which enables him to clear snow and ice from sidewalks, if the work is not done by the property owners within six hours after a snowstorm.

If the work is done by the Department of Public Works the charge becomes a lien on the property.

NO TRACE OF HER BONDS

Mrs. Irving Is

BLAMES THE TRUSTEES

Mayor Schieren Says Only Certain Roads Can Get Favor on the Bridge.

THINKS THE TROLLEY PLAN FEASIBLE

Present Management Will Never Adopt It—President Rossiter's Trolley Plan—Reduction in Fares.

President Howell and Seth L. Keeney of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, who are also stockholders in the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, are strenuously opposed to allowing the trolley companies to use the bridge.

Neither of them yesterday would discuss the offer of Patrick H. Flynn of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company to carry passengers over the bridge free of charge. They said it was a matter for the Bridge Trustees to deal with.

Mayor Schieren has decided opinions upon the matter, as was stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES a few days ago. The Mayor yesterday talked further on the subject.

"I am convinced now, as I have been for a long time," he said, "that the plan is not only feasible, but that it is the one thing that will properly accommodate the thousands who use the bridge. Besides that, it will be a good thing for the two cities, for it will do away with all the expense and annoyance of the present system."

Unlike President Howell, who says there is not room enough on the New-York side of the bridge for a loop, Mayor Schieren is positive that there is plenty of room.

"There is room and to spare," he said. "I am satisfied of that. I have it on the authority of a competent engineer—a new man, who was among those considered for engineer of the new Eastern District bridge—I have it on this engineer's authority that there is no difficulty in the way for running the trolley cars across the bridge with a loop at the New-York end. The plan is entirely feasible, but it will never be adopted by the present bridge régime; no, not by the present régime. No plan will that is not in the interest of certain roads.

"I do not wish to say anything in criticism of Mr. Howell or Mr. Keeney, but the truth is the truth, and it is the truth that any proposition that doesn't emanate from either of these two men, never receives the proper consideration by them.

"There is not only a popular demand for something of the kind proposed by Mr. Flynn, but the plan would be a great saving to the city."

Gen. James Jourdan, President of the Kings County Railroad Company, discussing the question, said:

"A person should be able to get into the cars in East New-York and ride to Harlem without changing his seat.

"Mr. Flynn's proposition is threadbare, but no one seems to have made the proposition before. The charter of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, which was obtained before the bridge was built, provided for a connection with the railway to be laid on the East River Bridge, for cars to be operated or propelled by steam. We would have been running over there now had we had another system of propulsion than locomotives. It will be impossible to operate successfully the present bridge railroad by trolley on account of its unreliability. If it had been reliable it would have been used on the elevated roads before this. Some system must be used on the bridge and the elevated roads that will not give out between stations. Perhaps the third rail, which has been introduced on the Chicago elevated, will be the thing.

"But a trolley road could be successfully operated on the roadway, for if there was a breakdown or suspension of power for any length of time, the passengers could get out and walk to the end of the bridge. The vehicle traffic is as nothing compared with the passenger traffic. The track could be run on each of the roadways, and vehicles could still use them as they use the streets. That would relieve the congestion at both ends of the bridge during the rush hours. I believe the structure should be used to its utmost capacity. Until it is its whole function is not fulfilled."

Mr. Flynn said there would be no crowding under his plan, and that his company could easily handle 40,000 passengers an hour. He said that the bridge Trustees would be compelled to do something in the matter, as the people would force them to.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company said he had conceived the idea of running trolley cars over the bridge some months ago, and had had informal conferences with the bridge Trustees about the plan. Mr. Rossiter said his plan was to build tracks for the trolley cars over the roadways—a single track over each roadway. The company, Mr. Rossiter said, was willing to pay for the privilege.

Mr. Howell, however, speaking of the trolley cars on the bridge, did not relinquish his first idea that they were not feasible. He said:

"The bridge now bears all the burden that it could be made to sustain. One of our early engineers pointed out the danger of attempting any reconstruction. If we attempt to strengthen any parts there is always the danger of overlooking some important points. The bridge as it stands well bear six times its weight and a reserve of one-sixth is always necessary for safety."

The bridge at the present time carries about 16,000 passengers an hour, and Mr. Flynn and his engineers say that by their system 40,000 an hour could be easily handled.

Speaking of the question of revenue, Albert L. Johnson, the constructor of the Nassau Railroad Company said:

"The receipts of the bridge from the railroad during last year were more than $1,500,000. We stipulate to carry people over the bridge for nothing; we do not make any stipulation as to the amount which the bridge Trustees may charge. They can, if they desire, continue the same rate of fare which now exists, and we guarantee to do the business without cost to the bridge, it would leave that $1,500,000 as a net income at the end of the year, instead of a paltry $200,000 or $300,000 as at present. A fare of a penny would provide an ample income for the bridge property, and would also give the people cheaper transfer, and result in the building up of Brooklyn. I think that the bridge would do well in the near future to make the rate absolutely free, as the corresponding benefit to the city would be so great that the increase in value of the property of the city would more than make up for the slight expense which it would be necessary to raise to maintain the bridge."

President Flynn yesterday said that it was the intention of his company to reduce the fare on his lines after Jan. 1 from 5 cents to 4 cents.

The Swiss Bands.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

The Swiss bands marched to the music of fife and drum or of their own voices, the notation of one of their marching songs being still preserved. The forest cantons also sent a horn with their companies, which instruments were known by nicknames, Bull of Uri, Cow of Unterwalden, and the like. Their sound was long a note of terror to the men of Austria and Burgundy, and made a grand rallying cry for the Swiss in action. But apart from this, these horns appear to be the origin of the bugle horns which still appear on the appointments of our light infantry, and have displaced the drum as the distinctive instrument of the foot soldier. Each company, of course, had a flag of its own, which on march or in action was posted in the centre under a guard of halberds; whence the main body sometimes was called by the name of the panner (banner.) The Swiss were distinguished by the small size of their flags; the Landsknechts, on the contrary, to accentuate the difference between themselves and their hated rivals, carried enormous ensigns, and made great play with them. Other nations chose a happy mean between the two.

Uniform was, of course, a thing virtually unknown in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, though the Swiss, if we are to trust old woodcuts, wore the white cross on a red ground even at Sempach. A cross of some color was for centuries the only mark employed to distinguish soldiers of different nations in the field. The Flemish towns seem to have been the first to prescribe a common pattern of dress for their soldiers, which was worn by them at the battle of Courtrai, and, it may have been, still earlier. The first recorded instance of uniform among the Swiss relates to a contingent of Bernese in the year 1365, fifteen hundred strong, and all dressed alike. In 1499 the historian Pirckheimer commanded a mixed force of Swiss, horse and foot, who anticipated the English by all wearing red coats; and it is worth remarking that the Swiss regiments in the French service retained the scarlet to the last.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK'S AFFAIRS

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant Reports that He Has Practically Settled Its Accounts —Futher Compensation Waived.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant was made temporary receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank on Dec. 26, 1893, and six months ago he was made permanent receiver.

Through his attorneys—Bowers & Sands—he made a report to the Supreme Court yesterday, exactly two years after his first appointment, showing that he has practically settled the affairs of the bank.

He has paid all the creditors of the bank 100 cents on the dollar, and now has in his possession $48,190.09, applicable to the payment of his commissions, attorneys' fees, and of a possible dividend to the bank's stockholders. This sum is likely to be very much increased by the result of pending litigation. If this litigation were out of the way, Mr. Grant says in his report, he would be enabled at once to close up his trust. As he will have comparatively little to do while the litigation is going on, he informs the Court that he will not accept any compensation for whatever future services he may perform as receiver. Under the law he would be entitled to receive payment until the affairs of the bank are finally settled, at the rate of $12,000 a year. In his report Mr. Grant says:

I have collected the great bulk of the assets. I am unable to make final distribution of the estate at this time, by reason of a few litigated matters now pending in the courts. I expect these questions will be determined speedily, and I will then be able to make final report to this Court, for its instructions as to final distribution. I make these statements to the Court for the reason that under the law of this State receivers of insolvent corporations are entitled to be paid $12,000 per annum without reference to the particular collections for any given period so long as the gross statutory percentages allowed on the assets of the bank will equal the yearly compensation thus allowed.

As receiver of this bank I would thus be entitled to compensation at the rate of $1,000 for each month of my receivership. That compensation, I respectfully submit, has been fairly earned during the two years of my administration of this trust, and, indeed, the statutory percentages for the moneys collected and paid out during the past six months would exceed such sum. I am not willing, however, that the necessary continuance of this receivership for a short period longer shall be availed of to obtain compensation, which might be beyond the value of the services to be rendered.

Judge Beekman yesterday appointed Mr. Hamilton Odell to pass upon the accounts stated in Mr. Grant's report.

CONSTABLE REDMOND IN TROUBLE AGAIN

This Time Is Accused of Breaking into a Post Office to Make a Levy.

STAPLETON, S. I., Dec. 26.—John Redmond, a Constable of the Town of Northfield, was arrested to-day on a warrant issued by Justice Cornell, charging him with breaking and entering a United States Post Office. The complainant is Mrs. W. A. Cleveland, wife of the Postmaster at the Dongan Hills Post Office, at Garretson.

Redmond has been a constable for a number of years, and is noted for his daring in making levies and remarkable methods in collecting bad debts. He was one of the leading figures in the siege of the Bellevue Club in the Kunhardt mansion, on Grymes Hill, fifteen months ago.

The present story as told by the interested parties is that Mrs. Garrett Simonson, daughter of the Postmaster, recently left her husband and came to the home of her parents, bringing a quantity of household furniture. The Simonsons had lived in Port Richmond before the couple separated, and Simonson is said to have incurred some debts. To satisfy one of his creditors he gave a bill of sale upon his household furniture, and, according to the allegation, it was some of this property that Mrs. Simonson took with her when she returned to the home of her parents.

The holder of the bill of sale gave it to Redmond, and he proceeded to the home of the Clevelands to recover the property. The Cleveland family live over the Post Office, and when Redmond made known his errand to Mrs. Cleveland, she put him out and locked the door. Redmond broke in the door, and then, going through the Post Office to the upper rooms, made a levy on some of the property, but did not remove it.

Redmond will be examined before Justice Cornell to-morrow morning, and it is said that the United States Post Office authorities will take the matter up. Redmond is confident that he will come out of the trouble all right with his usual good fortune. He says that, as he had a search warrant, he had a perfect right to break in.

MISSING HUSBAND IN ELMIRA

Criminal Kittle's Wife May Now Get a Divorce from Him.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 26.—Nathan Kittle, a clerk in the Erie Railway offices, was sent to the penitentiary at Snake Hill in July, 1888. He had been married less than two months, and the facts were kept from his wife for some time, but she was finally told what had become of her husband. She went to Snake Hill to see him, but he treated her so coldly that she determined to bring suit for divorce.

Before she engaged a lawyer, Kittle's term had expired, and he disappeared. Since then Mrs. Kittle's lawyer has been trying to locate him. He did not have much success until it was rumored that Kittle was serving a term in the Elmira Reformatory under the name of McVey.

A photograph of Kittle was forwarded last week to Superintendent Brockway, accompanied by a notice of the divorce suit. A letter was received to-day from Mr. Brockway to the effect that McVey admitted that he was Kittle, and that the notice of his wife's suit had been read to him. The case will probably come up in Chancery next week.

Peasants' Superstition.

From Chambers's Journal.

Now and then—not often—ghostly appearances or sounds are explained to the peasant's satisfaction. Thus, in the County of Durham, "Gabriel's Hounds" were for long, long years believed to shriek and howl through the air on dark nights, and to foretbode death to him who heard and saw them. But prosaic modern research has proved them to be nothing but flocks of wild geese migrating southward on the approach of Winter, and choosing dark nights for their journeys. Similarly, the Ghost of Irbydale, in the Lincolnshire Wolds, a goblin who terrified travelers at night with its heartrending cries, and who was said to be a witch who had been worried to death by dogs in a long past age, has been shown to be nothing but an owl. On the other hand, no true Cornishman will ever be induced to relinquish the belief that the spirit of King Arthur still haunts the ruins of Tintagel in the shape of a white chough; and assuredly the many English families who possess a white bird of omen, such as that which Mr. John Oxenham saw in "Westward Ho!" cling firmly to the tradition, ix not to the belief in it.

And, so ghosts or no ghosts, the position is just the same at the end of the nineteenth century as at the end of the eighteenth—all argument is against them, and if all belief is not for them, a very great deal more is than people like to acknowledge.

The Northumberland Man.

From Chambers's Journal.

The "Hodge" of say Essex or Cambridgeshire, with his comparatively poor physique, due to generations of low wages and bad feeding, his lack of ambition and love of slops and beer, is not comparable to the intelligent and robust hinds of Northumberland or Roxburghshire or the Lothians. Any one accustomed to make long walking tours in both countries will admit the truth of the following observation. In any purely agricultural district of Scotland you may travel from ten to fourteen miles without passing a single public house (and indeed the disappearance of many ancient hostelries is a conspicuous feature of the last decade); but the poorest and most depressed portions of Essex and Suffolk are still liberally supplied with beerhouses.

Grumble as Hodge will about being starved on nine or ten shillings a week, he lays himself open to the retort that he subsists, and has a surplus for ale. It is cheap, vile, and heady, and, one would think, doubly hurtful to those who are ill-nourished. Again, the surroundings are very unlike. The squire and parson, excellently as they may fulfill their duties, in some respects, have a pauperizing influence. Very characteristic was the comment of the rustic after listening to a fiery orator, who had promised the abolition of landlords and clergy: "Then who will there be to gi' me my Christmas coals and blankets?" Against the minister and the laird no such charge can be fairly brought.

P. J. GLEASON TO BE MAYOR

Gets a Certificate and Files It with the County Clerk.

NOW HE MEETS THE OFFICE SEEKERS

Wonderful Things in Store for Long Island City — Also for Gleasonites — The Indicted Officials.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 26.—Mayor-elect Gleason received his certificate of election to-day from City Clerk Murphy, and filed it in the County Clerk's office at Jamaica. After filing the certificate, Mr. Gleason took the oath of office, and there remains nothing more for him to do but to select his Cabinet and take possession of the office Jan. 1.

While the Mayor-elect will not lack for material to select appointees to office from, he has not given much thought to that very important duty. The fight to get possession of the office has been such a long and lively one that he has had time for little else but court proceedings and consultations with his lawyers. Mr. Gleason was found in his office to-night. He appeared to be sorry that the fight was over, as he would have comparatively little to do for nearly a week, except to listen to the claims of some of his followers for office.

The narrow stairway to his office echoes the footfalls of office seekers through every day and part of every night. There is a steady stream of them. Mr. Gleason listens to the statements of each one, and stores the information away for future use. He always makes it a point to promise nothing.

He told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-night that he had offered the appointment of Corporation Counsel to three persons to-day, and each one had declined. The Mayor-elect did not seem disappointed over his failure to get a legal adviser for his administration.

It will cost in the neighborhood of $600,000 to run the City Government the coming year, and most of the patronage is at the disposal of the new Mayor. He figured up that he would have very near 300 places to fill, and as the majority of the appointments must be made by the first day of the new year, any one besides Mr. Gleason would consider that he would be kept busy doing it.

Mayor-elect Gleason believes in the future of this city. He said that had it not been for the desire to try "reform" for a term the city would have been much further advanced. The Sanford Administration, he declared, had almost doubled the city debt, and had spent nearly $1,500,000 in useless sewers. Mr. Gleason announced his intention of giving the city a good, economical government, lower taxes, and a higher license fee.

Election Inspectors Elias V. Merikle, Leonard R. Tracy, and Henry J. Blanc of the First District of the Fourth Ward were placed on trial in the County Court today before Judge Garretson. They are charged with making a false return of the vote for Mayor in their district. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman of New-York appears for the defense. A number of witnesses were examined, and the three defendants were placed on the witness stand.

Merikle testified that they signed all the return books before they filled in the number of votes cast for each candidate. He said he filed the returns with the County Clerk, Supervisor, and City Clerk. When shown the returns he could not tell whether the signature on them was his. But during his cross-examination he hesitated and twisted before making answers to the questions put to him. He stated that he and Blanc started from the polling place to drive to Jamaica to file the returns with the County Clerk. They reached Jamaica about 9 o'clock that morning, and the City Hall in this city at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

His accounting for the time between was very painful. First he would admit one thing and then deny it. He said they drove five miles north from Jamaica to get their dinner, but could not remember the name of the hotel where they dined. He also stated that the sheet containing the police report of the votes cast was thrown away, admitted that he could not tell the number of votes each candidate for Mayor received in his district. Neither could he tell who copied the returns for the police. Blanc and Tracy also made poor witnesses.

The court remained in session until nearly 9 o'clock to-night, and then adjourned until 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Judge Garretson ordered the jury to be locked up in the Court House, and four officers were detailed to guard them.

Gustave Flaubert.

From The Fortnightly Review.

This nausea at his immediate surroudings was always a characteristic of Flaubert. Du Camp tells us that at Croisset he dreamed of travel in the East, and in the East he longed passionately for home. The discontent he felt with everything around him was part of the desire for spaciousness, for freedom, that was the concomitant of his malady. Before he was twenty this nausea at life had already appeared. "It is strange," he writes to Du Camp in 1846, "that I should have been born with so little faith in happiness. When I was quite young I had a complete presentiment of life. It was like an odor of unpleasant cooking escaping by a vent hole. One does not need to have eaten of it to know that it will make one vomit." In a letter written when he was less than eighteen to Ernest Chevalier we get the same curious mixture of irony and disgust—the distemper of Rousseau mingled with the laughter of Rabelais—that we find in his later life. "I dissect unceasingly; from disease to disease, and when at last I have discovered corruption in what was thought pure, when I have found gangrene in some lovely thing, I lift up my head and laugh."

To Mme. X. he wrote, in 1846: "I have never seen an infant without thinking that one day he would be an old man, nor a cradle without dreaming of a tomb. The contemplation of a woman sets me musing of her skeleton. It is on this account that joyful sights make me sad, and sad ones scarcely affect me. * * * When I had a family I often wished I had it not, in order to be more free, to go and live in China or among savages. Now that I no longer have a family I regret it, and I cling to the walls where its shadow still lingers." Even on his travels he carried the same tendency to melancholy reverie, and saw the world abroad, as he had seen it at home, under the same aspects of irony and stupidity. "The psychological, human side is everywhere when one travels. One falls in with some splendid things, with existences dove-colored, brilliant to the eye, as diverse as rags and embroideries, rich with uncleanness, with rents and laces. And at the bottom there is always the old immovable and indestructible rascality. That is the base." It was this ironic disgust at life that made him collect all the instances he could find of human imbecility for his dossier de la bêtise humaine—the material out of which Bouvard et Pécuchet was afterward constructed.

Tailors Will Fight.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

Tailors must unbend at times, and it seems that on the night of St. John's Eve, June 23, 1306, the tailors of Oxford were in the habit of unbending very far indeed. It was their custom to celebrate on that evening a festival of so prolonged a character that they usually did not break up till dawn. Upon this particular occasion in 1306, after midnight, when they had a right to expect that they would find the streets in that part of the town deserted, they and their friends went out into High Street and commenced what was apparently some sort of formal country dance. Their evolutions, however, were interrupted by a clerk, one Gilbert of Foxlee, who came upon them, the account states, with a sword drawn, determined, apparently in a spirit of pure mischief, to break up the dance. Some of the party, who knew him, held him back and did their best to get him away peaceably, but their efforts were fruitless. He tore himself away from them and sprang again at the dancers, aiming a blow at one as he came round in the figure, which, but for a prompt movement on his part, would certainly have cost him a hand.

This was more than even an Oxford tailor could stand, and the whole party seem to have turned upon the clerk. One wounded him in the sword arm, a second stabbed him in the back, a cut on the head from a third brought him to the ground. It would have been well if things had gone no further. But a tailor's blood, one takes it, is as apt to boil as that of any one else, and a serving man struck at the prostrate student with some sort of an axe, (called a sparah,) inflicting a terrible wound in the left shin, which, after a lingering illness of eight weeks, proved fatal to the orgulous Gilbert.

SCHOONER AND CREW LOST

Little Doubt that the J. H. Carey of Gloucester Was Sunk During a Storm in the Fall.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 26.—The schooner J. H. Carey, owned by Foster & Oakes of this city, sailed from here Aug. 20 on a codfishing trip to Grand Bank, and, as she has not been heard from for a long time, it is thought she was lost in the heavy storms that prevailed in the early Fall. The rest of the fleet arrived more than a month ago.

The following men, it is known, were in the crew, and all were undoubtedly lost:

CHRISTENSEN, HARRY, a native of Denmark; master.
CHRISTENSEN, ADOLPH, Sweden
CHRISTENSEN, Andrew, Norway.
JOHNSON, EDWARD, Norway.
LAWSON, WILLIAM, Sweden.
LIND, CHARLES, Sweden.
McKAY, JOSEPH, Nova Scotia.
NELSON, LEWIS, Cook; Denmark.
OLSON, OSCAR, Norway.
SOLBERG, HARRY, Norway.
STRANDBERG, NICHOLAS, Sweden.

They were all single, with the exception of the last named, who leaves a wife residing here, and they had all been fishing out of this port several seasons.

After sailing from here, the Carey called at Liverpool, N. S., from whence the master sent a telegram to Newfoundland. Since then she has not been seen.

The schooner was a fine vessel, built exceptionally strong, at Essex, in 1888; measured 95.28 tons, and was insured for $4,463 in the Gloucester Mutual Fishing Insurance Company. It is thought she had more men on board, shipped in the province, but their names are not known here.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Officers Elected by the New-Jersey Society at Newark Last Night.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 26.—The New-Jersey Society Sons of the American Revolution held its annual meeting and banquet here this evening. At the business meeting in the Chancery Chambers a resolution was adopted in support of President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question and the Monroe doctrine.

The following officers were elected for the year: President—John W. Whitehead, Morristown; Vice President—Franklin Murphy, Newark; Secretary—G. Wisner Thorne, Newark; Treasurer—Frederick Frelinghuysen, Newark; Register—John Jackson Hubbell, Newark; Historian—W. S. Stryker, Trenton; Chaplain—the Rev. Lyman W. Allen, Newark; Board of Managers—Theodore Coe, Newark; P. H. Hoffman, Morristown; F. O. Doremus, East Orange; E. W. Ketcham, Newark; A. W. Biray Newark; Walter Chandler, Elizabeth; Joseph G. Ogden, Elizabeth, and W. S. Nicholas, Newark.

At the banquet which followed in Oraton Hall the principal address was delivered by Governor-elect John W. Griggs, who responded to the toast "New-Jersey."

A Large New Trolley Station.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday said that his company intended to erect in the Eastern District a new station, in which there will be over 120,000 square feet of floor surface. There will be in the building a reading-room and bathrooms for conductors and motormen.

The company will lay over 4,000 tons of new 90-pound steel girder rail. One of the principal changes the company have in view is to extend the tracks of the company to Bergen Beach.

Leader of the Minority.

The twelve Democratic Aldermen who will be the minority in the next Board of Aldermen, in Brooklyn, at a meeting at the Constitution Club, last night chose John Guildfoyle of the Twelfth Ward as their candidate for Chairman of the Board of Aldermen. As the next Board of Aldermen will be Republican, the Democratic nominee can be nothing more than leader of the minority.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—He Swallowed the Egg.—There was an unexpected novelty at the conclusion of the second act of "The Wizard of the Nile," at the Christmas matinée, at the Casino. Just before the curtain falls Frank Daniels, as Kibosh, escapes from his guards, and, rushing to the King, Walter Allen, slaps him on the back and makes an egg appear in his mouth, and does the funny "egg trick." But at the matinée the egg did not appear in the King's extended lips. He went through all the contortions, but no egg appeared, and the curtain fell without the trick being completed. Then Allen dropped to the floor, choking till he was black in the face. He had swallowed the egg. The unlucky King was carried to his dressing room, and there the obacle was removed from his throat, but he will be more careful in the future.

—He Needed It Most.—Allison Skitwith, one of the actresses in "An Artist's Model," left the Broadway Theatre after the performance Christmas night, and went through Forties to Seventh Avenue on her way home. What was apparently a beggar approached her and asked for aid. She pulled out her pocketbook to give him something, when the fellow grabbed it and fled down Seventh Avenue. It contained $57, but Miss Skitwith went quietly home, making no effort to find an officer and report her loss. When Manager T. Henry French asked her yesterday why she did not make a complaint and notify the police, she answered: "Oh, the fellow probably needed it more than I did."

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—Minnie Palmer Coming.—At the Bijou Theatre next Monday night, Minnie Palmer, with her company of forty, will begin an engagement in the musical comedy, "The School Girl," which she has presented successfully for several months in London and the English provinces. Miss Palmer used to be a great favorite here, but she has played in England so long that she has been almost forgotten in her own country. This will be remedied, if there is any merit in her comedy.

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SOME FAMOUS GOLFERS

Men Who Have Made Their Mark in Playing the Historical Game.

REMARKABLE JUMP TO POPULARITY

No Sport Has Advanced So Rapidly in This Country—Played for 400 Years in Great Britain.

In the history of American field sports there can be found no outdoor pastime that developed and attained such popularity in a comparatively short period of time as the game of golf. That it has all the requisites that go to the make-up of a general amusement there is no doubt. The members of both sexes—young, old, and middle-aged—can take part in it without being in constant dread of and of the mishaps that characterize the other sterner sports of the present day.

The history of golf shows that the game has been played for at least 400 years, but even if any records survived of doughty champions of the Middle Ages—and, so far as we know, they do not—their performances would probably be regarded with less interest than those of latter-day players in America and England, who are known either personally or by reputation to the present generation.

In looking back sixty years or so, the foremost figure that strikes the eye is undoubtedly the celebrated Allan Robertson. While Allan was a most formidable player, he does not seem to incur any danger of having his merits underestimated; rather, indeed, the contrary; and he is sometimes spoken of as having never been beaten. His style of play was an easy and graceful one; he played with long and light clubs, of each and every one of which he was a complete master. Time after time he could be trusted to land a full play-club or spoon shot as close to the hole as he would have done had he pitched it with an iron thirty or forty yards. His most brilliant performance was on Sept. 15, 1858, on the St. Andrew links (England) in a match with a Mr. Bethune, when he holed the links in 79, a performance that has not since been equaled nor is it likely to be for generations to come. In 1859 Allan developed an attack of jaundice, from which he never recovered, and in September of that year he breathed his last.

With Robertson were the brothers Pirie, Tom Geddes, and James Dunn, all residing in the neighborhood of the St. Andrew links. Tom Morris was the only one who could at all approach Allan. Every fine day, even now, he hobbles out to the St. Andrew links. Less than a month ago the regular patrons of St. Andrew's presented the octogenarian with a purse of 500.

As baseball and horseracing run in families, so does golf, in perhaps a greater degree; and to mention the name of Park is to call up a host of brilliant reminiscences, records of championships won by one or other of the representatives of that name, and generally such deeds of derring-do as every golfer would fain aspire to. The first of the family who made himself famous was Willie Park, senior, who has altogether won 15 championship belts. He began to make fame for himself about 1853, and so strong a player had he then become, that money in abundance was forthcoming to back him against Allan Robertson, but the latter could not be induced to play a match. However though he declined, a foeman worthy of Park's steel was found in Tom Morris, who took up the gauntlet, nothing loath. But the backers of Morris knew very well what they were about, and the result of the first match, which included a second at each of them over four greens for $500 a side, was the infliction of a thorough and decisive drubbing by Morris.

But unbroken success at golf is seldom or never attained, and Park, nothing daunted by his previous unpleasant experiences of the Tartar, Morris, with commendable assurance, issued a challenge in his turn, this time completely turning the tables on his rival, and emerging a triumphant victor. In 1860 the first match for the championship belt was begun. Thirty-six holes over Prestwick were played, and the issue decided by strokes. Parks was successful, and carried off first honors, with a score of 174. On a subsequent occasions he repeated his triumph, in 1863 and 1866, with scores of 168 and 169, respectively, and was again successful in 1875, with a score of 166. His last appearance was at the championships of 1882, when, though a mere shadow of his former self, he manipleted. Then Allen dropped to the floor, choking till he was black in the face. He had swallowed the egg. The unlucky King was carried to his dressing room, and there the obacle was removed from his throat, but he will be more careful in the future.

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In 1886 he was again to the front at Troon. Here all the leading talent of the day was assembled, and young Willie, one of the last to come in, produced an admirable card of 148. In 1887 he entered for the open championship and won it in 161. Of all modern players Park is the most imperturbable. He appears encased in a triple armor of philosophical composure.

His style of play is deliberate in the extreme. He takes a beautiful long carry, his iron play is powerful and accurate, and his putting good; nor is he apparently converted to the modern style of putting entirely without a cleek. There is one shot, however, which has always caused him considerable trouble, and that is to make a ball loft and lie off an iron. So to weather his rock he has set his wits to work and evolved an implement which appears to give him every satisfaction. Without being either a lofting iron or mashie, it partakes of the characteristics of both; its shape brings the upper part of the blade, which is very concave, nearer to the ball, and so, while less turf is taken, a very considerable back spin is put on the ball, which is sent very high in the air, and falls almost without any roll.

Others of less note, but great men, are Willie Campbell, Tom Morris, Jr., and Willie Fernie. Two other names that deserve especial mention are Sir Robert Hay and Mr. George Glennie. Mr. Glennie began the game while young, and very soon made his mark. In a competition among students they decided to handicap him by allowing him only one club to play with, and he was to have no voice in its selection. A very battered and disreputable-looking middle spoon, which had seen better days, was given him, but this unpromising implement proved effective in his hands, and he was too good for his field.

One day his partner was a very eminent golfer, and, as luck would have it, Mr. Glennie put the ball into the Swilcan Burn, and when the party arrived the sphere was found to be a "floater," and was gayly pursuing its career seaward on the "drumlie" current. The artist remarked that he thought he could manage to play it, so he went into the burn at a spot where he could intercept the ball, and, so to speak, take it on the wing.

The daring idea was crowned with success. Splash went the niblick, away went the ball, and finished dead at the hole, which was by this stroke placed to his credit.

The most notable feature in the American golf world is the growth of golf clubs, each one of which has brought out a number of new players. Prominent among these are Charles B. MacDonald of Chicago, H. B. Stoddart

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate with Prices Easier.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Steadier —Cotton Lower—Coffee Neglected.

There was a very firm feeling to the grain market early in the day, brought about by free buying for foreign account, but the weakness at the West caused a reaction and the latest prices were at a decline. Provisions were steadier, but very quiet. Cotton was unsettled and closed lower. Coffee was dull and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	67¾@	68
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23 @	23¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34 @	...
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @	3.50
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	9.50
Lard, Western steam	5.40 @	5.50
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	25 @	...
Sugar, granulated	4¾@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14½@	...
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@	10¼
Copper, lake	10.25 @	10.87½
Lead	3.17½@	3.20

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ¼c on free foreign buying and local covering, with the West firmer; declined ⅛@¾c on free realizing, and closed weak at ⅛@⅜c decline, with a moderate trade. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 3,636,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 80,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, and 3,716,000 bushels increase in the world's visible....Spot was fairly active at⅛@⅜c decline. Sales, 86,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, and 32,000 bushels No. 1 do, on private terms; 8,000 bushels do at ⅝c over May, free on board, stored; 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, and 6,000 bushels choice red, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at ½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 2⅝c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 1c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 1⅝c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 556,458 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 641,712 bushels; receipts, 300,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 371,374 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and closed weak at ¼c advance, to ⅛c decline, following the West. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 1,160,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was more active and ½c higher. Sales, 106,000 bushels, including, for export, 30,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, and 8,000 bushels old No. 2 white, on private terms; the trade bought 10,000 bushels old No. 2 at 35½c, delivered; 2,000 bushels No. 2 at 35¼c, delivered; 40,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35⅜c, elevator; 4,000 bushels choice yellow at 34½c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 34⅜c, elevator....Receipts, 212,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 643,573 bushels....Clearances hence, 61,310 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 268,186 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and generally unchanged in price....Spot were firm and unchanged, with demand light....Sales, 45,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 3, 24¼c; No. 2 mixed, 23@23½c; No. 3, 22¼c; rejected white, 22c; rejected mixed, 21¼c; No. 2 Chicago, 24@24¼c; track mixed, 23@24¼c; track white, 24@28c for 45,000 bushels....Receipts, 253,200 bushels; exports, 75 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	10,000	64⅜@64¾	64¾
January	10,000	64⅝@64¾	64¾
March	275,000	66⅝@66 11-16	66⅝
May	920,000	64 13-16@65⅛	64⅞
July	100,000	64 11-16@64¾	64¾
Total	1,100,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	25,000	34 @34⅛	34
January	125,000	33⅜@34	33⅝
May	225,000	34 5-16@34½	34⅜
Total	375,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December		@	23½
January	10,000	23¼@	23½
February		@	23¾
March		@	23¾
May		@	23⅞
No. 2 white—			
December		@	24¼
January		@	24¾
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Buyers held off for concessions, which millers refused to grant, and trading was dull. Sales, 16,200 bbls, including of City Mills, 3,800 bbls patents, 2,900 bbls clears, and 1,150 bbls extra, at quotations; 700 bbls bakers' extra, at $2.85@$2.90; 300 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.90; 4,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.25@$3.50, and 2,900 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@$3.40....Arrivals, 38,778 bbls and 71,426 sacks; exports, 14,224 bbls and 67,047 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 94,413 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.35 per bbl; supers, $2.45@$2.60; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.90@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.50; white wheat straights, $3.40@$3.60; clears, $3.60@$3.85; city patents, $3.90@$4.15; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.70@$2; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.90@$3.10; straights, $3@$3.30; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.

RYE FLOUR—Demand moderate at easy prices. Sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and steady at $1.30@$1.35 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 38c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Moderate demand at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60@$1.70.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.30; granulated yellow meal, $2.10@$2.25; white do, $2.10@$2.35; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 70c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Steady and moderately active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 65c; middlings, 70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $2.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@70c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market had a holiday look as concerns inaction of trading, while its position otherwise was not changed. It was possible to buy prime yellow at 28c, and good off yellow at 27c, while exporters and home buyers were neglecting the market. Crude, in barrels, was scarce here, and stood at 24c. At the southeast coast mills small lots of crude were to be had at 20c, while in a general way larger lots were held for more money, within the Mississippi Valley, 22½c bid.....LINSEED was at steady prices on fair jobbing demands; American at 42c, and Calcutta at 45c, and NEATSPOOT OIL was in fair demand; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was irregular; quoted at 49@51c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The course of the market was again to little better prices, but the amount of trading was moderate in a speculative way, although good otherwise. The receipts of hogs were the increased firmness. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day as 26,000 head. The week's packing was 415,000 head, as against 405,000 head same time last year.

LARD—The West was about 2½c higher and fairly active in the way of distribution, although quiet in a speculative way, with December closing at $5.25, nominal; January was at $5.27½@$5.35 asked, closing at the latter; May at $5.47½@$5.52½, closing at $5.50. There was absence of business, with cash at $5.30, nominal. December option was $5.50, nominal. City steam was steady, with sales of 100 tcs at $5.10@$5.15. Refined was quiet, with Continent at $6; South American at $6.80, and compound at 4¾@6c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—There was a fair export movement here and at steady prices, with sales of 600 bbls mess. At the West there was a firmer line of prices, with December closing at $7.62, nominal; January was $8.50@$8.65 asked, closing at $8.40; May at $8.85@$8.95, closing at $8.85 asked. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—The short rib dealings at the West were on a fair scale, at steadier prices, closing at the outside figures for the month. The

a good export business was going on. December closed there at 4.25c nominal; January was 4.25@4.27½c, closing at 4.25c asked; May was 4.47½@4.50c, closing at 4.47½c asked.

CUTMEATS—The Western meats were taken up freely at home points at firmer prices, but here there was little demand, either for Western or city cuts. Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5½c; pickled hams, 8@8½c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7c; 18 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 7½c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7¼@7¾c.

BEEF—Was in moderate demand only, while steady in price. Quotations: Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were in slow demand, while unsettled in price. Quoted at $14@$14.50 at the West, and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were here easy in price on fair supplies. Receipts at the West for two days, 63,366 head; same time last year, 40,188 head. Chicago—Receipts, to-days, 30,700 head; fully 5c higher; $3.35@$3.90 left over, 4,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,536 head; active; 10@15c higher; $3.10@$3.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,003 head; higher; $3.10@$3.50. Omaha—Receipts, 2,500 head; firm; 5c higher; $3.30@$3.40. Pittsburg—Active; $3.50@$3.60. Milwaukee—Receipts, 7,209 head; $3.40@$3.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,302 head; higher; $3.25@$3.40. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.50@$3.55. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; active; $3.50@$3.60. Quotations here were 4½c for heavy, 4¾c for 180 lb, 4¾c for 160 lb, 4¾c for 140 lb, 5c for 120 lb, and 5½@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was the slack trading expected with the period of the year, and a nominal situation, with for city, 3½c bid, and 4c asked. Of country, sales of 45,000 lbs in lots at 4@4¼c as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market here was steady at 5c, at which price 125,000 lbs were taken up. In lard stearine no business, with Western nominal at 6c.

COFFEE—Contracts were dull and without special feature, closing quiet at 5 points' decline to 5 points' advance. Havre and Hamburg closed for the day: Spot, Rio dull and steady at 14½c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7 at 13.40c., cost and freight. Opening Call—11 A. M.—December, 250 bags at 13.65c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 500 bags at 13.50c; February, 750 bags at 13.35c; March, 2,000 bags at 13.30c and 1,250 bags at 13.35c; September, 250 bags at 11.95c; total, 4,750 bags. Exchange—35 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for December; 15 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags March for January. Total for day, 8,000 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 13.50 @ 13.55c; February 13.40 @ 13.45c; March, 13.35 @ 13.40c; April, 13.10 @ 13.15c; May, 12.85 @ 12.95c; June, 12.55 @ 12.65c; July, 12.40 @ 12.45c; August, 12.15 @ 12.20c; September, 11.95 @ 12.00c; October, 11.85 @ 11.90c; November, 11.70 @ 11.80c; December, 13.65 @ 13.80c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Tuesday	249,220
Arrivals—SS. Pascal, Santos	6,605
SS. Pascal, Victoria	10,645
	17,250
Total	266,470
Warehouse deliveries Tuesday	7,075
Total stock in New-York to-day	259,395
Total stock in Baltimore	38,857
Deliveries Tuesday	153—38,704
Total stock in New-Orleans	46,086
Deliveries Tuesday	721—45,345
	84,049
Total stock in United States	343,444
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 24	108,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 24	19,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 24	109,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 20	16,000
	252,000
Total	595,444
Same time 1894	534,392

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....14½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.90 above No. 7	No. 5...1.35 above No. 7
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7	No. 8...1.00 below No. 7
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7	No. 9...1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@28c; Mocha, Private, 29@32c; Rio, fine, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16¾@17½c; Bucono, 16¾@17½c; Tovar, 17@17½c; Merida, 17½@19½c; Cucuta, 17½@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21c; Bogota, 16½@19c; San Salvador, 17½@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@17c; Caracas, 17½@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 17@17¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; Mexican—Cordova, 17½@19c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and unsettled, with trading mainly on local account, and the close steady at 7@10 points decline....Spot was dull and unchanged....Sales, 128 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8¾c; middling uplands, 8¼c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, ⅛c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ⅛c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅝c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
December	7.77@7.79	7.83	7.83	200
January	7.78@7.81	7.87	7.77	32,100
February	7.86@7.87	7.98	7.86	2,200
March	7.94@7.95	8.06	7.92	67,800
April	7.99@8.00	8.10	7.99	3,100
May	8.03@8.04	8.15	8.02	45,000
June	8.07@8.09	8.12	8.08	800
July	8.10@8.12	8.16	8.11	800
August	8.12@8.13	8.13	8.12	1,600
September	7.90@7.92			
October	7.72@7.73	7.82	7.72	1,100
November	7.68@7.69	7.78	7.75	200
Total				155,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 27.

	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	6355	13068	9677	8191	780	...
New-Orleans	12881	16796	16568	17834	2053	...
Mobile	2009	1661	2325	253	1295	...
Savannah	4770	3738	4906	1350	100	...
Charleston	2572	2077	1539	1742	1850	...
Wilmington	2191	804	824	...	424	...
Norfolk	2201	1872	4506	1645	1103	...
New-York	125	2217	1575	1100	600	...
Boston	714	752	1088	1258	...	...
Philadelphia	105	96	254	...	277	...
West Point	1055	1768	8902	1182	1200	...
Total	34978	45144	47177	34455	9132	...
This day last week	32703	42559	42012	28999	28636	37095
This day last year	57503	74893	49349	25677	47405	34772

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The tone continues firm, with business rather moderate....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 25@36c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@29c.

RICE—Buyers take close to actual wants, and a moderate trade is passing, but at generally full prices....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¾@4¼c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was held firmly, with demand slow....Refined ½c higher and in fair demand.....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3½@3¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2¾@3c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3 9-16@3¾c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Crushed, 5¾c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4¾@4¾c; standard A, 4¾c; off A, 4 5-16@4½c; softs, 3 13-16@4 5-16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Trade still very dull. Receivers are trying to hold choicest marks of marrow at $1.50, and are storing goods rather than concede further favors; some nice lots, however, are going at $1.47½. Medium slow and weak, with outside quotation extreme. Peas are steady. Red kidney in buyers' favor; some choice lots selling at $1.22½. Turtle soup in rather better supply and easier. Yellow eye less firm. California lima dull; recent sales mainly at $1.90. Green peas easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.47½@$1.50; do, medium, $1.30@$1.35; do, pea, $1.30; do, white kidney, $1.40@$1.65; do, red kidney, $1.20@$1.25; do, turtle soup, $1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.50; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, foreign, peas, old $1.10@$1.20; do, foreign, medium, old, $1@$1.15; green peas, bbls, 82½@85c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Creamery is held steady, but demand is light, and mostly for fancy....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 19@24c; Western, 18@25c; do, extra, 25c; do, June, 17@22c; State dairy, 13@22c; Western imitation creamery, 14@20c; do, factory, 10@18c; rolls, 11@17c.

CHEESE—Is quiet trade, with prices unchanged and steady. State, full cream, large, fall made, fancy, 9½@10c; do, small, fall made, fancy, 9¾@10¼c; do, late made, 9¼@9½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—A little more doing, and a steady tone over desirable stock....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 23@24c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 22@23c; State and Pennsylvania, fair to good, 20@21c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 21c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 20c; Southern, fresh collections, fair to good, 19½@21c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 17@18c; refrigerator, September packed, 16½@17c; refrigerator, early packed, prime to fancy, 16@16½c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $3.75@$4.25; Western, dirties, seconds, &c., 30-dozen case, $3.75@$4.25; limed, Western, good to fancy, 17c.

FRUITS.—FRESH—Apples in moderate supply, but very dull, and the tone weak, especially for grades below fancy. Grapes hard to sell, and offered at low prices. Cranberries show no material change; some receivers report a little more demand, but buyers are met very freely, and few of the Cape Cod offerings show the high quality necessary to reach top quotation. California oranges fairly active. The few Florida lots here bring full prices when very fancy, but usual qualities move rather slowly. We quote apples, fancy Northern Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, State, King, $2.50@$3.25; do, Baldwin and Greening, $2@$2.50; do, up-river Baldwin, $1.50@$2.25; do, Greening, $1.50@$2; Southern red, $2@$3; Western, $1.75@$2.50. Grapes, State, Catawba, per small basket, 5@10c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, sound, per bbl, $7.50@$10; do, Jersey, $7@$7.50; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $3@$4.25; do, Florida, $3.50@$5. Grape fruit, Florida, $5.50@$6.50. Tangerines, per box, $10@$12; few fancy higher. DRIED—Comparatively little interest at the moment, and this tends to make rather an easier feeling. Fancy apples, job, at 7@7¼c; most of the choice at 6½c, and round lots of prime are quotable at 5¾@6c. Sales of sun-dried apples are at slightly lower prices. A car of prime sold at 2½c. Coarse cut also favor the buyer. Raspberries can be bought at 19c. Small lot of blackberries sold at 3½c. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6¾c; do, common to good, 4@5¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@3¼c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3¾c; do, Western, 3@4¼c; do, State, 3½@4¼c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 2@2½c; peaches, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 17½@18c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 3½@4c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@6c; prunes 4@7½c.

GRAIN—Choice quail in fair request and choice largely firmly sustained. Grouse in light supply and steady. Western partridges plenty and dull. Venison in demand and choice saddles firmer. Rabbits plenty, dull, and lower. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@45c; do, Canada, 30c@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, red heads, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@85c; other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 15c; do, drawn, 12@13c; jacks, 35@45c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts, 8 cars Western and 2 cars Southern. Fowls active, firm, and 1½c higher. Other weighing stock steady. Ducks in good demand for choice, but common dull and weak. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8½@9c; chickens, per lb, 7c; roosters, per lb, 5c; turkeys, per lb, 10c; ducks, per pair, 65@90c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 10@25c. DRESSED—Large lots of dressed poultry were carried over the holiday. Arrivals today were fairly liberal, and nearly every package both here and arriving shows up more or less out of order, it being exceptional to find anything in perfect condition. Rarely if ever before has the market been in such a disastrous and discouraging condition at this season of the year, and all due to the mild, unseasonable weather prevailing for a week past. There is an occasional call for small lots of choice, and such possible at a premium, but for bulk of all the stock any offer is a good one, from $1@$2 per bbl up to 5@6c per lb. We quote: Turkeys, poor to good, 3@10c; do, Western, average, best, 9@10c; do, poor to good, 3@8c; chickens, Philadelphia, 10@15c; chickens and fowls, State and Western, average, best, 7@8c; do, poor to fair, 2@5c; old cocks, 4@4½c; ducks and geese, poor to fair, 3@8c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25; a few lots of iced poultry arriving, and really the best in the market, but very little demand.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in fair demand; prime steady; sweets quiet and weak....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10@$1.12; Long Island, $1; State, 60c@@$1; Jersey, 60@85c; sweets, $2@$4.50; cauliflower, bbl, $1@$8; cabbage, per 100, $2@$4; celery, dozen stalks, 10c@$1; cucumbers, per crate, $1@$2; eggplant, per doz, $2.50@$4.50; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 50c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.25; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.50; spinach, bbl, $1.50@$2.75; squash, crate, 60@75c; kale, bbl, $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are moderate, trade slow, and market generally quiet, but steady, for desirable grades of both hay and straw. We quote: Hay, per 100 lb, prime, 95c; No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; straw, long rye, 65@75c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 40@45c.

HOPS—A moderate demand from brewers, but otherwise a slow market. Prices do not vary....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@6c; do, odd lots, 11½@12c; State, crop of 1893, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; do, crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—A generally slow trade, with dry hides still nominal....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 21c; do, unselected, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres kips, selected, 12 to 15 lb, 20½c; do, Cordova kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 18½c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Demand is running light, but prices rule steady, with expectations of a freer movement with the turn of the year....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 22c; do, seconds, 21c; acid, light to heavy, 21½@24c; union, light to heavy backs, 27@28c; seconds, 25@26c; bellies, seconds, 10 to 13 lb, 13

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

An Early Advance Followed By a Moderate Recession.

WAITING FOR WASHINGTON ACTION

Less Excitement and a Normal Volume of Trading—A Holiday in London —Sharp Advance in Sugar—Exchange and Gold Shipments.

THURSDAY—P. M.

There was less excitement in the market to-day, although considerable nervousness prevailed. The London Exchange was closed, this being Boxing Day, and the foreign orders were not numerous. The early prices were higher, the advance in the active list extending from 1 to 1¼ points. Realizing sales were numerous for the remainder of the day, and the traders were disposed to work for a reaction. At the close the general list was only fractionally higher than Tuesday's close.

Talk of war has given place to discussion of the probable action of Congress on the tariff and bond-issue matters. It was generally believed that the tariff measure the passage of which in the House was admitted to be a foregone conclusion, would be killed in the Senate, and it was also the opinion that there would be no favorable action by Congress relative to a bond issue. That President Cleveland will protect the Treasury is not doubted, but on what terms bonds can be placed is a matter on which there is a wide difference of opinion. The Exchange market was lower on the free offering of bills against prospective gold shipments, but the rates were maintained well above the shipping point. There was no application for Clearing House certificates by any of the banks, and it is regarded as doubtful if there will be any in the immediate future. Foreign banking houses have secured all the legal tenders they require for the purpose of withdrawing gold from the Sub-Treasury, but there was an indisposition to predict the amount of gold to be shipped by Saturday's steamers.

The volume of to-day's business was about normal. The heaviest trading was in Sugar and St. Paul. The first named was very strong, selling up to 103⅛ and closing at the top, a net gain of 3⅝ points. Insiders were said to be the largest buyers. There was also a rush to buy St. Paul at the opening, but after it had sold up to 69¾, it reacted to 68⅛, and closed rather heavy at 68¾, a net gain of ⅞. The company's earnings for the third week in December and for the month of November show handsome increases. The International stocks closed with fractional advances, although at considerable recessions from the best prices. Lackawanna recovered 4¼ points, and held the improvement. Jersey Central closed 1½ higher. Delaware and Hudson lost 1½ points, and Reading 1. There was only about 10,000 shares done in the latter stock, but it was heavy all day. At one time it sold down to 4⅝, the lowest price it has yet touched. The Industrial stocks were firm, and moved with the general market.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quieter. Call loans were made at 4@8 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

Time money and commercial paper quotations were nominal.

Clearing House exchanges to-day $157,000,646; balances, $8,447,503; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $504,850.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@67. There were sales of 20,000 ounces at 67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅛ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¼c.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.$96,974,611
Imports for the same period..... 25,661,136

Net exports.....$71,313,475
Net exports to date, 1894..... 74,020,256
Net exports to date, 1893..... 10,702,942
Net exports to date, 1892..... 62,121,441

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was easier. Nominal rates were $4.89 for 60 days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.88@$4.88¼ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.90@$4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼@$4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—100c premium. Boston—Par@10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $3.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount selling at par.

LISTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange admitted to the Exchange list today the following securities:

Oregon Improvement Company, $2,929,000 certificates of deposit for common stock, and $3,507,000 certificates for consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1939.

Central Pacific Railroad Company, $111,000 additional first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of 1899, making the amount listed $2,735,000.

New-York and Rockaway Beach Railway Company, $200,000 additional first mortgage forty-year 5 per cent. guaranteed gold bonds, making the amount listed $984,000.

Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company, $1,058,000 additional first mortgage 3-4 per cent. gold bonds of 1940, making the amount listed $4,510,000.

National Union Bank of New-York, $1,200,000 capital stock.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, $492,000 additional 4½ per cent. consolidated mortgage guaranteed bonds, due 1942, making the amount listed $2,000,000; $3,000,000 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage guaranteed bonds, due 1945.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil pf	1
American Sugar Ref	3⅝
Canada Southern	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	1
Chesapeake & Ohio	⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	1½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1
Consolidated Gas	2
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	4¼
Erie Tel. & Tel	2⅝
Lake Shore	1
Louisville & Nashville	⅞
Metropolitan Traction	1½
Michigan Central	3⅜
Mobile & Ohio	4
National Lead pf	2⅝
National Linseed Oil	1⅛
National Starch	1
New Central Coal	1⅛
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	1
United States Cordage pf, t. r	⅝

DECLINED.

American Telegraph & Cable	1
Baltimore & Ohio	3½
Cleveland, Lorain & Western pf	1½
Delaware & Hudson	1½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	1½
Iowa Central pf	⅝
Ls. N. A. & Chi. pf	1
Norfolk & Western	1
Norfolk & Western pf	⅝
Philadelphia & Reading	1
Pittsburg & Western pf	4
Pullman Car	2
U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	1

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Continental	125
Greenwich	177
Merchants' Exchange	110
New Amsterdam	180
New-York County	580
Shoe and Leather	90
Southern National	120
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	112

There was a sale of ten shares of Park at 280.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	17	17	17	17	16¼	17¼	310
American Cotton Oil pf	64	64	63	63	63	65	275
*American Sugar Refineries	101	103¾	100¼	103¼	103¾	103¾	69,270
*American Sugar Ref. pf	96½	97½	96½	96½	97¾	100	572
American Tel. & Cable Co	91½	91½	91½	91½	90	95	100
American Tobacco	79½	79¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	77	10,560
American Tobacco pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	97	....	100
Ann Arbor	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	8½	10	10
Ann Arbor pf	24	24	24	24	24½	....	6
A., T. & S. Fé, all in. pd	15	15½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½	11,569
*A., T. & S. Fé pf., when iss	22	22	22	22	22	22½	372
Baltimore & Ohio	42¼	42¾	40¾	40¾	39½	40½	786
*Bay State Gas	24	24½	24	24	22	25	1,000
Canada Southern	49¼	50	48¾	50	49⅝	50⅛	210
Canadian Pacific	51	53	51	51	50	52	120
Chesapeake & Ohio	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	15⅛	15½	1,412
Chicago Gas	66½	69¼	65¾	66	66	66⅝	6,295
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	77½	78	76½	76⅝	76½	76⅝	12,340
Chicago & Northwestern	100	100¼	98¾	99¼	99½	99½	5,224
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144	145	144	145	....	....	16
C., M. & St. Paul	68½	69⅜	68¼	68¾	68⅝	68⅝	43,491
C., M. & St. Paul pf	129	129	128	128	127½	128½	255
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	67¼	68⅜	67	67¼	67	67½	6,462
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L	37⅜	38½	36½	36⅜	36¼	38⅜	930
Clev., Lorain & Wheel. pf	50	52	50	52	50	55	400
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3	3½	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	27	27	27	27	26½	413
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	92	92	92	92	92	98	64
Col., Hock. Valley & Tol.	16	16	16	16	16	16¼	100
Col., Hock. Valley & Tol. pf.	54	54	54	54	57	58	10
Consolidated Gas Company	150¼	152¼	150	151½	151	153	1,825
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	125¾	125¾	125¼	125⅝	800
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162	165¼	162	165¼	161½	162¼	700
Denver & Rio Grande pf	45	46	44¼	44½	44⅜	44⅝	1,700
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6	6¼	6	6⅛	6	6½	200
Distilling & C. F., all in pd	16	16⅞	16	16⅝	16⅜	16½	9,828
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	93¼	94¼	93¼	94¼	....	....	9
Erie Tel. & Tel	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	61½	62	100
General Electric	27	28⅝	26¾	28⅝	26¼	29⅝	1,134
Iowa Central pf	30	30	28⅝	28⅝	28½	30	400
Laclede Gas	21	21⅞	20½	21	20½	21½	1,200
Laclede Gas pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	78	82	50
Lake Erie & Western	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	20	1,000
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	70	69½	69½	68¾	69¼	616
Lake Shore	144¾	147	144¾	145¾	144½	146	1,841
*Long Island Trac., all in. pd.	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16	17	210
Louisville & Nashville	47	47½	46	46⅝	46¼	46⅜	8,405
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	8	8½	7½	8¼	8¼	8¾	1,470
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf.	19¾	19¾	19	19	18¾	19	932
Manhattan Con	102	105	101¼	101¾	101¾	102	1,690
*Metropolitan Traction	101¾	101¾	101¼	101½	101	101½	214
Michigan Central	98	98	98	98	93	97	225
Minneapolis & St. Louis	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	18½	200
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf	83¾	83¾	82½	82½	78	84	35
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	47	47	47	47	45	47	50
Minnesota Iron	68	68	68	68	60	63	175
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	12	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26	26¾	25¾	26	25½	26	3,075
Missouri Pacific	26¼	26½	25½	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	7,495
Mobile & Ohio	23	24	23	24	22	23	270
*National Lead Co	25½	26	25¼	26	25¾	26	1,150
*National Lead Co. pf	86	87⅝	86	87⅝	86½	88	584
National Linseed Oil	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	21½	100
National Starch	6	6	6	6	4	6	100
New Central Coal	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	6	7¼	100
New-Jersey Central	101⅝	102⅝	101	101	101⅞	102½	1,485
New-York Central	98¼	98¼	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	98⅛	1,164
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	182	182	182	182	177	183	20
New-York, Chicago & St. L	12	12	12	12	11½	12¾	300
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	23	23	23	23	22½	23	10
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	15¼	15⅝	695
New-York, Sus. & Western	10	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾	1,050
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	25½	26¾	26	26	26	26½	814
Norfolk & Western	1½	1½	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅝	160
Norfolk & Western pf	8	8¾	8	8	7	8	200
North American	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	1,510
Northern Pacific	4	4	3½	3½	....	....	290
Northern Pacific pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	12⅜	13½	485
Ontario Mining	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	7	8½	50
Ontario & Western	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝	1,620
Oregon S. L. & U. N	6	6	6	6	6	9	100
Pacific Mail	27½	28¼	26⅜	27⅜	26⅜	27¼	2,770
Philadelphia & Reading	6¼	6¼	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	10,903
P., C., C. & St. L	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	16	150
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	54	56	20
Pittsburg & Western pf	20	20	20	20	20	24	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	155	155	155	155	155	158	130
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	5	5¼	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	11	714
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	115	115	115	115	110	115	50
St. Paul & Omaha	37	38	37	37⅜	37½	38½	1,365
Southern Pacific	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	20½	21	400
Southern Railway	9½	9⅝	9½	9¾	9¾	9⅞	2,692
Southern Railway pf	28½	28¾	27¾	28	27⅝	27⅞	4,821
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28½	30	28½	29	28¾	29½	6,410
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜	8	8¼	625
Union Pacific	5	5¼	4¾	4¾	4⅝	5	1,230
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4	4¼	4	4	3½	4	120
United States Cordage, t. r	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½	5⅞	2,350
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	10¾	11	210
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	22	22	20⅜	21	21⅜	22	700
*United States Leather	10¾	10¾	10	10	10	10½	1,310
*United States Leather pf	64	64	61¼	63	63	63¼	14,471
United States Rubber	28	28⅝	27	27	26½	27½	1,524
United States Rubber pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	85	89	25
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	280
Wabash pf	16⅜	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	16¼	16⅜	3,840
Western Union Telegraph	87	87½	86¼	87	86¾	87	7,267
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¼	12	11	11⅜	10⅞	11½	7,695
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37	37	37	37	36	37	150
Total sales							306,314

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67	67	67	67	66⅜	67	20,000

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 2,000	110	Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certs 1,000	71½	Chi & Northwestern 30-Year deb 5s 5,000	107	Nat Starch M Co 1st 1,000	95	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 3,000	84
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certs 1,000	71½	Atch, Top & S F 4s 23,000	71	Chi & Northwestern 30-Year deb 5s 1,000	107½	N Y Central 1st Coup 121⅛		5,000	83
Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	71½	Atch, Top & S F 4s 5,000	71¼	Chi & Northwestern 30-Year deb 5s 4,000	108	N Y S & W Term 1st 2,000	102	13,000	82
Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	71½	Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	71¼	Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000	104	North Pac 2d coup 25,000	102	3,000	81⅝
Atch, Top & S F 4s 5,000	71¼	Atch, Top & S F 4s 7,000	71⅜	Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 2,000	95	North Pac cons 5s 7,000	120	15,000	81
Atch, Top & S F 4s 7,000	71⅜	Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	71⅜	Colorado Midland 4s Trust Receipts 2,000	20	22,000	34	Tex & Pac 2d 1n 6,000	21½
Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	71⅜	Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	71⅜	Col, H V & Tol 5s 7,000	85	Nor Pac col tst nts 1,000	80½	5,000	21¼
Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	71⅜	Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	71⅜	Col & Ninth Av 1st 10,000	114	Nor Pa Term 1st 4,000	105	1,000	20⅜
Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	71⅜	Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	71⅜	Ft W'th & D C 1st 5,000	66	Ohio Southern 1st 1,000	88½	32,000	21
Atch, Top & S F 4s 2,000	72	Atch, Top & S F 4s 15,000	72	Ft W'th & Rio G 1st 1,000	65	Ohio Southern G M 4s 11,000	25¼	35,000	20½
Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	71⅜	Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	71⅜	Ft W'th & Rio G 1st 3,000	64½	Oreg Short Line 6s 2,000c	102½	10,000	20⅝
Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	71⅜	Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000	71⅜	Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 8,000	93	1,000	103	5,000	20¼
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 3,000	75⅜	Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 1,000	75⅝	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 6,000	85	Trust Co certfs 2,000	58¼	Tol St L & K C 1st Trust Co certfs 3,000	72
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 6,000	75⅝	Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 5,000	75⅝	Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s 5,000	83¼	Oreg S L & U N con Trust Co certfs 9,000	58	Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000	100
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 5,000	75⅝	Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 10,000	75⅝	Iowa Central 1st 5s 15,000	92½	15,000	57	1,000	100½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 5,000	75⅝	Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 10,000	75⅝	2,000	92½	3,000	56¾	9,000	100
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s When Issued 10,000	45½	Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s When Issued 10,000	45½	5,000	92½	Phila & Rdg gen 4s 10,000	25¼	2,000	100¾
Atlantic & Pac Inc 6,000	2⅜	Atlantic & Pac Inc 10,000	2⅜	Lo, N A & Chic G M 1,000	69¾	10,000	24⅞	Union Pac gold 6s Col trust notes 1,000	92½
Brooklyn Elev 1st 5,000	102	Brooklyn Elev 1st 5,000	102	Metropolitan Elev 1st 4,000	120	10,000	25½	4,000	93½
Brooklyn Elev 2d 1,000	75	Brooklyn Elev 2d 16,000	102	Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	74½	2d pf in 20,000	11	Union Pac 1st, '90 4,000	103½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 16,000	102	Bklyn W & W Co 5s 1,000	117	Mich Cen Cons 7s 2,000	117	5,000	10¾	Union Pac 1st, '90 2,000c	100
Bur, C Rap & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 2,000	100½	Bur, C Rap & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 5,000	100½	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 3,000s20F	96	10,000	24⅞	3d pf in 11,000	8	Trust Co certfs 5,000	90
Cent N J G M 5s 8,000	116	Cent N J G M 5s 6,000s20F	111½	Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W'n 5s 6,000s20F	111½	Rio Grande West 1st 5,000	75½	20,000	7⅞	5,000	105½
Ches & O Gen 4½s 1,000	73	Ches & O Gen 4½s 1,000	73	Mil & St Paul Cons 10,000	128½	Rome W & Og cons 2,000	118½	5,000	10¾	2,000	104
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Minn & St L Con 5s 1,000	98	St L & Iron Mt 5s 5,000	78	5,000	10¾	Wabash 2d mtg 5s 2,000	72½
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 7,000	78¼	Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 5,000	78¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000	83½	1,000	78¼	5,000	73	10,000	72⅝
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	1,000	83½	St L Southw'n 1st 6,000	71	10,000	72	6,000	72
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	8,000	83	St L Southw 2d in 4,000	25	6,000	71½	3,000	71½
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 59,000	59½	1,000	24½	6,000	71⅝	1,000	71⅝
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	9,000	59½	1,000	25	3,000	71½	10,000	71½
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	2,000	59¾	St Paul M & M 1st cons 6s reduced to 4½s 1,000	103½	1,000	71⅝	West Shore gtd 4s 1,000	106¼
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	3,000	59¾	San An & Ar P 4s 10,000	57	2,000	72	1,000	107
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	1,000	59¾	Seattle L S & E 1st Trust Co certfs 8,000	40	4,000	71½	Registered 11,500	104
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	5,000	59¾	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 11,000	90	1,000	71⅝	8,000	104
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	12,000	59¾	14,000	91	2,000	71⅝	1,000	106
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 3,000	79	Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000	95	2,000	71⅝	W N Y & Penn gen 25,000	42
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 8,000	64	5,000s3	95	1,000	71⅝	5,000	43
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000	78¼	N Y Ont & Western Refunding 4s 1,000	99	6,000	95	2,000	71⅝	W N Y & Penn inc 20,000	13
Clev, C, Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s 2,000	93¼	Clev, C, Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s 1,000	93¼	Nash, C & St L Con 1,000	101	7,000	95	1,000	71⅝	5,000	19¾
Total sales										Wiscon Cen Co 1st trust receipts 11,000	42
										12,000	42½
										7,000	42¾
										2,000	42½
										10,000	42
										5,000	42½
										Total sales	$2,083,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	150
Albany & Sus	170	180
Alton & Terre Haute	59	62
American Coal	100	125
American District Tel	33	40
American Express	112	115
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
Boston A. L. pf	104	106
Brunswick Co	¾	1¼
Buff., R. & P	47	52
Buff., R. & P. pf	3	10
Cedar F. & M	15½	16¼
Central Pacific	150	160
Chicago & Alton	43	50
Chicago & Ill.	23	25
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	85	95
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	10	15
Cleveland & Pittsburg	132	135
Col. & H. Coal	180	200
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Coal	110	120
Denver & Rio Grande	15½	16¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	35	38
*D., R. G. & W	11	12
*D., R. G. & W. pf	34	36
Keokuk & D. M	2	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	17½	....
Long Island	88	89½
L., E. & T	....	7
Manhattan Beach	6	7
Maryland Coal pf	40	60
Mexican Central	9¾	11
Mexican National ctfs	¾	1¼
National Starch 1st pf	85	90
National Starch 2d pf	15	25
New-England	45	47½
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	....	55
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	73
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	22	....
Ohio Southern	5	15
Oregon Improvement	3	6
Ore. R. & N	15	25
Pennsylvania Coal	250	....
Peoria & Eastern	5	10
Peoria, Dec. & Ev	3	5½
Quicksilver & C	180	....
Quicksilver pf	5	8
Quicksilver pf	15	18½
Rens. & Sar	178	183
Rogers, L. & C	110	....
Rutland pf	¼	¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	100	103⅜	100	103⅜	19,950
Am. Tobacco	76¼	78	76¼	76⅝	2,650
Am. S. R. pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	10
A., T. & S. F.	15	15⅜	14	14⅜	1,480
A., T. & S. F. pf.	22½	22⅝	22½	22½	10
Balt. & Ohio	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	10
Chi. Gas	65⅜	66⅛	65¼	66⅛	1,800
C. R. I. & P.	67⅜	68⅜	67	67⅜	1,120
C., B. & Q.	77⅛	78	76⅝	76¾	7,390
C., M. & St. P.	68½	69⅝	68¼	68¾	20,400
Chi. & N. W.	99⅞	99⅞	99¼	99¼	160
Cen. of N. J.	101½	102¾	101½	102⅜	50
Ches. & Ohio	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	10
Dist. & C. F.	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16¼	1,290
Gen. Electric	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	100
Laclede Gas	21	21	21	21	100
L. & Nash.	47	47¼	46	46¾	860
Total sales					62,630

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfs	23	23⅜	23	23⅜	$22,000
Gen. Elec. deb	84⅝	84⅞	84⅝	84⅞	5,000
Total sales					$35,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Bel	.82	.82	.82	.82	200
C., C. & V	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	100
Con. Imper	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Total sales					1,700

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	58⅝	58½	57⅝	57⅝	591,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	88	93
American Bank Note	40	43
American Grocery 1st pf	....	55
American Surety Company	210	218
American Typefounders'	3	4½
American Typefounders' pf	19	24
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	107	110
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	328	336
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
Barney & Smith pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	101
Beckton Construction pf	87	92
†Boston & N. Y. Air Line	12½	....
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	104¼	106
Bond & Mortgage

	Thursday.	Tuesday.
Ophir	1.35	1.40
Potosi	.54	*.53
Savage	.33	.33
Sierra Nevada	*.53	.47
Union Consolidated	.43	.41
Utah	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.42	.41

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 26.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Monday.
Gibson	.38	.37
Anaconda	.70	.65
Portland	1.85	1.74
Argentum	.40	.40
Isabella	.50	.46
Union	.35	.32½
Consolidated	.20¾	.18
Summit	.25	.25
Pharmacist	.14½	.17
Work	.18	.18
Alamo	.09½	.08
Mount Rosa	.18	.17
Blue Bell	.11½	.10
Silver State	.02¾	.03

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of December, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$84,768,810.81
Gold bullion	83,302,448.49
Total	$168,071,259.30
Outstanding gold certificates	50,119,889.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	134,480.00
Total	$49,985,409.00
Balance	$118,085,850.30
Standard silver dollars	$349,937,414.00
Silver bullion	641,396.94
Total	$350,578,815.94
Outstanding silver certificates	345,466,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,173,602.00
Total	$336,292,902.00
Balance	14,285,911.94
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$13,949,608.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,672.25
Total	$187,951,280.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	137,951,280.00
Balance	.25
United States notes	$112,362,795.00
Outstanding currency certificates	50,655,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	16,770,000.00
Total	$33,885,000.00
Balance	78,477,795.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$22,232,374.00
National bank notes	6,836,832.93
Fractional silver coin	12,858,044.99
Fractional currency	110.02
Minor coin	1,030,043.82
Deposits in National banks	14,870,837.01
Bonds and interest paid	335,549.32
Total	$57,858,791.59
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	7,031,366.24
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,536,625.67
Disbursing officers' balances	25,727,446.98
Post Office Department account	3,416,286.92
Miscellaneous items	1,944,429.47
Total	$48,256,165.28
Balance	14,602,626.31
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$175,452,183.80

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$623,233.54	$9,912,375.97	$80,084,477.28
Internal revenue	749,547.70	11,219,542.09	75,358,235.89
Miscellaneous	17,383.16	1,283,439.81	8,256,760.76
Total	$1,390,164.40	$22,415,357.87	$163,694,473.93

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$55,000.00	$5,782,000.00	$44,608,639.12
War	175,000.00	4,073,000.00	30,016,908.12
Navy		2,403,000.00	13,481,595.52
Indians		879,000.00	5,616,512.68
Pensions	100,000.00	10,906,000.00	70,797,301.79
Interest	2,000.00	254,000.00	10,974,486.64
Total	$332,000.00	$24,297,000.00	$181,445,443.74
Excess of receipts over expenditures	1,058,164.40	†1,881,642.13	†17,750,969.81

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		$45,000.00	$825,414.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	21,620.00	803,712.00	$2,435,993.00 5,537,180.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes.	Treas'y Notes.	
	(Act 1879.)	(Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$340,406,093	$77,055,092	$417,461,785
This fiscal yr.	67,524,064	2,930,152	69,854,216
This month	13,632,852	317,140	13,949,872
This day	8,676	10,805	846,181

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

An Inestimable Advantage.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Certain of the New-York authorities think of building floats for the lodgment of tramps. There would certainly be a sanitary gain in the facilities for bathing that would thus be afforded the floaters.

Savings Banks.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

341 and 343 BOWERY.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1895, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 20th, 1896.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1st, 1896.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK

128 AND 130 BOWERY, N. Y.
New-York, Dec. 9, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum will be allowed and credited to depositors, on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, which shall have been deposited at least three months, on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1896, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Dividends not called for will be credited to each account and be entitled to future interest the same as a deposit.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
ROBERT LEONARD, Secretary.
ISAAC P. MAILLER, Assistant Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS

OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
No. 20 Union Square.

A dividend has been declared to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws for the six months and three months ending December 31, 1895, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20, 1896.

Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks, and if made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open (holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

ANDREW WARNER, President.
C. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,

2,279 and 2,281 3d Avenue,
Corner of 124th St.

The Trustees direct that the usual semi-annual dividend be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of FOUR Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $1,000, and THREE Per Cent. per annum on the excess to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1896. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHARLES B. TOOKER, President.
HOMER HART, Secretary.

Dec. 10, 1895.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK,

501 5th Avenue, cor. 42d Street.

The Trustees have declared a Dividend for the three and six months ending December 31st at the rate of (3½) THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000, to be credited the first day of January, and payable on and after January 20th, 1896. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY JANUARY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST.

DANIEL T. HOAG, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest will be PAID FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000, THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Offices on January 16th or any time thereafter.

[illegible] PEARSON, President.
[illegible] A. M. to 4 P. M.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
522 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
41 and 43 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, AS WELL AS THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization and its advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MELVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

New-York, December 10th, 1895.

UNION PACIFIC
First 6 per cent. Gold Mortgage.

Congress is now considering a bill, prepared by the Attorney General, to take away the jurisdiction of the court engaged in foreclosing on the railroad. This measure relieves the first mortgage bondholders from any pressure to surrender their security to the promoters of the present plan. Meanwhile holders should not sell their bonds at the present discredited prices, produced by the default on the coupons. There are abundant resources to pay us interest, which should soon be rendered available by the action of some of the large holders of first mortgage bonds represented by us.

A plan of reorganization, doing justice to the first mortgage bondholders, has been nearly matured, and holders will be promptly advised of the necessary measures.

H. LIVINGSTON ROGERS,
Agent for Bondholders.

9 Pine St., Astor Building.

HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,
Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1/4.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton, and also the methods of buying and selling on margin.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank references furnished.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices.

UP-TOWN BRANCH:
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.

BOSTON OFFICE:
85 STATE ST.

DIRECT WIRES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE OMAHA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned Committee named in the Bondholders' Agreement, dated April 12, 1894, that pursuant to the terms of that agreement, a general meeting of the holders of the certificates of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposited first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, will be held at the office of Edward W. Sheldon, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, on Monday, the 30th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) To consider a proposition to sell all the bonds and coupons deposited with said Guaranty and Indemnity Company; (2) to consider the advisability of abandoning the plan of reorganization dated October 31st, 1894, and heretofore submitted to and adopted by said certificate holders; (3) to take such action as may be necessary or proper to carry out any resolutions adopted at such meeting, and (4) to act upon any matter that may be brought before such meeting.

Dated December 18th, 1895.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH,
Committee.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD CO.
Six Per Cent. Equipment Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot, under the terms of the mortgage:

1, 2, 8, 13, 17, 21, 23, 59, 70, 73, 90, 131, 158, 164, 168, 172, 202, 214, 234, 235, 274, 284, 418, 451, 490.

These bonds are payable, with accrued interest, on Jan. 1, 1896, at the office of the company.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

Cleveland & Canton R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS

All holders of these bonds are advised that this committee is FULLY protecting their interests, and those who have not already assented to the agreement are again urged to do so by depositing their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 196 Broadway,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
HENRY L. THORNELL,
Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,526 Broadway, 28d Street.

Financial.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 170 bonds of $100 each, 30 bonds of $500 each, 568 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 18th day of March next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

170 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

11	209	437	729	949	1134	1345	1590	1733	1957
13	259	440	732	957	1145	1358	1592	1740	1982
40	265	460	740	977	1148	1422	1601	1757	2005
54	267	479	741	990	1154	1456	1603	1759	2009
68	268	518	752	991	1161	1479	1604	1768	2010
70	274	527	763	1006	1170	1492	1636	1788	2016
78	286	545	784	1010	1173	1506	1647	1836	2047
79	301	563	800	1015	1188	1507	1655	1857	2050
94	316	582	808	1019	1185	1512	1667	1871	2052
105	326	587	851	1044	1217	1515	1668	1885	2058
124	852	596	858	1064	1230	1521	1673	1893	2062
131	368	597	891	1067	1253	1525	1677	1901	2071
149	400	701	900	1070	1273	1557	1682	1905	2081
174	402	708	913	1077	1286	1569	1702	1907	2090
190	406	709	919	1114	1309	1578	1707	1929	2093
193	416	721	942	1122	1810	1584	1710	1932	2114
200	433	724	947	1138	1843	1587	1728	1938	2165

30 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

25	47	116	133	156	209	225	247	330	359
27	92	124	148	173	211	232	264	340	360
35	100	128	154	208	222	237	314	341	365

568 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

27	780	1516	2142	2919	3732	4673	5550	6154	6924
36	781	1537	2172	2950	3735	4680	5553	6157	6925
45	788	1540	2180	2951	3780	4686	5562	6158	6936
50	792	1543	2193	2987	3782	4700	5568	6163	6938
60	802	1555	2195	3000	3791	4706	5574	6164	6941
72	809	1562	2197	3015	3802	4707	5577	6168	6945
99	858	1570	2200	3041	3820	4732	5584	6179	6965
105	859	1582	2213	3042	3823	4745	5587	6201	6976
137	872	1588	2228	3056	3882	4749	5604	6223	6991
149	899	1606	2232	3061	3891	4754	5607	6226	7007
153	900	1626	2240	3074	3928	4778	5610	6235	7015
170	915	1629	2245	3095	3935	4776	5625	6254	7019
174	917	1642	2246	3099	3950	4787	5664	6288	7026
181	918	1648	2248	3100	3958	4797	5671	6269	7029
186	927	1684	2250	3101	3961	4803	5677	6284	7030
200	928	1703	2253	3102	3968	4816	5680	6285	7036
205	932	1718	2266	3119	3993	4826	5706	6287	7107
211	938	1721	2276	3122	4005	4837	5727	6298	7137
218	935	1729	2290	3128	4010	4857	5737	6312	7138
239	959	1735	2301	3129	4044	4880	5749	6326	7142
272	978	1748	2296	3136	4069	4894	5774	6329	7152
282	980	1760	2308	3139	4098	4909	5780	6381	7150
286	983	1763	2331	3147	4110	4911	5785	6344	7165
302	984	1764	2370	3154	4126	4915	5792	6356	7170
315	985	1778	2396	3156	4134	4928	5793	6417	7212
316	1027	1779	2402	3174	4136	4982	5824	6438	7249
331	1038	1788	2403	3178	4138	4988	5837	6459	7255
336	1043	1793	2440	3258	4144	5007	5844	6477	7261
345	1065	1807	2458	3274	4165	5023	5849	6498	7274
374	1076	1813	2463	3290	4167	5034	5858	6500	7275
400	1080	1825	2485	3308	4188	5055	5861	6512	7309
401	1099	1836	2554	3313	4195	5081	5868	6526	7331
404	1102	1845	2557	3347	4196	5107	5875	6528	7346
412	1104	1858	2566	3349	4217	5111	5879	6552	7349
415	1114	1865	2571	3354	4239	5116	5894	6562	7374
424	1136	1923	2572	3359	4248	5119	5898	6608	7375
430	1142	1924	2616	3377	4384	5146	5909	6627	7388
441	1181	1926	2628	3379	4360	5165	5916	6629	7389
456	1186	1938	2628	3402	4363	5199	5917	6647	7395
483	1207	1942	2675	3403	4372	5208	5934	6661	7400
508	1235	1944	2680	3451	4396	5219	5942	6664	7419
512	1241	1953	2695	3457	4403	5223	5974	6665	7421
528	1250	1954	2714	3470	4410	5243	5998	6666	7424
546	1319	1978	2760	3493	4419	5251	6004	6684	7430
549	1336	1991	2763	3498	4421	5252	6024	6704	7432
575	1307	2014	2764	3499	4465	5286	6051	6711	7453
598	1420	2028	2775	3527	4493	5278	6069	6739	7461
603	1422	2035	2792	3549	4503	5325	6061	6767	7479
635	1429	2053	2793	3611	4524	5374	6071	6774	7481
659	1430	2065	2852	3619	4588	5427	6086	6780	7487
673	1439	2067	2854	3620	4539	5431	6090	6809	7498
682	1443	2082	2858	3657	4591	5468	6121	6817	7511
692	1451	2085	2863	3664	4613	5481	6127	6832	7534
726	1459	2101	2864	3666	4614	5509	6131	6836	7539
727	1468	2106	2898	3707	4642	5518	6133	6848	7564
741	1483	2117	2902	3712	4644	5532	6141	6881	7576
774	1509	2128	2918	3724	4649	5546	6142		

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.

19TH DRAWING.

To the Holders of
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds,
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
Deferred Income Bonds,
Stock,
and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York; Philadelphia, and London, December 19, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System.

All holders of the above-described bonds, stock, and receipts are notified to deposit or present the same as required by said plan.

Holders of the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, and Stock are further notified that the first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on Stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds,

being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on January 10, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are notified to pay said installment on or before that date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building,)
New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Southern Pacific Company will, after Jan. 1, 1896, against presentation of dividend warrant No. 30, appertaining to certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pay to persons presenting the same ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates, respectively. The dividend warrants, when stamped or perforated to show such payment, will be returned to the persons presenting the same.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $138,025.82 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1, 1896, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

Dividends.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av. and 42d Street,
New-York, Dec. 18th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 23d, 1895, to Jan. 3d, 1896.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., (3%,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896.

G. H. HOLLOWAY, Assistant Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1896.

C. G. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
NO. 23 BROAD ST. (Mills Building),
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1895.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, from bonds of the following-named companies will be paid after that date at this office:

Central Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
Western Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
California and Oregon R. R. 1st mortgage ext. 5.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
Northern Railway Company 1st mortgage 6.
Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. 1st mortgage 5.
Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona 1st mortgage 6.
Southern Pacific R. R. of New-Mexico 1st mortgage 6.
Texas and New-Orleans R. R. 5.
Louisiana Western R. R. 1st mortgage 6 per cent.
Morgan's Louisiana and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st 6.
South Pacific Coast R. R. Co. 4.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4½.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 2d mortgage 4½.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 3d mortgage 3 and 6.
Market Street Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage 6.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, from bonds of the following named companies will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:

San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. R. 1st mortgage 4 per cent.
Houston and Texas Central R. R. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
Austin and Northwestern R. R. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Dec. 11, 1895.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend payable out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1895, of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½ PER CENT.) on the First Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½ PER CENT.) on the Second Preferred Stock of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1896, at the Central Trust Company of New-York, to the stockholders of record on Dec. 31, 1895.

Transfer books of the company will be closed from Jan. 1, 1896, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 16, 1896.

R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Bonds.

The interest maturing January 1 on $13,633,800 3 Per Cent. bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid at our banking house, 16 and 18 Wall Street, or by the Treasurer of the State, at Nashville, on DECEMBER 27, WITHOUT REBATE.

LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, State of Tennessee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1895.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 10th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the first day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3rd day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 Cedar Street, New-York City.
Dec. 19, 1895.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896. The transfer books close on Tuesday, Dec. 24, and reopen Jan. 3, 1896.

ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1895.

The interest coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, of the First Mortgage bonds of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railway Company, will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, 18 Wall St., New-York City.

On account of recent laws it is required that coupons have attached a statement showing the name and residence of the owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Director this day declared a DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT., on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, December 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Monday, February 3d next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. HALLFORD, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
Dec. 20, 1895.

The Board of Director have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

NEW-YORK BELTING & PACKING CO., LIMITED.
15 Park Row, New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, on the 6 Per Cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway.

WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

SIXTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.
92D DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable January 2, 1896.

Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBL

C. S. OSBORN'S FORTUNE WASTED

HE IS NOW TRYING HARD TO PAY A JUDGMENT FOR $750.

Is Earning Only $550 a Month in the Liquor Business, and Lives in a $7 Room.

Charles S. Osborn, formerly a member of the wine house of John Osborn, Son & Co. of 45 Beaver Street, appeared before Judge McCarthy, in the City Court, yesterday, and was sworn as a judgment debtor in supplementary proceedings. He then proceeded to the office of Oppenheim & Severance, in the Stewart Building, and was there examined by W. F. Severance.

Mr. Osborn was sued by Osborn & Hafner on a note for $750 made to his order by the firm. He testified that he was formerly a man of ample means, but that now he is comparatively poor. Mr. Severance was asked about his negotiating notes for $40,000 for a Mr. Garcia, by which he had made $5,000. Mr. Osborn said he probably expended the money "in pleasure parties."

Mr. Osborn testified that he had been engaged with Alfred C. Garcia in promoting several enterprises which had resulted in failures. He said he has two children dependent upon him—his daughter Laura, who lives in Montreal, and his son Frank, who is a clerk in a Wall Street banking house.

Mr. Osborn said his daughter is the administrator of his wife's will. He did not know that he was a beneficiary under the will. He said that before he became a partner in the firm of John Osborn, Son & Co. he was a clerk at a salary of $10,000 a year. The firm was started by his father in 1836 and went out of existence last May. He left the firm in November, 1894. The firm made no money last year, but in 1893 his share of the profits was $50,000. This he had spent. About $25,000 was spent in supporting his family, and as much more about town.

"Can you tell us specifically how you spent that money?" asked Mr. Severance.

"Oh, I don't know. I suppose in riotous living," said Mr. Osborn, with a laugh.

"Is your memory poor at present?" Mr. Osborn was asked.

"I think any man's memory would become bad if he drank as hard as I did during the past year," was the reply.

"Have you loaned any money?"

"Oh, plenty of it. I can't remember exactly."

Mr. Osborn said that he is now living in a hotel where he has a room costing $7 a week. He is now agent for a whisky house, and makes about $300 a month.

"Do you make anything else?" he was asked.

"Well, a certain champagne house gives me about $250 a month for introducing its wine. I spend every cent of the allowance."

Mr. Osborn said that when he left the firm of John Osborn, Son & Co. he had overdrawn his account between $40,000 and $60,000. He said he is now doing his best to pay the money owed to pay the present judgment against him.

"How much do you owe now aside from any debts to the firm?" Mr. Osborn was asked.

About $100,000?" he said.

"Can you tell now how much you are owed by persons in New-York?"

"Oh, a big sum of money."

"Give me some of your debtors' names."

"Really, I cannot. I never kept an account."

"Do you remember anybody at all?"

"Well, Fred Berthoud owes me between $10,000 and $15,000. The poor fellow is in a hospital now."

"Has he any money?"

"Well, one time he failed for between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000."

"I suppose that was a good recommendation?"

"Oh, I don't know," and Mr. Osborn leaned back in his chair and laughed heartily.

Mr. Osborn leaned back in his chair, and laughed heartily.

"I always gave up liberally to everybody," said Mr. Osborn, with a smile. He said that he set up Mr. Berthoud in the saloon business.

"Can you give the names of some of the other men to whom you loaned money?"

"Oh, the town is full of them," said Mr. Osborn.

"Come, now, give me one name?"

"Well, there is Edith Schmidt. He owes me several thousand dollars."

"Did he ever pay back anything?"

"Well, I borrowed $100 from him some time ago. That was the $100 I gave you," said Mr. Osborn.

"You say you borrowed from him when he owed you thousands of dollars?"

"Yes, Sir, that is so."

"Do you meet any of those good fellows around the town now?"

"Very few of them."

"Did you ever loan money to Berry Wall?"

"Yes, Sir, I loaned him $500."

"Did you get that back?"

"No, Sir; I made him a present of it," said Mr. Osborn.

"How long since you carried a watch?"

"I carry a watch now."

"Where did you get it?"

"It is my boy's property," said Mr. Osborn, as he exhibited a small silver watch, which looked as if it could be bought for a dollar.

"How much real estate do you own?" Mr. Osborn was asked.

"I owned three houses in One Hundred and Seventh Street," he replied.

The witness said he traded this property for some near Central Park West. He turned over the Central Park West property to John Osborn, Son & Co.

Mr. Osborn said he received about $80,000 from the proceeds of his mother's estate.

"How much money in all had you during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894?"

"I should say between $125,000 and $150,000."

"And that money is all gone—spent by you?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Have you any of that money stowed away?"

"Not a cent. I wish I had."

After some further testimony the hearing was adjourned.

MARY A. EDSON'S WILL SUSTAINED.

Justice Russell Holds that She Established No Trust.

Justice Russell, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision in the suit of Margaret B. Edson, individually, and as executrix of the will of Marmont B. Edson, against John A. Bartow, Charles S. Fairchild, and John E. Parsons, as executors of the will of Miss Mary A. Edson, in which he dismissed the complaint, holding that the bequests made by the latter did not take the form of a secret trust.

Mary A. Edson left an estate valued at $1,000,000. By her will she left one-third of her property to her brother, Marmont B. Edson, if he survived her, with power of appointment by him by will, and to his issue, in default of such appointment. She gave certain bequests to charitable and religious institutions, and the residue was to be divided among them and other institutions. Then came the following clause on which the contest arose:

If by any reason any legacies left by my will or any codicil, either pecuniary or residuary, shall lapse or fail from any cause or not take effect in the whole or in part, I give and bequeath the amount which shall so lapse absolutely to the person named as my executors. In the use of the same I am satisfied that they will follow what they believe to be my wishes. I impose upon them, however, no conditions, leaving the same to them personally and absolutely, without limitation or restrictions.

It was alleged that this was a secret trust and illegal. Justice Russell, however, holds that this was not a secret trust, that the estate was left to the executors personally, the testatrix having faith in their wise and fair distribution of the sums. The deed of gift which the executors made to the institutions therefore holds.

TAXES ON THE GOULD ESTATE.

Report Made by David McClure as Appraiser.

David McClure, who was appointed appraiser in the matter of the taxation of the estate of Jay Gould, has filed another report.

The first report was filed in January, 1895. It was referred back to Mr. McClure, with instructions to take further proof, and report to the Surrogate what amount the executors of the estate would be legally entitled to as their commissions, before the amount of the tax could be actually determined.

Mr. McClure finds that the total amount of the property taxable is $73,615,478.08, but as the four executors of the will—George J., Edwin, Helen, and Howard Gould—were each given $10,000 a year for acting as executors and trustees under the will, Mr. McClure holds that this amount, which is figured up as amounting to over $800,000, is to be deducted from the principal, and is thus exempt from taxation. The tax on the estate would have amounted to several million dollars had not Jay Gould made the proviso for the life annuity of $10,000 to each of the four executors.

At the hearing expert life insurance men were called to figure on the life interests of the executors, and they found that ordinarily each would live about fifteen years, making the interest of each $150,000, or $600,000 in all.

According to the report, the Gould family are taxed $570,000, of which amount they paid $500,000 at the time of the probate of the will, and on which they received a rebate of 5 per cent.

It is expected that an appeal will be made to the Surrogate by the executors, who claim that the valuation of the securities are too high. The amount involved amounts now to about $100,000.

It is said that the State claims that the expenses and commissions should not be deducted from the principal, as held by the referee, and thus exempted from taxation, and that both being dissatisfied, the case will go to the Court of Appeals.

Ex-Judge Dillon is attorney for the executors, and ex-Governor Hill and B. T. Dos Passos appear for the State Controller. Howard A. Taylor is special guardian for the Countess Castellane, and Frank J. Gould an infant. Hugh A. McTiernan is special guardian for Kingdon, Marjorie G., Helen P., Jay, and Edwin Gould, Jr.

THE GORDON ARSON TRIAL.

Opening Address for the Defendant—Witness as to His Good Character.

The trial of Louis Gordon, shirt manufacturer at 21 Walker Street, for arson was resumed yesterday in Part III. of the General Sessions Court.

After E. D. White, an employe of the Standard Gas Company, had testified that he shut off the supply of gas in Gordon's factory after the fire started, the prosecution rested.

Mr. Manheim, the junior counsel for the defense, then made the opening address. He said he would prove to the jury that the narratives related by Samuel Milch, the fire insurance adjuster, and Max Glueckman, the self-confessed incendiary, were pure fiction and were gotten up for the purpose of saving themselves from the just vengeance of the law for their many crimes.

He would also show, he said, that Gordon not only had, as he claimed, stock worth $64,000 in his factory at the time of the fire, but much more than that. He would show beyond doubt that the check for $500 given by Gordon to Cohen just before the fire was in payment of money borrowed some time before. The whole prosecution, he said, was an outrageous scheme to persecute an honest man. Mr. Manheim said he would show that there was no wood alcohol in the factory at the time of the fire.

When Mr. Manheim had finished his opening address, Carl Victor, of Victor & Achilles, commission and dry goods merchants at 349 Leonard Street, testified that Gordon had dealt with his firm. He said he knew Gordon for eight years, and considered his credit good before the fire. It was not so good after the fire, because he had become involved with the insurance companies. He said his firm had a policy on Gordon's insurance policies. Certain amounts represented by the policies were assigned by Gordon last Spring. Gordon still owes him $8,000. He had paid $4,000 since the fire.

Mr. Oscanyon, a dry goods dealer at 33 Worth Street, testified as to the good business reputation of Gordon. On cross-examination he admitted that he had a lien on the insurance policies for money Gordon owes him.

The Court then adjourned until to-day.

THE FIFTH AVENUE STAGE LINE.

A Motion Made to Set Aside the Receiver's Sale.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday before Judge Beekman to set aside the receiver's sale of the assets of the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, which were sold some months ago for $10,000, the buyers, Ward Campbell and others, according to their attorney, assuming liabilities amounting to $80,000 more.

The motion was made by Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, representing Isaac & Louis Stern, who, as stockholders, claim that the amount received was insufficient; that the sale was not sufficiently advertised, and that there should have been an adjournment at the time of the sale for three weeks. William G. Peckham opposed the motion. He intimated that the presence of Mr. Lauterbach in the case showed an interest of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and on the other side made vague allusions to the Metropolitan Traction Company. Mr. Peckham said that there should have been no adjournment at the time of the sale, and said that, under the rule applying to perishable freight, immediate sale should hold good with Fifth Avenue stage horses, as eleven of them had died on the purchasers' hands since the sale.

Mr. Peckham paid a tribute to the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard, stating that he had expended $800,000 in this company to maintain the Sabbath and for the comfort and convenience of the residents of Fifth Avenue. Mr. Peckham said that, as far as their pockets would stand, the present purchasers intended to follow along the lines laid down by Col. Shepard.

Decision was reserved.

MRS. ELSA FORSTER ENJOINED.

She Must Bring No More Suits Against Salvatore Cantoni.

Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court handed down a decision yesterday in favor of Salvatore Cantoni in his suit for a perpetual injunction to restrain Elsa Forster from bringing any suits against him.

Mr. Cantoni, who is a wealthy Wall Street banker alleges that Mrs. Foster, also known as Mrs. Elsa Brennan, brought four suits against him for breach of promise, asking damages ranging from $250,000 downward. He settled three of these suits by paying substantial sums in order to avoid scandal, and in each case he got a general denial release from the woman. When she brought a fourth suit, Mr. Cantoni decided that the time to fight the woman had come. He made an application for a perpetual injunction to restrain Mrs. Forster from continuing her last suit, or bringing any more against him.

In granting the application prayed for by Mr. Cantoni, Judge Gildersleeve said:

"The plaintiff, Cantoni, should have judgment for the relief demanded in the complaint, with costs. Plaintiff's counsel will prepare decision and judgment, and give notice of settlement."

To File an Amended Complaint.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Lacombe granted a decree to the President and Trustees to Colby University, in their suit against the Canandaigua Water Works Company, to file an amended bill of complaint, making the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and Sibella Hellman parties defendant.

The suit was begun early last September to foreclose a mortgage covering both the real and personal property of the Canandaigua Water Works Company.

Judge J. H. Metcalfe of Ontario County was appointed receiver of the company.

Excise Board's Decisions Annulled.

Judge Giegerich in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday granted an order for the annulment of two decisions of the Excise Board revoking the licenses held by Otto G. Urnstein, the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel at 54 Rivington Street, and by Daniel Ungar, who owns a saloon at 93 Bowery.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned Cases.—1—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 2—Keesby & Mattison & Co. vs. Emerson Drug Company. 3—Timberlake vs. Strauss. 4—Chew vs. Sperry. 5—White vs. Security Company. 6—Fuchs vs. Wilson. 7—Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Durbrow.

Cases Noticed.—8—Stearns vs. Mannesmann. 9—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling, and Manufacturing Company. 10—American Cable Railway Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 11—Wright vs. McCullough.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Davis vs. Fromme. 2—George Ringler & Co. vs. Bower.

Class II.—3—Morison vs. Nell. 4—Tracey vs. McDonough.

Class IV.—5—Patterson vs. Lascelles. 6—Schwegler vs. Barth.

Class VI.—7—Mead vs. Jewelers' Review Publishing Company.

Class VII.—8—Sittner vs. Gitman. 9—Russell vs. Fox. 10—Deutscher Press Club vs. Lupton. 11—Flint, Eddy & Co. vs. Solomon.

Class VIII.—12—Matter of Volckhausen. 13—American Fibre Chamois Company vs. Ramie Fibre Company. 14—Dawson vs. Young. Women's Christian Association. 15—Matter of Electric Construction and Supply Company. 16—Arkenburgh vs. Wiggens. 17—Lazarus vs. Lazarus. 18—McCready vs. Simpson. 19—Blauvelt vs. Bailey. 20—Melching vs. Liebert. 21—Swick Piano Company vs. Tamsen. 22—Bells Asbestos Company vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 23—Allison vs. Rogers. 24—Callery vs. Westphal. 25—Ziegler vs. Lamb. 26—Carey vs. Carey. 27—Fifth Avenue Bank of Brooklyn vs. Cudlippe. 28—Randle vs. Eno. 29—Matter of Home Tablet Company. 30—Fox vs. Parker. 31—Robinson vs. Heim Belting Company. 32—Smith vs. Tierney. 33—Aspinwall vs. Aspinwall. 34—Joyce vs. Musical Mutual Protective Union. 35—Geisse vs. Geisse. 36—Carter vs. Eighth Ward Bank of Brooklyn. 37—Terry vs. Eslwez. 38—Foye vs. Foye. 39—Riedel vs. National Provident Union. 40—Jones vs. Jones. 41—Tack vs. Bigler. 42—Abbott-Katz Brewing Company vs. Roberts. 43—Bradbury vs. Tucker Automatic Horse Feeder Company. 44—Hellbroner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 45—O'Brien vs. Greiff. 46—De Hart vs. Del Donno. 47—Waterbury Paper Company vs. Walter. 48—Dobson vs. Whitcomb. 49—Matter of Pianophone Company. 50—Jordan vs. Nicholson. 51—Fragner vs. Fragner. 52—Matter of Home Tablet Company. 53—Tone vs. Fuller. 54—Cohen vs. Valentine. 55—Button vs. Valentine. 56—Jacobs vs. Schaefer. 57—Duffy vs. Bowery Savings Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 30.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Will meet today to hand down decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion Calendar.—1—John Lucas. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Babet Garoni, Susanna Stoecker, Samuel Inacke, Felice Garoni, Natalie B. Grinnell, John Nicholson, Sophia Herzberg, Thomas J. Reilly, Frank Snyder. At 2 P. M.—John C. Christ, William A. Camp, Johanna Cantoni.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Room 19 City Hall. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Adjourned until Dec. 31.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Joseph Cahill. 2—John Stowik and Walter Skaday. 3—David Markstein. 4—John Gumbo and Nicolo Raccopi. 5—Hubert McKiernan and William Gauvichand. 6—Louis Kiel. 7—John Sullivan. 8—Charles Sheridan. 9—Cornelius Sullivan. 10—Michael Shan. 11—Levi Hart. 12—Andrew Carbina. 13—Ezuli O. Tangsellna. 14—Louis J. Musliner. 15—Alfred Katz. 16—Jacob Pollack. 17—James Sheehan and James Duffy. 18—John H. Robbins. 19—Thomas Vidler. (2.)

Pleadings.—1—George Davis. 2—Catharine Donovan, Nellie Donovan, (3,) and Catharine Tierney. 3—Harris Goldstein. 4—James Flynn. 5—William Smith and John Hogan. 6—William Barton and Jesse Nelson. 7—Samuel Green, (2.) 9—Robert Brown. 10—Cornelius McCarthy. 11—Martin Maloney. 12—George A. Trottere, George W. Parks, and Thomas Smith. 13—John Tracy. 14—Frank Daly. 15—Patrick Redmond. 16—Gaetano Mustello and John Margarello. 17—Charles J. Kane and Annie Williams. 18—Maggie Walling. 19—Thomas Lahey and James J. McFall. 20—Henry R. Rogers. 21—Charles Schwartz, Joseph Watson, and Henry Schwartz. 22—Israel Kiretek. 23—John Bernard. 24—Charles T. Scribner, John J. Galvin, S. H. Grinsted, and T. Shelly. 25—August Plass. 26—Edward Mack. 27—Mabel Marks. 28—Frederick Zepler. 29—Joseph Santacroce. 30—Joseph Walsh and Peter Donohue. 31—David Gardella. 32—Carmela Briaco. 33—Frank Pierce. 34—Charles Day. 35—Joseph Conray. 36—John Daly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Charles Miller and Mary Miller. 2—James Buckley. 3—Emma Brodhead. 4—John Bradley. 5—Joseph Smith. 6—Frank Wilson. 7—Burt C. Hawley. 8—Joseph Westervelt. 9—Henry Clinto. 10—Patrick Daly. 11—Bertha Lewis. 12—David Farrer. 13—George Becker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Lawton vs. Lawton—Peter B. Olney. Middlebrook vs. Farnon—Daniel O'Connell.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Gulick vs. Kerr—Frank Schaeffler. Cahn vs. American Looking Glass Manufacturing Company—Frederick P. Delafield.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Theresa Koehler vs. Harvey S. Armstrong—Herbert Englehardt. John Dannehauer vs. Dorval Company—Louis C. Raegener.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—George F. Blake Manufacturing Company vs. George F. Woolston—Samuel F. Jacobs.

CITY COURT—Charles Miller vs. Casper Dammann—Mark G. Holstein.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

Strong Candidates for State Offices to be Voted for in April.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

The Democratic State Convention at Shreveport nominated a full ticket for State officers to be voted for next April.

The renomination of Gov. Murphy J. Foster to be his own successor was a matter of course, as there was no considerable opposition to him, indeed none that was able to make any sort of headway against him. The Governor has given the State a good administration in the past, and no less will be expected of him in the future. The Governor is a man of ability, and, as a politician, he is the master of all who make pretensions in that direction. He used his dominating influence, if reports are to be trusted, in securing a very good ticket, and for this he deserves the thanks of the people.

Next on the ticket is the Hon. R. S. Snyder of Tensas, who is named for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Snyder has had considerable experience in the State Legislature, and should be a competent parliamentarian. He is a popular gentleman, an honest man, and a good citizen. There is no discount on his Democracy.

The present Attorney General, the Hon. M. J. Cunningham, has been complimented with a renomination. Mr. Cunningham is a man of the highest character, a lawyer of much experience, who fully understands the duties of the office he has so successfully managed in the past. Gen. Cunningham hails from Natchitoches Parish.

Mr. A. V. Fournet of St. Mary Parish, was nominated for Treasurer. He was put forward by his own home people, and, as they know him best, he is doubtless a valuable accession to the ticket.

The Hon. W. W. Heard of Union, the present efficient Auditor, was renominated. He has been capable and faithful, and has won his second term fairly.

For Secretary of State, Mr. John T. Michel of this parish has been chosen to grace the ticket. Mr. Michel is a young man who has been more or less associated with politics, and has always been faithful to the trusts reposed in him, and has kept his name above reproach. There is every reason to believe that he will make an efficient and faithful Secretary of State, and justify the high esteem entertained of him by his friends and admirers.

Principal J. V. Calhoun of the New-Orleans High School has been named for Superintendent of Public Education. He is a man of culture, is an experienced teacher, and has been entirely dissociated from the fountains of municipal corruption which have so seriously befouled the good name of this city. Therefore there is only reason to expect good from his administration of the office.

It appears that, capability and fitness being fairly considered, geographical distribution of the offices had a great deal to do with the choice of nominees, and for this reason some gentlemen who were in every respect popular, unexceptionable, and desirable, were passed over without the slightest prejudice to claims on public consideration. This should be generally understood.

The Picayune had no candidate, and urged nobody's claims. It only desired an honest, capable, and faithful corps of public officials, and it hopes and believes that such a ticket has been named.

FAREWELL TO THE COMMON PLEAS

Members of the Bar to Hold a Meeting Monday in the Courtroom—Chief Judge Daly's Gavel.

The members of the bar will meet in the Court of Common Pleas at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon to express their good feeling and respect for the Judges of the court which will cease to exist after Jan. 1.

The committee in charge of the meeting consists of Chairman George M. Van Hoesen, an ex-Judge of the Common Pleas Court; Austin G. Fox, George L. Rives, John M. Scribner, William Hildreth Field, James R. Cuming, and Myer S. Isaacs.

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen will call the meeting to order. Chief Judge Joseph F. Daly has been invited to preside. David McClure will present the resolutions framed by the committee. William Allen Butler, William B. Hornblower, and Edward Lauterbach will speak on behalf of the bar.

An interesting feature will be brief addresses by representatives of the various local courts, which have had intimate official relations with the Court of Common Pleas. Among those who will speak will be Surrogate Arnold, representing the Surrogate's Court; Judge Cowing, representing the Court of General Sessions; Chief Justice Robert Van Wyck of the City Court, and Justices O'Gorman and Roesch on behalf of the eleven District Courts.

Ex-Chief Judge Charles P. Daly, who sat in it from 1844 to 1885, will deliver a brief address. A valedictory by Chief Judge Joseph F. Daly will close the exercises.

Before the close of the meeting the gavel used by Chief Judge Daly will be presented to him in a form that will make it an interesting memento. The ends of the gavel have been heavily covered with gold. On one end is engraved the seal of the court, and on the other this inscription: "Joseph F. Daly, 1870-1895, Judge; 1890 to 1895, Chief Judge." On the centre of the barrel is a heavy gold band, on which the names of all the Chief Judges of the court are engraved, with the time of their terms of office. The Chief Judges were John T. Irving, Michael Daly, Richard L. Larremore, and Joseph F. Daly. On the handle of the gavel is a broad band of gold with these words: "This gavel was used by the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, the last Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York. Haec olim meminisse juvabit."

The gavel rests in a box of old oak, highly polished, with a gold plate in the centre. The design was prepared by Mr. William S. Kelley. The gavel is now on exhibition at the rooms of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, at Broadway and Twentieth Street.

This Is Very Hard to Understand.

From The London Truth.

Another horrible outrage is reported from Oxford. It cannot be more graphically described than in the words of my informant, who signs himself "Anti-Froggins":

An undergraduate, after being threatened with rustication, was yesterday gated for the rest of the term for the offence of not staying thirty minutes in a shop testing cigarettes and tobaccos. He did not even go behind the counter. The Proctor admitted that the shop was watched by a spy, because it contained a lady with some pretensions to good looks, though of spotless character.

Only thirty minutes testing cigarettes and tobacco! What an evil mind must the Proctor have, who could put an improper construction upon such transparently innocent conduct! And, note, the youth "did not even go behind the counter"—to go behind the counter being, apparently, the ordinary course of procedure when an undergraduate is spending half an hour or so at a tobacconist's "testing cigarettes and tobacco." Why do we excite ourselves about atrocities in Armenia when such wrongs as these are perpetrated daily in our midst?

Claiming Power over the Universities.

Berlin Dispatch in The London Times.

The Prussian Government has been attempting recently to obtain greater leverage over the universities, whose authorities have not always shared the official view of political and other delinquencies imputed to members of the professorial body. To this end the Minister of Public Instruction procured a short time ago from Prof. Hinschius a legal opinion demonstrating the right of the State to exercise far-reaching disciplinary powers independently of the governing university bodies. To-day, however, a formal protest against this opinion is published over the signatures of fifty professors of the Berlin University, including such names as Mommsen, Treitschke, and Virchow. These distinguished gentlemen not only impugn Prof. Hinschius's law, but they deprecate in firm and impressive terms any measures tending to diminish the independence of universities, which are not only State institutions, but public corporations.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Netherland direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Kaffir Prince.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Brazil direct, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, and Santos. Letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee. (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Costa Rica, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at *3 PM for Progreso and del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *4 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Rates of passage, according to location. Cabin, $50 and upward, according to location. Steerage, $45 and $560; round trip, $95 and $100.
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kaiser W. II., Ja. 29, 10 AM
**Normania, Jan. 8, 11 AM | †F. Barbarossa, Jan. 28, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 87 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 AM | Normannia, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 28, 11 AM | Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner of twin screw as large as an ordinary W. I. liner (about 4 times as large as the "Columbia") will visit Haiti, and its comforts is offered on this route.
For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS ..... Jan. 1 | NEW-YORK ..... Jan. 22
ST. PAUL ..... Jan. 15 | ST. PAUL ..... Jan. 29
PARIS ..... Jan. 15 | PARIS ..... Feb. 5

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
Southwark, Jan. 1. 10 AM | Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM
WESTERNL'D, Jan. 15 | NOORDLAND, Jan. 29
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Dec. 28, 2 P.M. | Etruria, Jan. 11, noon
Lucania, Jan. 4, 8:30 AM | Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Jan. 1, 10 AM | Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM
Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM | Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM
Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM | Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM | Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 5 P. M.
COMANCHE, (new) ..... Friday, Dec. 27
CHEROKEE, ... Monday, Dec. 30
IROQUOIS ..... Wednesday, Jan. 1
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. C

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Proposed Pooling Law and the New Traffic Association.

OPINION OF CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

A Railway Pooling Law Would Be of Great Advantage to the New Joint Traffic Association—Contracts Legal Then.

Chauncey M. Depew was asked yesterday to express his opinion with regard to the effect of the enactment by Congress of a railroad pooling law upon the work of the new Joint Traffic Association. He said:

"The passage of the proposed pooling bill would be of great advantage to the new traffic association. As we are now, whatever agreements we may make are purely voluntary, and are dependent upon the good faith of the parties who make them. Under a pooling law, such contracts would be made under the sanction and supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and would be legal agreements enforcible in the courts. As the basic principle of agreements of this character is equal rates to all shippers, there would be the full strength of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as well as the legal remedies to enforce them, because the public would be more largely interested than even the railroads in having the contracts strictly lived up to.

"In other words, we would have a scheme by which these discriminations which build up the strong and destroy the weak would permanently be done away with."

Mr. Depew said that the proposed Congressional pooling amendment to the Inter-State Commerce law substantially had the approval of all railroad men.

THE CAPE FEAR ROAD.

Reorganization Plan of the New-York Committee Outlined.

A circular has been issued to the holders of the series "A" bonds of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad by the New York committee, which consists of C. Adolphe Low, George F. Baker, and W. E. Strong, in which the present status of affairs is explained. It is announced that a contract has been entered into with the Southern Railway Company in regard to the reorganization of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Company. The committee proposes to purchase the division of the road on which the "A" bonds are a first lien, and transfer the property to a new corporation, which, in consideration for such transfer, will issue $1,500,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds. The new company will also issue such an amount of stock as may be deemed advisable, which will be transferred to the Southern Railway Company in consideration for a lease guaranteeing interest, taxes, and expenses, and for the further consideration of $225,000 of Southern Railway preferred stock.

Should the Southern Railway become the owner of the division on which the "B" bonds are a first lien, it may convey that division to the new company, and receive therefor $450,000 of the new company's bonds, the mortgage being increased by that amount. If the Southern Railway shall become owner of the division on which the "C" bonds are a first lien, it may convey that division, also in consideration for $400,000 of the new company's first mortgage bonds, making the total issue of such bonds on the entire property owned by the new company, $2,350,000. Should the mortgage thus be increased in bulk in the other two divisions, the rental to be paid by the Southern Railway will be proportionately increased.

William E. Strong, George F. Baker, and others have formed a syndicate, and have acquired a considerable amount of the Baltimore committee's receipts for the "A" bonds, and have deposited them with the New York committee. The committee is also offering 50 in case for the "B" bonds and 40 for the "C" bonds, upon presentation to the First National Bank of this city, or to Wilson, Colston & Co. of Baltimore.

Baltimore and Ohio Rumors.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—The rumor that a consolidation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Southern Railway system is among the probabilities of the near future is attracting some attention in financial circles here. The uniting of the Baltimore and Ohio and Southern would be a deal of the greatest magnitude in contemporary railroad history. It would point to the bringing together of New-York and Mexico on the north and south, and Chicago and St. Louis on the west, and the Atlantic seaboard on the east.

Major Alexander Shaw, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, denies, however, that there is any truth in the rumored consolidation. He also gives an emphatic denial to the newly revived statement that a receivership for the Baltimore and Ohio is contemplated. Being in a talking mood, Major Shaw went further and denied several other rumors touching the future of the company and the probable successor to President Mayer: "The two subjects which are giving the new Board of Directors the most to think about," said Mr. Shaw, "are the floating debt and the future management of the property. We will have to fund the former, and as to the latter there is a difference of opinion among the Directors. Some favor the Empire method of placing the management in the hands of a board, with a Chairman and various committees, each of which will have charge of one of the branches of management. Others want to put it all in the hands of some broad man and let him manage the whole thing. These questions will first have to be settled before we are ready to select a successor to Mr. Mayer. You may say positively that no man has as yet been agreed upon."

Lehigh Valley's Reading Accounts.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The difficulties attending the accounting of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and its receivers to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company growing out of the former lease of the Lehigh Valley to the Reading were to-day brought to the attention of the United States Circuit Court in a petition filed by the Lehigh Valley Company. Judge Dallas referred the matter to George L. Crawford, special master in the Reading receivership, who will hear the testimony and make a report to the court.

In the last annual report of the Reading Railroad there is a reference to these unadjusted claims under the head of "Liabilities," as follows: "Unadjusted accounts, Lehigh Valley Railroad, $815,437.45." The last annual report of the Lehigh Valley Company makes this balance $1,523,557.56.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—By order of the Court the holders of the old Cedar Falls and Mountain Railroad are to receive their interest after ten years of litigation in the United States Circuit Court.

—A. H. Gardner has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Natchez, Red River and Texas Railroad Company.

—Cornelius Vanderbilt is expected to make one of a duck-shooting party in the vicinity of Currituck Sound, North Carolina, this week.

—Within the past year about 170 miles of new railroad have been constructed in Texas.

—More than 1,100 locomotives were built in this country in 1895.

Most Surprising if True.

From The London Truth.

In London we are now in advance of Paris in the matter of restaurants. To cite only one—the Savoy—not only is the cooking better, but the comfort and the surroundings are superior to anything in Paris. Wonderful is the progress that has been made. When I was a young man there were literally no restaurants in London—nothing but the Blue Posts, or the Hummums in Covent Garden, and similar places, where the dinner was of the old-fashioned British inn type.

Why the Chinese Failed.

From The Wilmington (Del.) News.

A current magazine discusses "Why the Chinese Were Defeated." The reasons for their defeat were plain and simple. They did not know how to fight, and they had nothing to fight with. Of course, they were defeated. Chop-sticks, umbrellas, and fans are not the weapons of real warfare.

THINGS NOT ALWAYS WHAT THEY SEEM

Adulterated Goods That Have Been Sold to an Unsuspecting Public.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The Government has long been doing a quality and quantity of work admirable to the highest degree in the examination of every kind of food and drink imported as well as of many kinds produced at home; the suppression, confiscation, or destruction of unwholesome and injurious goods, and the punishment of offenders. The Government employs a score of skillful chemists, who are attached to the Custom Houses of leading ports of entry. Second in importance is the National Board of Health. The third machine consists of the State Boards of Health. The dishonest merchant and manufacturer are men of brains and rely upon science to increase their profits. Under various pretexts, they retain great savants to solve chemical and technical questions whose solution means a new way of deceiving the public. In the tea trade, for instance, black tea has been found to be adulterated with sloe and other leaves, and green tea to be weighted with impurities and colored with copper salts. When the Government declared war on both frauds, they dwindled away immediately. As cheap teas remained as universal, another investigation was made, resulting in the discovery that over twenty domestic concerns were buying spent and damaged tea leaves, recurling and recoloring them, and then selling them as a first-class article. Within a few years pure pepper was the rule and impure the exception. Foreign dealers began to adulterate their goods until the condition of affairs was reversed. The Government finally took a hand in it, and the bogus pepper business forthwith began to decline.

An analysis by the Massachusetts Board of Health showed that several leading dealers in cocoanut were increasing their profits by pulverizing broken cocoanut shells and mixing with ground pepper. When the attention of the authorities was called to this swindle the general quality of ground pepper all over the country took a sudden rise. Trade price lists had hardly reached Europe when some enterprising French and Italian manufacturers began to send huge bags of "polvrette," a compound made by grinding up almond shells, olive stones, cherry twigs and other ligneous fibres, flavored with a few drops of pepper extract. When the wholesale grocers and spice dealers found out about "polvrette" the loudest denunciations of the new adulterant came from the lips of the worthy cocoanut-shell grinders.

At one time, when the sugar duty depended upon the color of the article, being lowest upon the raw, dark brown, and highest upon pure white, the officials noticed a sudden falling off in the imports of the latter and an immense increase in the former. To the eye and judged by ordinary standards the stuff seemed the poorest and impurest raw sugar imported. The chemists in a short time demonstrated that the raw sugar had been refined in the West Indies and then, to make the dark light, had been mixed with fine clay until it looked like mud. It only needed to be dissolved in water, filtered, boiled down, and then it was as pure and white a sugar as can be produced.

In confectionery, what sold all through New-England as powdered cinnamon, Massachusetts chemists were amazed to find that it did not contain a particle of that bark, and they could not discover a trace of the substance with which powdered cinnamon is usually adulterated. Finally, in the red powder, they found something green, which turned out to be a fragment of an internal revenue stamp, such as is used for tobacco. This gave the clue, and enabled them to show that the mysterious stuff was old cigar boxes, dried and ground up and flavored with a few drops of essential oil. The authorities not only published the discovery forthwith, but attacked the brand so vigorously that in the next month all in the market had been confiscated or destroyed.

In Boston a man has a machine which takes the favorite food of that city, splits each bean into two grains, channels and finishes these so much like coffee that, when roasted, they deceive the average grocer. In Chicago another commercial crook has a machine which makes a roast coffee bean out of coarse and damaged wheat flour. The dies which cut out the grains are so well contrived, that out of 200 no two are alike.

Sophisticated wines and liquors were formerly very common. One house in Hamburg and one in Bremen not very long ago did a large business with the United States. They were quite honest in their dishonesty, and spared the Government the annoyance of announcing in their bills of lading that their champagne was "carbonated gooseberry," their old cognac, flavored with "potato spirit," or "industrial alcohol," and their Benedictine "medicinal cordial." They left the lieing to the American customers, knowing, probably, that the New World is far superior in this regard to the Old World.

In spite of the cheapness and wholesomeness of American wines, the officials occasionally run down people who make a scant livelihood by compounding poor imitations. The New-York Board of Health, for example, found a "vineyard" in the cellar of an old warehouse in the heart of the business centre. It consisted of a lot of old hogsheads, in which the proprietor was fermenting damaged raisins and decayed currants. The resulting wine after being filtered and fortified was then altogether vile. The officers threw several gallons into the sewer and arrested the vintner. His defense was novel, if not ludicrous. He said: "I am a gentleman and a Christian. That wine may not seem good, but it is splendid. And I wish it distinctly understood that it is respectable, because I sell it to a thousand churches for Communion wine."

In the manufacture of jellies, confectionery, and bonbons the soul of the adulterator runs riot. A cheap crab-apple jelly made in New-York but sold by the trade, generally consists of water, glucose, burned sugar, cider vinegar, oil of vitrol, and vegetable gelatin. It is sold at from 5 to 25 cents a glass, and is said to cost less than three, the tumbler included. Of the Turkish fig paste, Arabian delight, and jujube paste, much of which was once, and all of which is still, believed to be imported, nearly every one is made in the great manufacturing cities of the country.

Of 200 brands of chocolate, plain or confectionery, examined officially, not twenty are pure. Sugar, starch, glucose, terra alba, barytes, brown ochre, clay, Venetian brown, and other adulterations are added to it until in some cases there is not more than 15 per cent. of the genuine article in what is offered under its name. Some years ago in the factory of one of the largest makers in this country the Board of Health found a ton of Venetian brown in the workroom, with the workmen busy mixing it in the machines with the chocolate.

How to Fish for Chub.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The capture in Leicestershire of a chub weighing five pounds and measuring twenty-three inches in length and thirteen and five-eighths inches girth is rather interesting. This fish grows to a greater size than its close relation, the dace, and it is not altogether averse to the artificial fly; but it is much more wary and much less mettlesome, and the more experienced (and larger) members of the family are therefore rather infrequently taken. Hence the merit attaching to this particular capture. It is generally acknowledged that the chub has as quick an eye as any fish in English waters, and this fact, taken with what we may call its phlegmatic temperament, and the woody nature of its haunts, lends credit to what might be in the case of roach or dace only a very so-so sort of total. A few men have carried chub fishing to the length of a very fine art, and have made surprisingly large catches. The biggest baskets of chub and the biggest fish ever seen on the Thames were taken with an artificial black slug, which, the knowing ones say, is the very best bait for the purpose. There is, as we have already said, the artificial fly—black and red palmers and Marlow buzzes, with the addition of a gentle or piece of white leather at the bend of the hook. The artificial caterpillar with a couple of gentles, and leaded to sink slowly, is also a good bait; so is the natural grasshopper used like a fly and with gentles. In Winter a very deadly bait is the spinal marrow of a bullock or cow, with the brains of the same animal as ground bait.

It Does Make a Difference.

From The London Truth.

In Munster recently a man received three years' penal servitude for attempting to poison his wife by administering to her sulphate of zinc in whisky. At Leeds a woman was condemned to twenty years' penal servitude for attempting to murder her husband by administering poison in his food. It is certainly difficult to account for this vast difference in the punishment in two such similar cases, and a lady correspondent insinuates that to the woman were given twenty years because the Judges, being men, naturally regard the crime as more heinous in a wife than in a husband. My own opinion, after reading the reports, is that the woman got no more than she deserved, but the man a good deal less.

ATTITUDE OF LOYAL MEN

The President's Firm Position Sustained by All Patriots.

TRUE AMERICANS HAVE BUT ONE VOICE

No Other Course than His Would Comport with the Honor and Self-respect of the American People.

From The Washington Post, (Ind.)

It is difficult to understand the blind persistency with which British newspapers and public men keep their eyes closed to the true condition of public sentiment in this country. Because a few alien editors have condemned the President's course, a few school teachers have argued against his interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, and a few clergymen have protested in the name of peace, English opinion has suddenly taken up the hypothesis of a great popular revulsion of feeling, and looks with confidence to an immediate change of attitude on the part of this Government.

Nothing could be more fatuous and foolish. Nothing is further from the thoughts of the President or the plans of Congress than the very slightest modification of the position that has been assumed by Mr. Cleveland. The American people have hailed the announcement of that position with an approval so fervent, so enthusiastic, and so harmonious that for the moment party differences have been forgotten and party lines obliterated.

Only the most infinitesimal and insignificant fraction of our population so much as dreams of receding one single step, of changing or retracting anything. The first wild clamor has subsided. The country no longer seethes and froths. But instead there has come to us a quiet, earnest, deep-seated purpose, against which it will behoove no nation on this globe to strike.

Let no one delude himself with the vain and foolish thought that we have wavered. What the President has said upon the Venezuelan question, nuinety-nine-hundredths of the able-bodied men over whom he rules have echoed from the bottom of their patriot hearts.

Firmness, but No Threats of War.

From The Chicago Record, (Ind.)

The attitude of Americans must be one of firmness where important principles are involved. But there can be firmness without threats of war. The people of Great Britain are not going to rush madly into war with a country like the United States in support of a shadowy and questionable claim. Nor will the United States hasten to force an appeal to arms for the settlement of such a dispute as that over the Venezuelan boundary—at least, not if the good, sober sense of the American people shall determine. There is no excuse for arousing in the populace the passion for war. It is not necessary, nor even consistent with a policy of dignity and firmness which should mark all dealings of the United States with foreign powers.

"The war spirit," as it is called, may easily go too far and lead to hostilities which might have been avoided with honor and with no hint of weakness by people or Government. The mission of America is not war, but peace. However, a great and free people can endure no peace except peace with honor.

Law for the American Continent.

From The Portland Oregonian, (Rep.)

Because the Monroe doctrine is a national idea we do not ask whether it is a principle of internation law or not. We do not ask other nations to establish and maintain it. We will do that for ourselves.

If we do it with vigor and resolution, we need not concern ourselves about the cognition of the principle by other nations. France never recognized the Monroe doctrine by formal treaty, but the recognition she made when she scuttled out of Mexico was worth all the treaties ever signed. We set up the principle for the use of our National life. We will interpret it for ourselves. We will maintain it for ourselves. We will enforce it for ourselves. It is not international law. We shall not seek to enforce it in Europe, Asia, or Africa. But it is law for the American continent because our vital National interest requires it. We shall enforce it here, and the European power which wishes to overturn it must be stronger than the United States.

Country Vies with Town in Support.

From The Richmondville (Schoharie County) Phoenix, (Dem.)

President Cleveland's brave, patriotic, and popular message to Congress upon the Venezuelan dispute with Great Britain has met with a hearty co-operative response from Congress and is strongly backed by public sentiment. The manner in which Congress and the people are backing the President assures it plain that Uncle Sam will not retreat. On the contrary, it is evident that we regard our National honor and safety with too great a loyalty to suffer Great Britain to acquire any further possessions upon this continent by unlawful means. The Congress and the people, regardless of party politics, are openly and frankly giving the President a patriotic support, which strongly displays how great a sense of patriotism is found in our people, and how well we love our country's good.

The Effect Was Electric.

From The Somerville (N. J.) Messenger, (Dem.)

President Cleveland, in his special message to Congress last week concerning the Venezuelan affair, said and did what he ought to have said and done. The effect was electric, and somewhat like the firing on Sumter. Patriotism flashed out instantaneously, obliterating party lines, and we behold the rare spectacle of a Republican Congress upholding the hands of a Democratic President by passing a bill, without waiting even to consider it, to appoint a commission at the President's request, which indicates the high appreciation of the people of Mr. Cleveland as a man of a calm, clear, and just mind. And the people of the United States have always been and will always be prompt and firm in sustaining their Government in the assertion of their rights.

Came None Too Soon.

From The Spokane (Washington) Chronicle, (Dem.)

Grover Cleveland's message reasserting the Monroe doctrine in the plainest terms came none too soon. The nations of Europe, one and all, may bluff and bluster for a time, to show they are not scared; but they will be very careful not to run up against the Monroe doctrine again for many years to come. Twenty-five years more, and there will be other nations on this hemisphere able to fight for themselves; fifty years, and the United States will be a match for all Europe combined. Let the Monroe doctrine be upheld loyally at this time—as it will be upheld by a united nation—and it will hardly be seriously questioned again in the history of the world.

Touched with the Fire of Patriotism.

From The Herkimer Citizen, (Rep.)

President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan boundary dispute reflects very perfectly the sentiment of the American people. The Chief Executive has certainly for once arisen above the dead level of the partisan, and put forth a paper touched with the fire of patriotism. He at once commands the support of every loyal citizen without regard to party. Public opinion throughout the country will cordially sustain the policy he proposes. He has assumed precisely the position which the interests of the country require, and the only position that is consistent with its dignity and safety. In fearlessly upholding the Monroe doctrine he is right.

Patriotic Wayne County Approves.

The Palmyra Journal (Dem.) prints the views of thirty-three prominent and intelligent citizens of that town, as evidences of the prevailing sentiment there warmly and cordially indorsing the President's message. The Journal says: "Well may we be proud of our citizens who are thus in accord with the views of the President. They, in many respects, represent a vast difference of opinions, besides separate party doctrines and principles, yet they all unite with one accord in upholding his course in this respect."

The Rest of the Country Approves.

From The Wilmington (Del.) News. (Rep.)

There is one newspaper in New-York city which imagines that it is the only patriotic journal in the country. It has been telling its readers ever since last Wednesday what a patriotic sheet it is, but thus far it has made no impression. It has become blue in the face in its efforts to prove its claim. In the meantime the rest of the country holds to its original contention that the argument advanced by the President in the matter of England's encroachment upon Venezuela is the correct policy of the United States.

Precisely the Right Course.

From The San Francisco Examiner, (Dem.)

President Cleveland has taken precisely the stand in his Venezuelan message which Americans who are not jingoes, but who are keenly alive to the honor, the interests, and the traditions of their country, hoped he would take. He does not bluster nor threaten, but he lays down quite unmistakably the established policy of the United States and calls upon Congress to assist in its enforcement. He proposes a perfectly plain and logical plan of action.

The Right Thing at the Right Time.

From The Obion (Tenn.) Democrat, (Dem.)

There never was a message sent to Congress which met with such a spontaneous and enthusiastic indorsement by its members, regardless of party affiliations, Mr. Cleveland has struck a popular chord. He is not a jingo, and is not given to grandstand plays, but he does seem to have the faculty of doing the right thing and at the right time.

Every Patriot Echoes It.

From The Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer, (Rep.)

The message bears the mark of a statesman and an American, and will find an echo in the heart of every patriot. President Cleveland never was a "Jingo," and there is no bluster in his message, but he was never known to back down from any position he has ever taken. Does this mean that there will be war with England? We think not.

Defines Our Position.

From The Watertown Re-Union, (Dem.)

This message clearly defines the position of the United States in the controversy and the American people are prepared to maintain that position regardless of consequences.

Clear, Firm, and Able.

From The Shelbyville Tenn.) Graphic, (Rep.)

We view it as a clear, firm, and able State paper, fully and emphatically reannouncing the time-honored "Monroe doctrine of the United States."

Bold and Honest.

From The Pulaski (Tenn.) Citizen, (Dem.)

This message contains enough manliness to compensate for many shortcomings. Whatever else Cleveland may be, he is bold as a lion and honest as a looking-glass.

Hearty Indorsement.

From The Springfield (Tenn.) Record, (Dem.)

The President's course in this matter will meet with the hearty indorsement of nearly the whole American people.

Every Man Is With the President.

From The Tupelo (Miss.) Journal, (Dem.)

The honor of our country is at stake, and the President means to defend it, and every man is with him.

Lord Tennyson's Two Letters.

From Temple Bar.

Peel has not read a syllable of Tennyson. But Milnes showed him "Locksley Hall" and "Ulysses," and the pension of £200 was immediately granted. And now, on the death of Wordsworth, another Prime Minister has to admit that he knows nothing whatever about Tenny'son. Lord John Russell wrote to Rogers:

"As you would not wear the laurel yourself, I have mentioned to the Queen those whom I thought most worthy of the honor. Her Majesty is inclined to bestow it on Mr. Tennyson, but I should wish, before the offer is made, to know something of his character, as well as of his literary merits. I know your opinion of the last by your advice to Sir Robert Peel, but I should be glad if you could let me know something of his character and position."

This is indeed quaint. But no doubt Rogers was equal to the situation. More than six months passed after Wordsworth's death before the office was filled up, but the offer came to Tennyson at last. He has himself given a curious account of the way in which he received it. He told his friend Mr. Knowles:

"The night before I was asked to take the laureateship, which was offered to me through Prince Albert's liking for my 'In Memoriam,' I dreamed that he came to me and kissed me on the cheek. I said in my dream: 'Very kind, very German.' In the morning the letter about the laureateship was brought to me and laid upon my bed. I thought about it through the day, but could not make up my mind whether to take it or refuse it, and at last I wrote two letters, one accepting and one declining, and threw them on the table, and settled to decide which I would send after my dinner and bottle of port."

No, indeed, than curious that Tennyson, in his first appearance at Court, exactly followed Wordsworth's precedent. He dressed at Rogers's, and wore the old poet's Court suit just as Wordsworth had done. "I well remember," says Sir Henry Taylor, "a dinner in Charles's Place, when the question arose whether Samuel's suit was spacious enough for Alfred." But the laureate managed to make it do.

Of Tennyson, merely as laureate, there is, to my little mind, nothing. He did not write much in his official capacity. The "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" would probably have been written even if Tennyson had never had anything to do with the Lord Chamberlain. It was not because he was a laureate that Tennyson was a patriot. His other pieces on royal weddings and so forth are slight and unimportant.

Murder Prompted by a Hypnotist.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

An extraordinary case of hypnotic influence has just been dealt with at the St. Petersburg Criminal Court of Appeal. A young lady named Roumyantseff, the only child of a wealthy resident of Varzin, had become infatuated with a hairdresser named Krisanoff. The latter was giving her a course of massage treatment, and together they solicited from the girl's father, in order to gain possession of his money. It was shown beyond doubt that the female prisoner deliberately and systematically administered a slow poison to her father, and that neither during the commission of the crime nor subsequently was she at any time afflicted by remorse. So inexplicable was the girl's callousness that experts were called by the Court to report.

When questioned as to the character of the massage treatment she underwent, Roumyantseff replied that the hairdresser used a sort of ointment which made her lose all control of herself. He stared straight at her, and the effect of his treatment was to produce sensations of indescribable terror. While she was in this condition he suggested that she should murder her father. The experts gave their opinion that the accused was most susceptible to hypnotic influence, and said that this explanation of the crime was thoroughly consistent with scientific evidence, the more so as even healthy persons undergoing massage treatment were liable to such influence. The prisoner, they added, was nervous and hysterical, owing to worry about the drunken habits of her parents.

In consequence of this testimony the Court reduced the woman's sentence to five years' penal servitude only.

The Man, the Cow, and the Elk.

From The Bozeman (Mon.) Avant Courier.

While a freight train was lying at a small mountain station in Montana, the engineer borrowed a shotgun and started out for a hunt. He was about starting to return to his train when a cow made her appearance. Before he realized that there was any danger the animal made a rush at him, and he ran with all his speed. But the cow was a better racer, and in a few minutes caught him by the clothing, splitting his coat from waist to collar and tossing him into the air. Getting to his feet as quickly as possible, he dodged behind a tree, and, then, to his dismay, found that the gun barrel was bent so as to be useless.

The next ten minutes were very lively ones. The cow chased the engineer round and round the tree, and when he got a chance to hit her with the gun barrel it only seemed to enrage her the more. It was only a question of time when he would succumb to fatigue, when a diversion occurred with saved his life. An angry snort was heard, and a big elk appeared upon the scene, head down and prepared for a fight. The cow was so mad by this time that she was ready for anything, and in another moment the two animals dashed at each other. The engineer watched the combat for a few minutes, until prudence suggested that he should make a retreat in safety. He never knew the outcome of the battle, but the presumption is that the elk was the victor.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plans for an Addition to the New-York Life Building and for a Theatre—The Auction Offerings.

Plans for two notable structures were filed with the Building Department yesterday, as appears from the formal memoranda given below. The first of these is by the New-York Life Insurance Company. It calls for a twelve-story brick and granite office building on the east side of Broadway, between Leonard Street and Catharine Lane. This will correspond to and connect with the building just constructed in the rear, and extending to Elm Street. The cost of the Broadway end will be $1,000,000. The architects are McKim, Mead & White.

The other plan is for the theatre building on the east side of Lexington Avenue, 73.1 feet south of Forty-second Street. The plot is 62.10 by 195. The cost of the structure is set down at $170,000. Mr. J. B. McElfatrick is the architect, and Robert Goelet the owner.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $36,000, to the plaintiff, Mitchel Valentine, two plots of ground, one on the south side of West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 200 by 81.8½ by 200.1½ by 88.6; and the other on the north side of the same street, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 100 by 99.11.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, by assignee's order, at $280, to J. & P. Watson the right, title, and interest of Robert C. Watson to a farm of two acres three roods and four perches in the town of West Chester, and, at $5, to F. A. Watson the right of the same person to a judgment of $46,504.41 against Hugh Moore.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $28,800, to Louis Gewirz the five-story brick tenement, 46 Pike Street, west side, 50 feet south of Madison Street, 25 by 88.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, referee, southwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 100.11 by 99.6 by 25.5½ by jog 6 inches by 75.5½ by 100, three five-story brick tenements and five-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $51,486.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 692 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 590 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, 26.9 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $860.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, three actions, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 426, 428, and 430 East Fifty-first Street, south side, beginning 235 feet east of First Avenue, each 18 by 100.5, three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $5,385.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, 329 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 340 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.11, one-story frame building. Due on judgment, $4,146.

By William S. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Thomas E. Rush, referee, 26 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 350 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $31,890.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, southwest corner of Ninety-third Street and Madison Avenue, 44.5½ by 100.8½. Due on judgment, $30,345.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the tenancy by the courtesy of George Wittschen in 77 West Ninety-fifth Street, northeast corner of Columbus Avenue, 25.2 by 82.11½ by 25.3½ by 80.3, five-story brick flat, with store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Van Cortland Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Central Avenue, by Barney Connors, of Bedford Park, for a one-story frame shed; cost, $200.

Private lane, 450 feet south of Independence Avenue and 250 feet west of Boston Avenue, by Henry H. and Nathan F. Yought, of Sedgwick Avenue and King's Bridge road, for a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Lexington Avenue, east side, 73.1 feet south of Forty-second Street, by Robert Goelet, of 591 Fifth Avenue, for a four-story brick flat; cost, $40,000.

No. 95 East Broadway, by David Kidansky and Harris Fine of 309 Henry Street, for a six-story brick flat; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, by the New York Life Insurance Company, Sadlow and Leonard Street, for a twelve-story brick and stone office building; cost, $1,000,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, by J. B. Cole of the Hotel Majestic, for two five-story brick flats; cost, $40,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, opposite First Street, William's Bridge, by Daniel Cash, alterations to a two-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $900.

No. 20 Warren Street, by Schweitzer Brothers of 67 Greene Street, alterations to a six-story brick workshop; cost, $550.

No. 40 Warren Street, by estate of Charles A. Baudoine of 935 Broadway, alterations to a five-story brick workshop; cost, $1,250.

No. 94 Chrystie Street, by the Silberhorn estate of 55 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, alterations to a five-story brick flat and store; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 26.

AVENUE B, 279, e s, 42 ft n of 16th St, 20x98; Fannie Bonk to Esther Tischler $1

96TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; E. D. Cordts to M. H. Cordts 1

72D ST, s s, 232 ft e of 3d Av, 18x102.2; Alfred Gutwillig to H. D. Keeber 1

52D ST, 123 and 125 East; Catherine Dellamore to Ella McCormick 41,750

106TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Av, 40x100.11; Henrietta Hershfield to L. M. Hershfield 1

132D ST, s s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 90x99.11; Kate Smith to Eva Comp 1

MADISON AV and 13th St, s w corner, 26.10x75; Joseph J. Schreiner and others to Magdalena Frey and another 36,500

123TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Westchester Boulevard, 100x201.8, to 124th St; Mary N. Townshend and another to John Townshend 1

131ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 17.6x99.11; William F. Cronin and wife to Clara H. Potter 1

131ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 17.6x99.11; Max Von Keller, executor and trustee, to William F. Cronin 18,500

122D ST, s s, 141.1 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 120x100.11; Adolph F. Rene (Marquis de Portes) and wife to Philip Braender... 45,000

146TH ST, s s, 173.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Thomas Charlton and wife to Paul F. O'Neill 19,500

CLINTON ST, e s, 174.10 ft s of Grand St, 25x100; Lizzie Sturtz to Bernard Magen 1

LEWIS ST, 118, e s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Lizzie Sturtz to same 1

12TH ST, s s, 375.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.4x85.11; Ellen Ford to Mary E. Ford 1

CLINTON ST, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 76.1x100; John Kroder to Johanna Kroder 1

LOT 592, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Carrie P. Neithardt 10

CROSBY ST, 183 and 185; Catherine Dellamore to Ella McCormick 30,900

35TH ST, 313 East; Henry T. Dressner and wife to John E. Darragh 14,000

8D AV, 519; Ella McCormick to Catherine Dellamore 27,700

SEDGWICK AV, n w s, 196 ft n e of Perot St, 49x135.11x43.11x144.3; Joseph G. E. Webster and wife to Perry P. Williams 1

LOTS 344, 345, 350, 351, 361, 362, 367, 368, 328, 339, 342, 358, 359, 370, 375, 387, 431, 388, 429, 428, 430, 341, 356, 373, 424, 425, 427, 434, 435, 436, and 438, map of Arden property; William Stanley to Hortense E. Horton 1

SPUTTEN DUYVIL CREEK new Harlem River Ship Canal, 187x275.8x206x284.6; Howard W. Coates, as executor and trustee, to Edward H. Landon 20,000

97TH ST, n s, 402 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11; John Delahunty, referee, to Lena W. Clarke 15,000

CONVENT AV, e s, 99.11 ft s of 140th St, 76x100x irregular; William R. Hutton and another, trustees, to the Mayor &c., of New-York City 47,000

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 66.8 ft s of 139th St, 16.8x75; William M. Hoes, referee, to Charles Brox 9,000

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 75x100; Gouverneur Tillotson to John H. Baker 1

156TH ST, n w corner of Forest Av, 100x175; George Robinson to Joseph Robinson 1

LOTS 13 and 14, Map Section A, Vyse Estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Abraham Kaufmann.. 10

LOTS 63, 97, 98, same map; same to same 10

38TH ST, s s, 209.6 ft e of 4th Av, 14x98.9; Evelyn M. Gleason to John J. Gleason and wife 1

38TH ST, s s, 209.6 ft e of 4th Av, 14x98.9; Roger B. Ironside and wife to John J. Glasson and wife 1

8TH AV, s e corner 20th St, 25x100; George H. Hinton and others to John H. Hinton 1

148TH ST, 548 and 550, s s, 241.8 ft e of Boulevard; John E. Darragh and wife to Henry T. Dressner 36,500

Recorded Leases.

CORPORATION OF THE MEMORIAL Baptist Church in New-York to James Knott, 52, 53, 54, and 55 Washington Square, "The Judson," 3 years ..... Expenses

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.

For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.

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GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

Desirable residences for sale or to rent. To responsible persons willing to build, the Company will sell lots on favorable terms. Titles guaranteed. Houses are fitted with modern hot-air furnaces, open fireplaces, and lighted by gas. Latest appliances for water, which is supplied by the company's water works. Rents, $25 to $100 per month. The Cathedral Endowed Schools of St. Paul's and St. Mary's furnish exceptional advantages to the residents for the education of their children. Unsurpassed as a Winter and Summer resort. Reached by Long Island R. R. Time from East 34th St. Ferry, 50 minutes; from James Slip Ferry, 1 hour and 10 minutes. For particulars apply at office of the GARDEN CITY CO., Room 157, No. 280 Broadway, or to L. H. CUNLIFF, Agent, at Garden City, Long Island.

GOMEY, Horatio, as executor and trustee to August Schreiber, 97, and 99 Greenwich Av, and 288 West 12th St, 4 1-2 years $2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

APPELL, Jacob, to East River Savings Institution, w s of 10th Av, 74 ft n of 23d St, 5 years $14,000

BOZERMAN, Nathan, to Union Trust Company; s s of 30th St, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 35,500

BIXBY, Butler H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 119th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.. 15,500

BAKER, John H., to Gouverneur Tillotson; n s of 145th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year 9,250

BRAENDER, Philip, to Adolph F. Rene; s s of 122d St, 141.1 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year 40,900

CRONIN, William F., to Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian Mary E., Richard Jr., and Stanley T. Mortimer; s s of 131st St, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years.. 11,000

CLARKE, Lena W., to J

NO NEWS, GOOD NEWS

Cubans in This City Full of Faith in Gen. Gomez's Success.

BELIEVE CAMPOS SEES HIS DANGER

Havana, One Says, in Danger of Being Burned, if Not by the Spanish, Then by the Patriots if They Capture It.

While there was no information received at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta in this city yesterday which established the position of Gens. Gomez and Antonio Maceo, absence of news on this point was regarded as favorable to the cause of the patriots.

The return of Captain General Campos to Havana from his last headquarters, Guanabana, beyond Matanzas, where he slept Tuesday night, is accepted by the Junta as an indication that Campos cannot cope with the strategy of Gomez and Maceo, and recognizes it as his first duty to make his headquarters at the capital, because it is menaced with investment from the east and with an uprising.

Gen. Campos's presense in Havana, say the patriots here, also gives the lie to the reported victory of the Spanish troops at Colisco, between Sumidera and Tosca, and relegates that engagement to an affair of outposts. The return of the Captain General, from the same point of view, may mean the sending out of a force of troops from Havana to meet Gomez's column at San Miguel or Jaruco, a few leagues from the capital, with the hope of forcing a stand and a battle.

Gen. Tomas de Estrada Palma was constantly occupied at headquarters yesterday, and had no time to discuss a situation which was full of possibilities with any bat an extraordinary number of members of the local council and friends of the cause. Their conferences were long, earnest, and animated, all appearing wrought up to tense interest and expectation. The general idea was that news by way of Havana would be meagre, because of the censorship, while that by letter by way of Florida would not be sufficiently up to date to tell of the doings in the Province of Matanzas during the last three days.

Hundreds of Cubans eager for information or on errands which appeared to be hasty and mysterious visited the office of the Junta yesterday. Some had not left Cuba many days, because they opened packages which contained pungent, spicy cigarettes which do not find their way into the channels of the retail trade, and which were done up with papers and labels that are used in the local sale in Cuba.

Pro-Spanish views have changed within the last few weeks, if the judgment of a man whose sympathies were with Campos and his troops a couple of months ago is a criterion. He knows Cuba well, goes there often, and has the confidence of prominent Spaniards there and here.

"It has to come," he said yesterday. "The insurgents for all practical purposes hold the east, and their advance westward proves that Gen. Campos cannot bring them to a decisive engagement or put them up in detail. I did not know that the Captain General was back in Havana. Well, that may mean one thing or another. I am not going to speculate on this circumstance.

"But the insurgent cause is going to win in the end. How many sympathizers have there been? More than is generally believed. On a blind ballot they would receive two-thirds of the votes. Señor de Quesada underestimates the number of sympathizers with the insurgent cause in the City of Havana when he places them at 25,000.

"The Spaniards now talk of harvesting a two-thirds crop of sugar. Will they do it? Some are sanguine. You see many sugar growers do not live in Cuba. I saw one of the wealthiest within a few hours. He is an optimist, and is starting for his plantation, forty miles from Havana, to grind cane. He expects a full crop. Will he gather it? How much of a crop will there be east of Jovellanos, for instance? There is no telling what may occur. Why, interference with means of communication has occurred within the range of the guns of the Morro. Of course, it was a "demonstration,' and perhaps by hoodlums, but the sentiment was there, and by the way, the city of Havana, has a large floating rabble population ripe for any emergency.

"Let those who have recently seen the beautiful City of Havana photograph it in memory. Why? Because I think that it has seen its day, because it will not be long before it will have a different appearance.

"Let me explain. The Spaniards have said that, rather than see Havana fall into the hands of the insurgents, they will wipe it out with fire. They are capable of doing this I know. And the insurgents? If they ever possess Havana, they will raze it with the torch to prevent the Spaniards from recovering it undamaged.

"Can Havana be taken from the land side? That depends on what is going on within when it is besieged or invested. It is very strongly fortified, especially in the neighborhood of Jesus del Monte, and had the garrison but to deal with beleaguers it should be able to make a stout defense. But who shall say what might occur, were the head of the insurgent column able to force its way to its defenses?

"It may not be for this insurrection, but it looks to me as if Spain had lost the fight."

ADMIRATION FOR GOMEZ'S WORK.

Five Consecutive Evasions of Lines to Check Rebel Advance.

The following is translated from a letter received from Havana, dated Dec. 21:

"The public mind here is filled with anxiety and consternation, no less than with admiration, at the bold and daring invasion of the Cuban forces under the command of Gen. Gomez; and something similar appears to be happening in Spain, judging by the rapid decline of the bonds issued by Spain on the Cuban revenues. The issue of 1890, which on the 13th inst. was quoted at $99.40, fell on the 17th to $86.75, and on the 19th to $85.50.

"I learned from very trustworthy sources that Gen. Martinez Campos has cabled to the Spanish Minister of War informing him that the rebels had evaded five consecutive times the lines thrown up to check their advance, and that the recent engagements between the rebels and the Spanish forces had 'unfortunately' proved disastrous to the latter.

"Information has just reached this city that Teofilo Letuser, who, with a Government pass was going to a small place out of town, was brutally assassinated and mutilated by the Spanish troops while crossing the mountain gorge of Caguina, near Baracoa. This is one of the many examples of Spanish cruelty and thirst for blood."

FOR THE INSURANCE COMPANY

Decision Against the National Life Reversed by Judge Eldrich.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Judge Eldrich of the United States Circuit Court to-day set aside a verdict for $5,000 against the National Life Insurance Company of New-York, and ordered a new trial. The suit was brought by W. P. Preston, administrator, to recover $5,000.

The defense was that the insured, Arthur U. Preston of Wakefield, who took out the policy June 1, 1892, committed suicide by drowning Sept. 24, 1893, and in support of its contention the defendant introduced in evidence a paper said to have been found on the body, which read:

"Good-bye, mother, Minnie, Lizzie, and Will. I could not be a burden. God have mercy on my soul."

The Court decided that there should be a new trial.

Shot Matchey in the Shoulder.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Anthony Matchey, of 175 Willow Street, was shot in the shoulder late last night by Peter Treanor of 171 Oak Street. Matchey says he found Treanor trying to enter his home, and that when Treanor saw he was discovered he fired.

The wounded man was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where his injury was not found to be of a necessarily dangerous character. A small revolver was found near Matchey's home. Treanor is held to await examination and the result of Matchey's injury.

HAVANA IN DREAD OF INVASION

Great Anxiety About the Fire Department, Wherein Young Men Are Known to Sympathize with Insurgents.

The following letter from the junior member of one of the largest tobacco houses in New-York has just reached his partner and brother from Havana. It describes the panic at the capital.

"I can hardly realize the change that has taken place since I left here for Santa Clara ten days ago. Reports of the rapid approach of Gomez and Maceo in this direction have given the citizens a shock from which they do not recover. The whole town seems to be in a condition of badly suppressed panic. Detachments of soldiers are rushing about the town in all directions, but the people seem to have lost confidence in the protectors of the loyalists.

"If an experienced man were here to lead, there is not a Cuban in the city who would not rush to arms the moment the insurgent army came within sight. I staid in Santa Clara and Matanzas longer than business interests would justify, for there is not a pound of tobacco to be bought in the district. I got a chance to view some of the rebel forces about a week ago. Perez and a portion of his cavalry came into Calimete while I was there, and I must confess that they were one of the best appearing bodies of mounted men I ever saw. There was no opposition and no trouble. They seemed to have plenty of money, and after making a few purchases of coffee and rope, they rode quietly out of town toward the northwest.

"Between here and Matanzas this morning, as we approached Canas, great clouds of black smoke rolled up from the burning cane fields to the southeast. A dull roar came from our left, and above all was heard the sharp crack of rifles. I bought enough tobacco in Pinar del Rio to last us for some time. All that this district needs to be up in arms is a good leader. The Cubans there are praying for Collazo or some one to land on the western end of the island, and lead them toward Havana.

"Great anxiety is expressed in regard to the Fire Department both here and in the City of Matanzas. In the latter part of October several young men belonging to the fire companies of Havana and Matanzas left in the night and made for the country to try and join the forces of Roloff or Lacrete. They were led by Ramiro Mazorra and Antonio Heira. None of them was twenty-five, and many were under twenty years of age. They had plenty of patriotism, but they could not muster three dozen guns of any kind. Troops were immediately sent in pursuit, and soon brought them to bay. Under cover of darkness many escaped and returned home. Others having nothing with which to defend themselves surrendered. One poor wounded fellow was left by his companions in an empty negro cabin. He was captured, condemned, and sent to Ceuta. Martinez Campos declared that he would make an example of the two leaders by executing them the moment they were captured, but he afterward changed his mind, and they surrendered with the understanding that they were to be banished from the island. I believe they are now in New-York City."

FIRE CAPTAIN KANE ON TRIAL

WILLIAM F. GROTE APPEARS AS A WITNESS AGAINST HIM.

He Is Charged with Drinking in a Saloon in Uniform—Commissioners Reserve Decision.

Harry Hahn, Secretary of the State Democracy of the Eleventh Assembly District, and Consil Messino of 1,136 First Avenue, appeared before the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday as complainants against Capt. Thomas F. Kane and Engineer Charles S. McArthur of Engine Company No. 11, Houston Street, near Columbia Street. Hahn charged Capt. Kane with annoying him and with drinking in uniform in a saloon. Hahn and Messino make a charge of assault against McArthur, whose case was postponed.

Hahn testified that he and W. F. Grote, State Democracy candidate for Assembly in the Sixteenth District at the last election, had met Kane in John Bunce's saloon in Columbia Street, and that Kane, who was in full uniform, had a glass of beer in front of him. Hahn said that Kane turned to Grote, who had just been indorsed by the O'Brien Democracy, and said: "You owe our society $6.25," and that Grote paid the money. Max Hahn of 245 Seventh Street, testified to having seen Kane in the saloon on Oct. 25.

Samuel Fredericks, 314 Sixth Street, testified that Grote sent him $50 to bet Kane that he (Grote) would beat out Hoffman in the Assembly race. Kane said: "I'm a fireman and couldn't bet."

Grote was then called. He gave the same testimony as Hahn. He also declared that he had seen McArthur in uniform, drinking in Bunce's saloon. Grote admitted there was bad feeling between Kane and himself.

"He's been calling me a big, fat Dutchman," said Grote. "I heard he told his men he would prefer charges against any of his men who went into my saloon."

Grote explained that he "didn't have time" to make charges against the firemen who, he admitted, had come into his place to drink.

A number of witnesses testified as to Kane's good character, and he was called upon to testify for himself. He denied having been in the saloon on the evening of Oct. 25, and other witnesses corroborated him in this statement. Evidence was produced that Grote had declared his intention of getting even with Kane.

The Commissioners closed the case and reserved decision.

NEW WATER WORKS FOR BROOKLYN

Agreement Finally Reached with the New-Utrecht Water Company.

Commissioner White, of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, yesterday gave out the following statement regarding the purchase of the New Utrecht Water Company's plant by the city of Brooklyn:

An agreement has at length been reached between the officers of the New-Utrecht Water Company, the Mayor, and myself for the purchase of the property of that company, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 1,023 of the Laws of 1895.

The entire consideration is $205,855, of which $5,855 will be paid from the water account into the hands of the Tax Collector, in settlement of taxes accrued against the property. For this consideration the company transfers its entire plant, stock, and other property. It will transfer its franchise as well, although the city refused to consider this as of any value, or to make any allowance therefor. The claim of the company is that the property has cost it $881,000.

They dropped easily to $250,000 as a selling price, but progress since that time has been slow. The plant thus acquired consists of land, building, wells and engines in the southerly portion of the town of Gravesend, and a system of distribution mains extending to Bay Ridge.

The main business of the company has been in the old town of New Utrecht since the town of Gravesend established its separate plant, and its acquisition by the city has been ardently desired by the residents of the Thirtieth Ward.

DALY'S IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE

The Lobbies Elaborately Decorated with Christmas Greens and Ribbons.

The holiday decorations at Daly's Theatre this year are more elaborate and pretty than ever before, and patrons of the house linger long in the lobbies to watch the green wreaths and streamers which stretch in every direction.

Holly and evergreen are the two plants that enter most extensively into the decoration. The walls in the outer lobby are draped in evergreen, and over the gate leading to the inner lobby is a long line of holly and evergreen, under which all who enter the theatre must pass. Then, directly in front, from the line of the balcony to the upper lobby, are seen two large wreaths, connected by bands of evergreen, with holly interwined, and hanging from a bright red ribbon over the entrance to the theatre is a large bunch of mistletoe.

Every column of the entrance is adorned with a golden bee hive, from the top of which holly overflows. The entire effect is delightful to the visitor.

Asks for an Absolute Divorce.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—F. L. Higgison, the prominent State Street banker, whose wife recently eloped with F. Wheatland Smith, to-day filed a bill for absolute divorce, on statutory grounds.

DANCING ON THE SIDEWALK

Letters Sent to the Chief of Police—Instruction to Captains as to When to Stop the Amusement.

Chief Conlin said yesterday morning concerning the plan to prevent girls following hand organs around the streets and dancing, and thereby obstructing the streets, that he had received numerous complaints from citizens stating that the nuisance should be abated. The following are some of the letters received by the Chief:

Referring to the interview which you kindly gave me on Tuesday, Dec. 16, I beg leave to submit to your earnest consideration the following matter: Of late there has been a marked tendency on the part of young children and girls under the age of fifteen years to indulge in street dancing, fostered by licensed piano organ grinders. Respecting the practice I would beg to present the following objections:

1. Sidewalks are at times so completely obstructed that pedestrians are compelled to pass by on the other side.

2. When sidewalks are filled to overflowing, streets are also blocked so that there is danger of accident from passing vehicles.

3. These performances, or skirt dances, are considered to be highly demoralizing to the participants and the crowds of idle spectators drawn by them.

4. The companies thus collected will follow the music from block to block, and, with their noise and attraction, become a public nuisance.

5. Children are this way induced to become truants to parents and teachers.

6. The organ grinders have been seen instructing young girls in these dances.

Thanking you once more for your readiness to examine this matter, I remain, very respectfully,

J. ERICH HERRMANN,
Pastor German Moravian Church.

New-York, Dec. 21.

Another letter received is dated in this city and reads as follows:

I wonder if the street dancing in the offensive form which it has assumed within the past few months has been brought to the attention of your board. The waltzing which was the feature of the dancing in the Summer, has given way to the skirt dance, with the disgusting and demoralizing tendencies connected with it. Many times the sidewalks are blocked so that people have to walk in the streets. I understand that Mayor Strong says that the whole matter lies in the power of the Police Department, which is my apology for troubling you with this matter.

I do not know where the remedy lies, but that it is a menace to the morals of the east side children there can be no possible doubt. Belivee me, very respectfully,

JOHN B. DEVINS,
Hope Chapel.

On the back of one of the letters was a statement by Chief Conlin, which will be submitted to the Board of Police to-day. The statement is as follows:

While I see no harm in children innocently amusing themselves by dancing on the sidewalk, but if, as the writer claims, the sidewalks are blocked to the inconvenience of the public, and the dancing has assumed a condition that is both immoral and demoralising, means will be taken to prevent such indecent exhibitions and annoyance to the public.

PETER CONLIN,
Chief of Police.

President Roosevelt had this to say about the matter: "Of course, the Board of Police will not interfere with children dancing in the streets to the music of hand organs unless the dances are improper or unless an undue crowd collects."

Chief Conlin late yesterday said he feared that some of the police had misunderstood his order about children dancing in the street, and he therefore issued the following to all Captains:

"You will instruct the members of your command that the telegraph order of the 23d inst. relative to dancing on the sidewalk by young girls, &c., has reference only to cases in which the public streets and sidewalks are obstructed or dancing is of a disorderly or indecent character, or the laws or ordinances are in any other way violated."

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION

The Annual Meeting in Progress at Yale University.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 26.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America met at Yale this morning, and will last three days. About seventy-five professors from all the leading American universities were present.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer showed a prosperous condition of the finances and membership of the organization. A communication from the Central Modern Language Conference, soon to convene at Chicago, was read, asking for affiliation. It was referred to a committee.

The following papers were then read: "The Origin of the Rule Forbidding Hiatus in French Verse," Prof. P. B. Marcou, Harvard University; "Marco Polo and the Squires' Tale," Prof. John M. Manley, Brown University; "Goethe's Attitude Toward Contemporary Politics," Dr. Robert N. Corwin, Yale University; "Ueber Goethe's Sonnette," Prof. J. Schipper, University of Vienna; "The Conventions of the Drama," Prof. Brander Matthews, Columbia University; "The Nibelungenlied and the Sage in Modern Poetry," Prof. Gustav Gruener, Yale University; "Notes on John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester," Prof. Henry S. Pancoast, Germantown, Penn.; "A Wilhelm Tell in India," Prof. M. D. Learned, University of Pennsylvania; "A Study of the Development and the Disappearance of a Stop Between Nasal and Spirant in American English," Prof. C. H. Grangent, Cambridge, Mass.; "Notes on Ben Jonson's Quarrel with Marston," Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, University of Pennsylvania.

Prof. J. Morgan Hart of Cornell, President of the association, acted as Chairman at to-day's session.

MRS. JAMES W. CLARK BECOMES INSANE

The Wife of a New-York Business Man Loses Her Mind.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Mrs. James W. Clark, wife of a dealer in millinery goods in New-York and a sister of David Brinkerhoff, the millionaire cracker baker, became insane in this city yesterday. Mrs. Clark recently had an operation performed in a hospital, and her insanity is believed to have resulted from that. She came to Nyack two weeks ago to recuperate, being a guest at the home of Dr. W. Lee Defendorf and family of Upper Nyack.

Mrs. Clark retired as usual Tuesday. She left her room at 3 o'clock in the morning, walked two miles down to the St. George Hotel, and told George Bardin, the proprietor, that she wanted a room, as she had had trouble up at the house. Mr. Bardin gave her a room.

Mrs. Clark showed symptoms of insanity, and was taken before Police Justice Bombard, and while in his office became violent. A telegram was sent to her husband in the city, and she was sent late last night to the county jail at New City. Her husband arrived to-day at the jail in company with several friends, and they took her to New-York with them on an afternoon train.

Colored Woman Becomes Violent.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A colored woman, who, for the past six weeks has been employed by the pastor of the Presbyterian Church as cook, went suddenly insane during the absence of the minister and his wife yesterday. In the evening she left the rectory and attacked three soldiers who were out for a walk, with a razor. She soon put the warriors to flight. She was arrested by a constable, and sent to New-York.

The Affairs of the F. Grote Company.

The report of Quincy Ward Boese, as referee to pass upon the accounts of Herman E. Kleber, receiver for the F. Grote Company, was confirmed yesterday by Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court.

Mr. Boese says that no objections have been made to the receiver's accounts. The receiver received and credited to the account of his trust $357,658.75, and has paid out to creditors $355,084.84.

By Receiver Kleber's judicious management, says Mr. Boese, he has realized enough from the manufacture and sale of materials and stock to pay the creditors off in full.

The receiver's fees amount to $17,082.68, and Mr. Boese directs that, after paying the referee's fees, the stenographer's and witnesses' fees, the balance of $2,000 be paid to Forster & Forster, the receiver's counsel.

Centenarian in the Poorhouse.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 26—Abraham Bunter, the negro centenarian with whom every Williams graduate for years back is acquainted, was taken to the poorhouse this afternoon. The Winter has been more than he could stand in the little log cabin in the hill north of here. His wife, though not as old as he, is unable to help him, and she, too, was taken to the poorhouse. Bunter claims that he is 106 years old, and the stories of his breaking a grindstone in two pieces and killing sheep with his head is everywhere known.

POLICE CASES DISMISSED

Some Indictments Resulting from the Lexow Inquiry Abandoned.

CAME UP IN THE OYER AND TERMINER

District Attorney Pays Tribute to the Court Which Is Now About to End—Justice Ingraham Deplores its Closing.

A number of old police indictments growing out of the Lexow investigation were dismissed yesterday by Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on motion of District Attorney Fellows.

The court was opened especially to dispose of some business not completed previously. This was looked on as the last of the old Court of Oyer and Treminer, and, so considering it, District Attorney Fellows took occasion to deliver a short and eloquent oration over the famous legal institution.

When Col. Fellows made a motion in reference to a number of untried indictments against various policemen, he said he would recommend the dismissal of some of them found for alleged extortion and attempted extortion.

In one case an indictment was found by an Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury; in the others the indictments were found by the ordinary county Grand Jury.

He said ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and Lawyer Austen G. Fox, special counsel associated with him in the prosecution of the police trials, had conferred with him and agreed to the dismissal, and in consequence he would submit the following indictments for dismissal:

Police Captain Michael J. Murphy, (now dead,) ex-Sergt. George C. Liebers, (seven indictments,) ex-Wardman John Hock, (nine indictments,) ex-Wardman George Smith, (five indictments,) ex-Sergt. Hugh Clark, (now dead,) ex-Sergt. Charles Parkeson, ex-Roundsman Michael Downs, ex-Patrolman John Kenny, ex-Roundsman James A. Larken, ex-Wardman Bernard Meehan, ex-Wardman Jeremiah S. Levy, and ex-Sergt. James W. Jordan.

The evidence on which some of these men were indicted was furnished by Mrs. Augusta Thurow, who claimed that she was obliged to pay money at the East Fifth Street Police Station to bail out the inmates of her house. Her evidence is not now considered competent.

District-Attorney Fellows then recited the history of the indictments and of those police trials that have been held. He said some of the trials occupied seven or eight weeks each, and in view of that fact it was found impossible to try all of them. To proceed with them would have blocked the business of the courts.

The Governor, he said, had tried to assist the District Attorney, and offered to convene a special term of court, but it was found impossible to find a room in which to hold court. The room of Oyer and Terminer might have been used during the present month, but that court ceases its existence on Jan. 1, and a police trial would probably not be finished at that time.

He said after Jan. 1 there would be another part of General Sessions Court, and also a criminal division of the Supreme Court, and thus many more criminal cases would be disposed of. He said certain cases would be transferred from Oyer and Terminer to General Sessions, and then retransferred to the Supreme Court division. Other police indictments, he declared, would be tried as soon as possible in the latter court.

That settled the matter of the police indictments, and District Attorney Fellows proceeded to speak of the ending of the Oyer and Terminer Court. He recounted its history from Colonial days, and mentioned the great good it had done to the community.

Justice Ingraham said the abolition of such an old-time and important court seemed to him unnecessary and highly improper. It was a court that was known and honored wherever the English language was spoken.

"It seems most unfortunate," he said, "that this court of highest original criminal jurisdiction in the land should be done away with. But the majesty of the people has sent forth the fiat, and that determines the matter. During my thirteen years of administering justice, I have been impressed by the importance of this court, and I sincerely regret its departure. I think if I had my choice it would remain, but let that pass. I thank you, Mr. District Attorney for your zeal and ability in helping the Court."

Justice Ingraham said that there did not remain much time for him to study the indictments and he would therefore accept the recommendation of the District Attorney and dismiss those mentioned.

Justice Ingraham finally dismissed the jury and court took a recess until next Tuesday, the last day of the term, when a formal dissolution of the court will be held.

Lawyers Abraham Levy and Louis J. Grant, counsel for indicted policemen, were in court, but did not make any motions in relation to their clients. They said they would make motions for the dismissal of more indictments next month before the new court.

THE STRATHNEVIS SAFE IN PORT

Rescue of the Disabled Northern Pacific Steamship with All on Board.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 26.—The disabled Northern Pacific steamer Strathnevis, in tow of the collier Mineola, arrived in Port Townsend at midnight. Telegraphic communication with that point is interrupted, and only meagre particulars of the rescue are at hand.

The Strathnevis was picked up a week ago Monday morning by the Australian steamship Miowera, bound for Australia. The Miowera took the disabled ship in tow for five days. They journeyed along together until within fifty miles of Cape Flattery, when a strong westerly gale was encountered, during which the hawsers parted. The Miowera was unable to pick her up again. The Strathnevis then drifted to Destruction Island, where she anchored last Monday morning, and where she lay until Tuesday, when she was picked up by the Mineola, a Southern Pacific collier, on her way from Tacoma to San Francisco.

The Mineola and her tow passed in by Cape Flattery yesterday morning as far as Race Rocks, where the hawser was parted. It took four hours to pick her up again, during which the tug Tye, Capt. Bailey, stood by to give asistance if needed.

The Strathnevis has gone through a succession of severe storms during the past week, but has weathered them all without mishap. The breaking of her wheel, the accident that caused her to drift about the ocean for so long, is her only injury. The people on board, although all well, have, according to Capt. Bailey, had a very hard time, and will be delighted when they can set foot on firm ground once more.

The Strathnevis left Tacoma Oct. 12, for Yokohama, and is commanded by Capt. James Beattie. She carried 2,000 tons of general freight, and had on board, besides the crew, 125 Chinese passengers.

Twelfth May Lose Lieut. Stebbins.

Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, will hold an election to-night for Captain, vice Demarest, promoted Major, and Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, has been named as a candidate. Lieut. Stebbins is one of the best rifle shots in the National Guard. He captained the first team of the Twelfth Regiment which ever won the State Championship, and, except Sergt. Conroy of the Seventh Regiment, has the distinction of being the only man who could qualify as an expert at Creedmoor by making ten hits out of ten shots at a man target at 700 and 800 yards. There are 1,200 men in New-York State who have an opportunity to qualify as experts. He also made the highest score in the Adjutant-General's Match. As commander of the guard at State Camp he has been highly complimented by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin for his excellent work.

Belongs to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A search of records on file at the Navy Department has brought to light the fact that Grover Island, in Camden County, Ga., is the property of the United States. For nearly 100 years title to the island has been in doubt, and this uncertain status was recently brought to the attention of Assistant Secretary McAdoo of the Navy Department by Rufus S. Lang of Satilla Bluff, Ga. The records show that the island was conveyed to the United States in 1779 by Josiah Tattnal and wife, but the title was never asserted.

BOLD WORK OF MASKED ROBBERS

An Electric Car Stopped by Four Highwaymen and a Race-Track Cashier Robbed of About $1,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 26.—Four robbers, masked with white handkerchiefs and armed with rifles, stopped a Mission Street electric car at the Ingleside race track last night, and got away with a very respectable sum of money. They relieved Reuben H. Clark, cashier of the race-track bar, of a bag containing about $1,000, the entire proceeds of the day's sales. Clark was shot in the foot, another race-track attaché in the hand, and a policeman in the leg.

The affray took place shortly before 7 o'clock. The cashier and his companion, John F. Bronner, together with other attachés of the Ingleside track, were on board of an electric car, and had proceeded but a few hundred yards from the track, when they were startled by the report of a rifle. Almost instantly the car was brought to a standstill, and four masked robbers, heavily armed, advanced, and one of them demanded the sack containing the currency. Clark made a break for the door, but was stopped by a rifle bullet, which struck him in the foot. Bronner grabbed the bag of coin and tried to run around the end, but was tackled and brought down by one of the bandits, who quickly secured the bag and disappeared in the bushes. The other passengers were terror-stricken, but not molested.

While the robbery was in progress the robbers kept up a constant fire from their rifles. The bombardment attracted the attention of two policemen, who hurried to the scene. Patrolman Joseph encountered one of the highwaymen at short range, and in the duel which followed Joseph was shot in the thigh. The robbers then disappeared as mysteriously as they had appeared, and although a thorough search was in progress all night in the vicinity, no trace of them was obtained.

MEDICAL CARE OF SAILORS

ON SMALL VESSELS THE CAPTAIN MUST BE THE DOCTOR.

In Germany Officers of Ships Are Required to Know Medicine Before They Take Command.

"Gudrum, Hamburg," is the name on a large, square mahogany box standing in the back of a pharmacy not far from South Ferry. Open, the box shows a collection of bottles filled with liquids, and powders of various kinds. The bottles stand in the upper part of the deep box. Below are two small drawers, and one larger one fills the bottom space. These drawers are filled with anything and everything that can help in the work of healing.

The box is a ship's medicine chest, and the pharmacy is one where many of the ships coming into New-York get their medical supplies. The medicine chest, as it appears after a voyage, is a commentary on Jack Tar's health. If the salicylic acid is low, then Jack has had a bad time with rheumatism on his last trip; if the quinine is out, he has been in warm regions warding off chills and fever.

The medicine chest is a very important part of the outfit of the ship, and there are few medicines used in the treatment of ordinary diseases which are not to be found in them. The medicine chest varies in size from a box to a big closet nearly as large as a small pharmacy.

"The big steamers, those that carry immigrants, and wash ships are about the only vessels which have doctors aboard," said a young man who was making up a ship's supply. "The Captain or Steward, whichever has had the most experience, usually looks after the men, and gives them the proper medicine when they are ill, sets broken bones, and does all the bandaging necessary.

"We put up more medicines by the quantity for the ships than we give to individual sailors. The men who go around among the vessels taking orders for supplies—what are they?"

"Chandeliers," volunteered a small boy helper.

"Ship chandlers," said the young man. "They take orders for all supplies, and sometimes even for medicines, and the sailors may put in order of their own if there is anything special he needs. The ships take in their supplies of medicine usually whenever they happen to be out. You can tell where a vessel has been to some extent by the labels on the bottles—the name of each pharmacy where a bottle is filled is on the label. You may find one from Hamburg, one from Antwerp, and another from some other city, a long distance off. Ships going to China or making a long trip get in a full supply of medicines at the beginning of each voyage."

"In Germany," said Mr. Pfingsten, "a man cannot become a Captain or take command of a vessel until he has passed a certain examination in medicine. He commences his work in one of the lowest positions on a vessel, and makes his way up.

"There are at least four nautical schools in Germany—Hamburg, I believe; Bremen, Lubeck, and, I think, Königsberg. After a man has been at sea three years, if he is ambitious he can go to one of these nautical schools for a year, and, if he can pass the examinations, is ready to become mate, if he can get the position.

"Then he must serve three years at sea again, then another year at a nautical school, to become a Captain. At this last examination he must have sufficient knowledge to be able to treat the sailors for any ills to which they may be subject, set broken bones, and at least be able to save a man's life until he reaches land. He is taught just enough of anatomy and medicine to serve the purpose.

"The German Government has a little medical work which it issued a long time ago. It is kept up to date, and the Captain of each merchant vessel is obliged to have one. It gives information in detail in regard to different diseases and their treatment. It gives the proper amount of each drug to be taken, and the number, as well as the name, for each bottle has a number and a name.

"There is another book of medicine which is used on English or American vessels, but I do not think it is a Government affair. It is very generally used. The German book is illustrated. It gives the process of setting a broken bone, and shows the broken bone as it is on the inside and on the outside of a broken limb. It shows bandages properly put in place, and a sling neatly arranged.

"It gives, first, hints as to the prevention of sickness, the proper amount of food to be served, and the general care of the sailors. 'It is necessary,' it says, 'that the Captain should have strong and healthy men on board.' Then it goes on to the treatment of the various ills, sprains, &c., with minute directions for all cases.

"Not all doctors know everything to be found in that little book," said Dr. Pfingsten.

ANNUAL CONGRESS OF SCIENTISTS

Opening of the Regular Meeting at the University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—A business session this afternoon of the American Society of Naturalists opened the annual congress of scientists at the University of Pennsylvania. The Society of Naturalists is composed of leading investigators and writers of the country. The other organizations that compose the congress are outgrowths of the Society of Naturalists, and they confine themselves to the specialized branches. They are the American Physiological Association, the Geological Society of America, the Association of American Anatomists, the American Morphological Society, and the American Psychological Association.

While topics of particular interest will not be considered until to-morrow, the parent society this afternoon received committee reports and special reports, considered the recommendations for new members, heard special papers read, and listened to the address of the President, Edward D. Cope of the University of Pennsylvania, on "The Formulation of Natural Sciences."

This evening Prof. W. B. Scott of Princeton lectured at the Academy of Natural Sciences on "The American Tertiary Lakes and Their Mammalian Fauna."

Discipline on Russian Ships.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Certainly the Russians appear to have a short way of maintaining discipline if we can believe the story which has been going the rounds of the papers, that the crew of the Russian flagship in the Pacific, who gave trouble recently by mutinous conduct, have been sent en masse to hard labor in Siberia for life, their places being taken by a fresh crew sent out from Russia. This sounds rather a strong measure even for the Russian Navy, though there are many naval officers who have lain in the same ports with Russian men-of-war who could tell strange stories of the liberal manner in which the "cat" is still used.

REPORT OF CITY MAGISTRATES

Arrests for the Year—Edition of City Ordinances Wanted—Cumulative Sentence Law Not Satisfactory.

At a special meeting of the Board of City Magistrates Tuesday evening at the Yorkville Court, Magistrate Deuel, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Reports for the year, presented the annual report, which was concurred in by the other members of the committee, Magistrates Wentworth and Cornell. The report starts:

"The statistical year of the police courts of this city, as established in 1874, ends on the 31st day of October. Preceding reports have been prepared and published under the supervision of the Board of Police Justices, which was abolished on the 30th day of June, 1895, and in its place the present Board of City Magistrates was established."

The report shows that during the year the total number of arrests was 112,719, of which 91,033 were males and 21,686 females; being an increase over the preceding year of 11,099. There were held for trial or summarily convicted 58,372 males and 16,194 females, making a total of 74,566, and 166 cases were pending when the courts closed Oct. 31.

The arrests for felonious assault were 1,091 males and 70 females. There were held for trial 690 males and 40 females. For attempted suicide there were arrested 161 males and 64 females; 50 males and 17 females were held for trial. The number arrested charged with burglary in some of its degrees was 1,194 males and 20 females. Of these, 922 males were held for trial and 13 females had to answer. Continuing, the report says:

"Much embarrassment is experienced in the courts for want of an authentic edition of the city ordinances. Departments of the city, such as the Street Cleaning, procure the arrest of a person for violating some provision unknown to the Magistrate, and not contained in any authorized edition of the ordinances available at this time. The discharge of the prisoner is sometimes followed by criticisms upon the presiding Magistrate for not upholding the law."

Under the head of "Workhouse Commitments" the report says:

"The cumulative sentence law of the last Legislature, applicable to cases of disorderly conduct, public intoxication, and vagrancy, has been in operation since April 4 last. The act has been construed by administrative officers having power to carry their construction into effect as divesting the Magistrates of all discretion and leaving as their sole function that of determining the guilt or innocence of the person arraigned. The operation of the law has been far from satisfactory, which would be the case doubtless if its fundamental principle were extended so as to cover the next grade of crimes and have one inflexible rule of punishment for assault, petit larceny, and malicious mischief, or still further so as to include the more serious crimes of grand larceny, forgery, &c."

The total number of persons arrested for violating the excise law was 9,601, of whom 9,424 were males and 177 females; 7,389 males and 129 females, or a total of 7,518, were held for trial. The report was adopted by the board, and as soon as all have signed it it will be filed with the County Clerk.

Imported Song Birds Thrive.

From The Spokane (Washington) Spokesman-Review.

Inquiry has been received by The Spokesman-Review concerning the result of an experiment made a few years ago with European singing birds in Oregon. Several hundred were brought over and released in the vicinity of Portland, with the hope that they would thrive and multiply and enliven the forests with their inspiring notes. Included in the collection were specimens of the skylark, nightingale, thrush, and mavis. The experiment has proved a pleasing success. The imported songsters have spread over a wide area, and occasionally a few have been seen east of the Cascade Mountains. The climate is favorable and the citizens of German birth, who raised the purse to introduce the songsters of the Fatherland, say the little strangers sing as sweetly here as in the land across the sea.

Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Scotch woman; or to do plain cooking in a private family; city or country; city reference. A. D., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young woman; willing and obliging; in private family; city reference. W. K., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent woman; thorough; private family cook and baker; all kinds of soups, fish, meats, entrées, jellies, creams; can carve; country only; first-class references; wages, $25. 347 West 38th St., candy store, all week.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference. M. K., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A first-class Swedish cook wishes a place in American family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. 209 West 20th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a tidy young German girl as good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a young girl; experienced cook; lived four years under chef. 244 East 30th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young woman to cook by the day or week; best city reference. 133 West 62d St.; ring Laverty's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; best city reference. 970 6th Av., top floor; Mrs. Ryan.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference; wages, $25 to $30. C. M., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in small private family; six years' reference from last employer. 874 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference; wages, $25 to $30. C. M., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Thoroughly experienced in good family cooking; best reference. S. H., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY